"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today, probably fair tomorrow; rising temperature; moderate, variable winds, becoming south.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,206. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1916.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

G.O.P. ALL READY TO DROP WHITMAN

Will Not Indorse Administration or Let Him Head the "Big Four" at Chicago.

CONVENTION IS TONIGHT

New York, Governor's Home County, by Poll of Delegates Is Against Him.

HAS LOST HIS PRESTIGE

Will Not Come Here, but Says at Albany He Expects to Dominate Republican Gathering.

Unless the plans of the Republican leaders are upset at the eleventh hour, the Republican State Convention, which is to meet at Carnegie Hall this evening, will not do any of the things Governor Whitman in recent statements has declared that he will expect it to do. It will not take any action to further Governor Whitman's ambition to head the New York State delegation to the Republican National Convention. Nor will it adopt any resolution indorsing Governor Whitman's administration.

Governor Whitman, to be sure, will be one of the delegates-at-large to the Republican National Convention. The head of the delegation will not be selected until the delegates reach Chicago on the eve of the convention. When this is done, it was said yesterday by Republican leaders who are in a position to know, United States Senator James W. Wadsworth, Jr., will be selected.

Until noon yesterday it was a toss-up whether Governor Whitman would be selected as one of the Big Four or not. A majority of the Republican leaders who have gathered here to do preliminary work in connection with the convention, it was said on the best of authority, were in favor of leaving the Governor off. It was only after they had implored former United States Senator Elihu Root, first, to go to the convention as one of the delegates at large, and later to permit the convention to adopt a resolution giving him the power to name the Big Four, and Senator Root had declined to do either, that Mr. Whitman's name was put on the slate to stay.

Leaders Against Whitman.

With Republican leaders assembling from all sections of the State for the Convention, the one thing that stood out was the tremendous decline in Governor Whitman's popularity with the big men in his own party. It was the dominant note of the pre-Convention discussion at clubs and in hotel lobbies where the Republican clans gathered.

If the Convention which is to meet this evening had any concern with the coming State election and with the nominations of State officials that will be its prelude, there is no doubt that Governor Whitman would be turned down for a renomination. The general opinion among the leaders with whom a TIMES reporter talked was that the Governor's loss of prestige among Republicans everywhere was so great as to place his renomination in serious doubt.

There was a gathering of distinguished Republicans at the Republican Club on Sunday night. They met to discuss the declaration of principles on national issues which is to be proposed to the convention. Among those who attended were Elihu Root, William Barnes, Republican State Chairman Frederick C. Tanner, Henry L. Stimson, Herbert Parsons, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, and Charles D. Hilles, Chairman of the Republican National Committee.

The discussion turned to the question of delegates at large and Governor Whitman's name was brought up. According to one of those who attended, all those at the conference, with one exception, were in favor of leaving the Governor off the slate. The one dissenter said he differed with his confreres merely because he did not consider it expedient to take drastic steps with regard to the Governor at this particular time.

Wants Him Dropped Now.

One of the leaders—a Republican of State-wide influence—urged that the present convention should have the courage of its convictions and decline to name Mr. Whitman as a candidate for delegate at large.

"If we are going to fight him let us fight him in the open, not invite him to become our bed fellow and stab him when he is asleep," said this leader.

The discussion of Mr. Whitman was purely informal and the conference was not in a position to take any action, nor had it any inclination to do so. The story was merely told last night by one of those who attended to show the sentiment among prominent Republicans toward the Governor.

In some quarters it was admitted that by including Governor Whitman among the Big Four the convention hoped that it would tie his hands and prevent him from making a fight on the outside. The Republican leaders are not at all certain that the Governor, if left off, might not have placed himself before the voters at the Spring primaries as a candidate for delegate-at-large, pledged to the nomination of Associate Justice Charles E. Hughes of the United States Supreme Court, and thus make no end of trouble. In all his recent statements on the Presidential situation Governor Whitman has declared himself emphatically in favor of the nomination of Justice Hughes, whose name, it is admitted in Republican circles, he can conjure with on account of the great personal popularity of the former Governor among Republicans of the independent type.

As the situation stood last night there was every prospect of a lively fight in the convention in conection with the selection of delegates at large. There are at least five candidates to be seriously reckoned with for the four places. Of these only two are assured of election. One is United States Senator Wadsworth, the other Governor Whitman. Friends of the other three, Dr. David Jayne Hill of of Rochester, Republican State Chairman Frederick C. Tanner,

Continued on Page 5.

DELICIOUS DEERFOOT FARM SAUSAGE
They cost more—try them and see why. Made at the Farm, Southborough, Mass.—Advt.

Roosevelt for Any Man Who Can Beat Wilson

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—A story went the rounds among the House Republicans today that Theodore Roosevelt "is for anybody who can beat Woodrow Wilson." The story was spread by Representative Sam R. Sells, one of the two Republican members from Tennessee, who journeyed to Oyster Bay just before the Colonel sailed for the West Indies. Representative Sells was accompanied by ex-Representative Woodruff of Michigan, a Bull Mooser.

When the two politicians arrived they were informed that Mr. Roosevelt was in the rear of his home "chopping wood." They found the ex-President swinging an axe, and apparently in fine physical trim. He was dressed appropriately for wood chopping. Wiping the perspiration from his forehead, Colonel Roosevelt is reported to have said:

"I am not for any particular Republican candidate for the Presidency, but I am against the re-election of Woodrow Wilson. He has deadened the conscience of the American people by his foreign policy. I am for anybody who can beat him. There are only two things Mr. Wilson is afraid of—the Kaiser and myself."

Mr. Sells was unable to furnish any information as to the Colonel's view about his own candidacy. On this point Oyster Bay was silent.

WILSON A CANDIDATE FOR RENOMINATION

So Notifies Ohio Official, to Comply with Primary Law of That State.

WILL ENTER NO CONTEST

President Makes It Plain That His Action Is Dictated Entirely by Technical Considerations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—President Wilson's hat is in the ring, cast there somewhat reluctantly and, as he explains in a letter to the Secretary of State of Ohio, merely to satisfy the technical requirements of an Ohio statute and to give the Democratic voters of that State an opportunity to express their preferences for a Presidential candidate. He wrote two letters today to Secretary of State Charles Q. Hildebrant at Columbus, one explaining that friends had called his attention to the Ohio statute concerning primary elections and the other giving formal consent for the use of his name in the Presidential primaries.

The Ohio law requires that candidates for delegates to national conventions must file notice of their candidacy on or before Feb. 25, together with a statement of their first and second choice for the Presidential nomination. It is required also that a candidate for delegate shall not file the names of his preference for first and second choice unless he has the consent in writing of the persons so named. It was necessary, therefore, for Ohio candidates for delegate to the Democratic National Convention to have the consent of Mr. Wilson to name him as their choice.

President Wilson explained in one of his letters to Secretary of State Hildebrant that he was "entirely unwilling to enter into any contest for the Presidential nomination," but was willing to have his name used in order to comply with the technical requirements of the State law. In one letter to Secretary Hildebrant the President wrote:

"I am inclosing to you a letter the occasion of which I dare say will be quite obvious. Friends in Ohio have called my attention to Section 4.954 of the General Code of Ohio, as amended in 1914, with regard to primary elections, and have requested that I indicate my willingness to have my name used. I accordingly take the liberty of sending you the inclosed letter as formal permission under the statute."

The letter the President inclosed reads:

"While I am entirely unwilling to enter into any contest for the Presidential nomination of the Democratic Party, I am willing to permit the use of my name that the Democrats in Ohio may make known their preference in regard to that nomination.

"In order, therefore, to satisfy the technical requirements of the statutes of the State of Ohio, I hereby consent to the use of my name as a candidate for the Presidency by any candidate who seeks to be elected a delegate to the National Democratic Convention which is to assemble in June next."

The President's consent for the use of his name as a candidate caused no surprise here, as no doubt remained in the minds of politicians that he would be renominated. W. J. Bryan was the instigator of the single-term plank of the Baltimore platform, and nothing has come to light to show that he has changed his view that Democratic Presidents should be bound by that principle. There is, however, a story that early in the Administration, when he was Secretary of State, Mr. Bryan wrote to a member of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, which was considering a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution limiting Presidential tenure to one term, indicating that the one-term plank adopted at Baltimore was not intended to be binding on President Wilson, but merely to express preference for amending the Constitution. According to gossip in political circles, those who know of the existence of this letter are waiting to see if Mr. Bryan will criticise Mr. Wilson for consenting to appear as a candidate for renomination.

In several States where no such requirements as those of the Ohio laws are imposed Mr. Wilson's name already has been placed on primary ballots, and his friends generally have taken it for granted that he would be a candidate if convinced there was any considerable popular demand for him to so do. In a letter written to A. Mitchell Palmer, then a Representative from Pennsylvania, before his inauguration, Mr. Wilson made it plain that he would only be a candidate again if the Democratic voters desired it. The Democratic National Committee has prepared all its campaign material with the idea that he would be the candidate.

Western North Carolina—"The Land of the sky"—Reached in through drawing room, sleeping cars, New York to Asheville, effective March 1st. Drawing and stateroom sleeping cars via SOUTHERN RAILWAY. Delightful climate. Elegant hotels. N. Y. Office—264 Fifth Ave.—Advt.

TELL OF CITY'S SUBWAY DEFICIT

Must Make Up Many Millions After Interborough Has Contributed Its Quota.

FISHER AND GAYNOR TESTIFY

Thompson Committee Learns Morgan $2,300,000 Brokerage Fee Is One Item.

PRENDERGAST IS AWAITED

Day's Testimony Is at Variance with One or Two Points in Controller's Statements.

More details of the negotiations between J. P. Morgan & Co. and President Theodore P. Shonts of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company over the financing of the dual subway contracts by the Morgan firm were contained in letters read into the record of the Thompson Legislative Committee yesterday when Secretary Horace M. Fisher and Auditor Edward F. J. Gaynor of the Interborough continued their testimony. Among the more important matters brought out were:

That the Morgan firm several months before the contracts were signed threatened to cancel its agreement to finance the subways through the issue of $170,000,000 bonds unless the contract with the city was closed within a few days and that President Shonts conveyed this information to the Board of Estimate through George McAneny and urged haste in the signing of the contracts.

That an agreement between the Morgan firm and President Shonts was reached whereby the Morgan firm was permitted to withdraw $40,000,000 of the bonds from the syndicate organized to handle them and sell them at whatever they could get above par although the Interborough had sold them at 93½.

That the city ultimately will have to pay the Morgan firm a brokerage fee of $2,300,00 for handling the bond issue because the Interborough added this item to its construction charges.

That the amount of the deficit the city will have to pay after the Interborough has put in $58,000,000 for cost of construction has already reached $5,000,000, although the Interborough has spent only $27,000,00 of its construction amount. Secretary Fisher admitted that when the remainder of the $58,000,000 was spent the amount of the deficiency payable by the city might reach $10,000,000, although it depended upon when the subway and elevated lines are opened for operation.

City Partner in Elevated.

That according to the Morgan-Shonts letters there was an agreement between the city and the Interborough to test the legality of the dual subway contracts, and that the city has an interest in the third-tracking of the elevated lines. Controller Prendergast, in his statement on Sunday, denied that either of these statements was true. Mr. Fisher admitted that the city obtains a division of the profits on the elevated third-tracking and extensions after a certain preferential is earned.

Mr. Colby, counsel to the committee, dwelt at length upon the agreement between the Morgan firm and President Shonts, whereby the former was allowed to withdraw $40,000,000 of the bonds from the Morgan syndicate. It was brought out that the Board of Directors of the Interborough allowed this withdrawal in a resolution on Aug. 7, 1912.

"What did that resolution mean?" asked Mr. Colby.

Mr. Fisher hesitated a moment and then replied that he could not give any better information than what was contained in the resolution itself. Mr. Colby then read a letter from Mr. Shonts to the Morgan firm, in which Mr. Shonts said that in accordance with a former agreement he would agree to the withdrawal, such withdrawals not to be counted as sales.

"My understanding," said Mr. Fisher, "is that the amount of bonds to be withdrawn amounted to between $30,000,000 and $40,000,000."

Mr. Colby wanted to know if Mr. Morgan had not written to Mr. Shonts suggesting that he get the Board of Directors to agree upon $50,000,000 as the amount of bonds to be withdrawn. In reply to this Mr. Fisher said:

"They were allowed to withdraw $40,000,000, as I understand."

"In other words, after Morgan & Co. were allowed to take the entire issue of bonds they were permitted to withdraw from the syndicate $40,000,000, although they wanted to withdraw $50,000,000. That gave Morgan & Co. a chance to dispose of $40,000,000 of bonds, not at 96½, but for whatever they could get for them, even allowing them to participate in them above par. The Interborough waived its right so as to make this possible and the measure of Morgan & Co.'s profits couldn't be determined then?"

Mr. Fisher said it couldn't.

Mr. Colby then established that the Interborough maintained a one per cent. sinking fund in order to retire the bonds after their life of fifty-three years, but that they could add to the sinking fund in order to buy the bonds in at their redeemable price of 110.

"Is there any doubt that the bonds can be redeemed at 110 under this arrangement?" Mr. Colby asked.

"None at all," replied Mr. Fisher.

Cites City's $100,000,000 Loan.

"Then the only doubt about their ability to redeem them is whether the earnings of the subway system can be maintained as at present during the next fifty-three years," said Mr. Colby, and the witness nodded assent.

Mr. Colby wanted to know what the

Continued on Page 3.

WHY NOT BE INDEPENDENT
As well as save money? Have your own electric light plant. The Bruston Automatic E. L. & P. Co., Inc., 128 Liberty St., New York City. 'Phone Rector 9854.—Advt.

Germany Has Built Submarine Monitors, Carrying Big Guns, for Her New Campaign

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 15.—The Daily Telegraph's naval correspondent, Archibald Hurd, discussing Germany's threat to sink armed merchant ships, writes:

"Among the new vessels built in Germany are what may be best described as submarine monitors. They have already been seen at sea. There is no doubt as to their existence, for they are the talk of neutrals who move about the Baltic on business.

"They are fairly big vessels. Above the more or less cylindrical hull is built a long battery, well protected by armor, which can be made completely watertight and extends for a considerable distance along the hull. In the centre is the commander's tower, from which orders are issued.

"Within this watertight battery are mounted guns. Their calibre is unknown, but they are certainly more powerful weapons than anything the Germans have hitherto had.

"The boats possess the faculty of becoming submerged, and can bring the armored battery just above the water, leaving the hull of the submarine, which would otherwise be riddled with shot, still submerged.

"In this awash condition they are immune from the very light artillery of a merchant ship, the submarine's guns, as well as the crews serving them, being out of harm's way behind the steel walls.

"Such vessels, I imagine, will be used in the new campaign. The ships, which have the qualities of the original American monitors, have in addition the offensive and defensive power of submergence."

PRESIDENT INCLINED TO APPOINT HOUSTON

Secretary of Agriculture Looms as Most Probable Choice for War Portfolio.

TALK OF JUDSON HARMON

Congressman Sabath Suggests Carter Harrison — Majority Leader Kitchin Opposes Navy Program.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—With the return of President Wilson to Washington today from his week-end yachting cruise in the Mayflower, the name of David F. Houston of Missouri, Secretary of Agriculture, was brought to the front as being prominent in the President's mind in connection with the selection of a Secretary of War to succeed Lindley M. Garrison, resigned. It was said tonight, however, that the President had not determined definitely upon the man to whom the tender of the war portfolio would be made.

The President has discussed with very few persons the matter of filling the Cabinet vacancy. Among most of those who would like to make suggestions the fact that when he was forming his Cabinet originally Mr. Wilson preferred not to have the claims of candidates pressed by their friends has served to keep them aloof from the White House. In the present instance the idea seems to prevail that the President prefers to choose his Secretary of War in his own way.

An exception to the rule was Congressman Sabath of Illinois, who told the President today that he would like to see the War portfolio go to ex-Mayor Carter Harrison of Chicago.

Secretary Houston is regarded highly at the White House and in the Cabinet circle generally. Like the President he has devoted his life to education. When asked to become Secretary of Agriculture he was Chancellor of Washington University at St. Louis. Prior to that he had been President of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas and President of the University of Texas. He has the reputation of being an able college administrator and those who are familiar with his work as Secretary of Agriculture say that he has shown marked ability in that office. Mr. Houston is the youngest member of the Cabinet. He will be fifty years old next Thursday.

In addition to Mr. Houston, Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, and others, the President, it is known, has been giving consideration to the qualifications of a man described as a noted Western lawyer. Nothing as to his identity has been disclosed. One name suggested as fitting the description is that of Judson Harmon of Cincinnati, who was Attorney General in the second Cabinet of President Cleveland and subsequently was Governor of Ohio. Mr. Harmon has written to the President on seevral occasions recently strongly commending policies of the Administration.

The delicacy of making suggestions to the President with respect to filling the office of Secretary of War apparently does not extend to recommendations of candidates for Assistant Secretary of War to succeed Henry Breckinridge, who resigned concurrently with Mr. Garrison. C. C. Weybrecht, who was Adjutant General of Ohio for two terms, was brought to the President's attention today by Senator Pomerene of Ohio. Bibb Graves, ex-Adjutant General of Alabama, was suggested for the Assistant Secretaryship by Congressman Abercrombie of that State. Mr. Graves is now chairman of the Alabama Democratic State Committee.

Carl Vrooman, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, is said to be a possible successor to Secretary Houston should the latter be shifted to the War Department.

LEADER KITCHIN DEFIANT.

Won't Support Navy Program—Denies Anybody Seeks to Depose Him.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Representative Claude Kitchin, majority leader of the House, gave no indication today that he was willing to compromise in the national defense controversy. He showed annoyance at published reports that a number of his anti-preparedness sympathizers would urge him to open negotiations for a compromise agreement. Apparently in answer to these reports Mr. Kitchin announced that he would not support the five-year building program of the Navy Department.

Representative Warren Worth Bailey of Pennsylvania, a determined opponent of the defense program, issued a statement asserting that the House pacifists would not compromise. Simultaneously, however, representative Robert L. Henry of Texas, who is regarded as a Bry-

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AUGUSTA SPECIAL—1:08 P. M. DAILY. Aiken and Augusta via SOUTHERN RAILWAY. Drawing and stateroom sleeping cars. Compartment car daily to Augusta. Dining car service. N. Y. Office—264 Fifth Ave.—Advt.

ARETHUSA IS HIT BY A MINE; 10 DEAD

Commodore Tyrwhitt's Cruiser Expected to be Total Loss Off the East Coast.

DESTROYED THE BLUECHER

Popular Ship Had Fought Twice in the War—First Battle as She Left Builders.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The British Official Press Bureau issued the following statement today:

His Majesty's ship Arethusa, Commodore Reginald Y. Tyrwhitt, has struck a mine off the east coast. It is feared she will become a total wreck. About ten were lost.

The Admiralty's announcement caused widespread regret, as the cruiser was one of the most popular ships in the navy and generally known as the "Saucy Arethusa." She was covered with scars from many encounters, and is believed to have been in more naval actions of the present war than any other ship in the navy. Within three days after leaving the shipyard where she was built she was in a naval fight in the North Sea, and had the distinction of firing the torpedo which finally settled the fate of the German cruiser Bluecher.

In Heligoland Fight.

Of her part in the Heligoland fight the official account at the time said:

"The Arethusa, leading the line of destroyers, was first attacked by two German cruisers and sharply engaged for thirty-five minutes at a range of 3,000 yards, with the result that she sustained some damage and casualties, but drove off two German cruisers, one of which was seriously injured by her 6-inch guns."

The Arethusa later engaged two other German ships, and in company with a light cruiser squadron contributed to the sinking of the German cruiser Mainz. In this encounter many of the Arethusa's guns were disabled, and she was about to be overpowered when a British battle squadron opportunely arrived and sank her antagonists.

Although one of the smaller light cruisers, her fighting qualities and her exploits had given her a reputation of embodying the fighting spirit of the British Navy.

The Arethusa was a light cruiser, displacing 3,600 tons. She was 410 feet long, 39 feet beam and had a mean draft of 14 feet. She was built at Chatham in 1913. The cruiser was armed with two 6-inch guns fore and aft and six 4-inch guns on the broadside. She was equipped with four 21-inch torpedo tubes also.

Bore Scars of Battle.

The Arethusa had not been forty-eight hours out of the hands of her builders before she was called upon to take part in one of the most important naval battles in the North Sea since the war began—the engagement off Heligoland on Aug. 28, 1914. In this battle three German cruisers, the Mainz, the Koeln, and the Ariadne, and two German torpedo-boat destroyers, were sunk. The Arethusa, which was one of the vessels composing the British fleet when it went into action, was rather severely handled and after the battle had to be taken in tow.

It was a torpedo from the Arethusa which struck the battered German cruiser Bluecher and sent her to the bottom in the great North Sea battle between British and German squadrons on Jan. 24, 1915.

One of the officers who was in command of the torpedo tubes when they fired the missile which sank the Bluecher, explained to a party of foreign journalists visiting the fleet last January the workings of the apparatus.

"First we let go that one," he said, "and then this one. It was this one that hit the Bluecher amidships. She was lying off there about 1,500 yards. The thing that impressed me after we hit her was the deathly stillness. It was terribly still until the great big ship threw up her bow, turned clean over and sank."

Repaired to Fight Again.

Scars of battle were pointed out by the officers all over the Arethusa. A deck galley amidships had been entirely shot away, a mellnite shell having exploded in it. This had been rebuilt. One dent in the side armor was pointed out as big as a washbowl. The upper works were peppered with shrapnel, but the scars had been neatly bandaged with two-inch riveted steel plates so that the Arethusa was again in shape for another fray.

From the days of Drake "Arethusa" has always been the favorite name of a swift, light cruiser in the British navy, and to the present day, it is believed, not one bearing that name has ever succumbed to the fire of the enemy.

A corvette named Arethusa took part

Continued on Page 2.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
50c. the case of six glass-stoppered bottles —Advt.

NOT TO OPPOSE NEW SEA THREAT

Intimation That Washington Accepts Teuton View of Armed Merchantmen.

AUSTRIA'S NOTE ARRIVES

Report That Germany Will Extend Time Limit Is Not Confirmed.

SWAYED BY NAVAL EXPERTS

Administration Apparently Influenced by Considerations of Our Future Use of Submarines.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Formal notification that on and after March 1 the submarines of Austria-Hungary would attack armed enemy merchant vessels without warning was delivered to the United States Government today, when the State Department received from Ambassador Frederic C. Penfield a cabled copy of a memorandum handed to him by Baron Burian, the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs. The notification is substantially similar, in general tenor, though varying in language, to the memorandum received from the German Government in a dispatch from Ambassador James W. Gerard on Saturday, and, like the German memorandum, takes the form a circular memorandum to all of the neutral powers.

Both Secretary Lansing and Counselor Polk were asked today if Germany would be willing to allow additional time before carrying out her announced decision to sink armed merchant vessels under the Allies' flags on sight. They said they knew nothing of any such suggestion. This had been talked of earlier in the day by less responsible persons who surmised that Germany might be willing to oblige the United States, should the Administration desire further delay.

Secretary Lansing today declined to make public the texts of the German and Austrian memoranda, but admitted that the contents of both communications had been accurately summarized in press versions from Berlin and Vienna. Nor would the Secretary of State comment on the new German policy toward armed belligerent merchant vessels, or state the position to be taken by the United States Government.

A careful canvass of the situation, however, failed to develop any indication that the United States intends to make any protest against the plan for sinking armed belligerent merchant ships without warning, or that the Administration is otherwise than in sympathy with the contention that belligerent merchant vessels should not be armed, and that when they are so armed, they should be treated as auxiliary cruisers and accordingly as having forfeited their non-combatant character.

It is understood that in the consideration of the question of the right of enemy merchant ships to carry guns, even if only for defensive purposes, and of the collateral question of the vulnerability of submarines to attack by guns carried by merchant vessels, Administration officials have carefully considered the effect their decisions as to the period of this war may have upon American naval policy in some future war in which the United States itself may be engaged, and, according to their statements, have come to the conclusion that it would be unwise for the United States, in such a future conflict, to fail to make the fullest possible use of submarines.

American naval experts, it is known, have taken the position that the arming of merchantmen—even on the plea of self-defense—will give such vessels a position of superiority over submarines attempting to apply the international rule of visit and search, and that if the rule is to be applied—and the United States has insisted during the present war—merchant vessels should not be armed, and at the same time be immune from attack without warning when they fly the enemy's flag. It is the view of some American naval experts and high officials in the State Department, that with the extensive American coast line, the coast defense submarine is too valuable and effective an instrumentality not to be used to the fullest possible extent during any war in which the United States Government may be compelled to defend its own coasts.

Wants Freedom for Our Submarines.

It is also their contention that in such a war the submarine will probably serve as an instrument of the greatest efficiency in the destruction of the commerce of any enemy that the United States may have to face. This efficiency, it is contended, should not be impaired or restricted by permitting enemy merchant ships to carry guns which render the merchantmen superior in force to submarines. These arguments have been under consideration by the State Department for many months, and it is said that they have greatly impressed the higher officials of the department.

Officials say that it is very largely the naval argument that has developed a strong feeling in the State Department against advocacy of the arming of belligerent merchant ships; and it was this consideration, as well as a plea for humanity, that impelled Secretary Lansing, it is said, to submit to the Entente Allies the proposal now pending for a gentlemen's agreement for the disarming of merchant ships under stipulated rules to be observed by submarines when approaching unarmed merchant ships for purposes of visit and search.

None of the Entente Allies has yet replied to the note of inquiry addressed to the British, French, Belgian, Italian, Russian, and Japanese Governments, inquiring whether they would accept the Lansing formula for disarmament of merchantmen and a code of rules for the government of submarine warfare if Germany, Austria, and Turkey would do likewise. The Entente powers are engaged now in exchanging views on this subject and will probably make their responses simultaneously. Unofficial information reaching Washington officials is to the effect that they will reject the American proposals.

A New Crisis is Expected.

The rejection, it was said today, will be deeply regretted in American official circles for two reasons—first, because of the failure of the project itself, and,

Continued on Page 2.

ONLY 56 HOURS TO HAVANA.
Atlantic Coast Line. "Florida and West Indian Limited," 9:15 A. M. All Florida resorts reached. Office, B'way & 29th St. —Advt.

GERMANY BELIEVES LUSITANIA CRISIS OVER

Assurance Comes from a "High Quarter" That Forthcoming Note Will End It.

BERLIN, Feb. 14, (via London.)—According to brief statements in the Lokal-Anzeiger and the Tageblatt, the communication received Friday from Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador at Washington, gives promise of an impending settlement of the Lusitania controversy, the German and American standpoints, it is asserted, having been brought materially nearer to each other.

The Lokal-Anzeiger declares that the only thing now necessary is to embody the results of the negotiations in a new note, "after which the whole matter may be regarded as settled."

The Tageblatt, more cautious, says that an agreement has been reached on the main point at issue, but that probably some time will elapse before a formula is definitely fixed.

The Associated Press is assured in a high quarter that the situation is very favorable, and that perhaps it will be possible to conclude the negotiations in the next German note.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Gratification, but not surprise, was expressed in inner official and diplomatic circles here tonight over a Berlin news dispatch quoting the Lokal-Anzeiger and Berliner Tageblatt as deducing from "a communication received Friday from Count von Bernstorff" that there is good promise of a settlement of the Lusitania controversy.

This accords absolutely with the Washington understanding of the situation ever since Tuesday, Feb. 8, when Secretary Lansing and Count von Bernstorff reached their informal agreement

RUSSIANS CAPTURE AN ERZERUM FORT

Four Turkish Army Corps and Two German Field Marshals Are in Peril.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 14, (via London.)—The Russian War Office today gave out the following report of the operations in the Caucasus:

After an explosion caused the day before by our artillery, in one of the Erzerum forts, we captured the fort.

Pursuing the Turks, our troops again captured numerous prisoners, six guns, and a large quantity of munitions.

Complete Russian success at Erzerum would mean a Turkish loss of four army corps—the First, Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh—and the possible capture of two German Field Marshals—von der Goltz and Liman von Sanders—besides being a persuasive deterrent against a second attack on Egypt and the Suez Canal.

AEROPLANES KILL SIX IN A RAID ON MILAN

Machines Driven Off by Fusillade from Anti-Aircraft Guns.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Feb. 14.—The Austrians evidently desired to celebrate the visit of Briand to Italy by aeroplane raids which were intended to culminate in Milan, when the French Premier, returning from the front, where he visited King Victor, passed through there on his way home. A raid was made in Milan this morning.

As in the case of former raids this also had no practical result from a military point of view, except killing six civilians, thus further exasperating the population, the anger of which has reached extreme limits. This is the first time the enemy has attacked Milan, the position of which lends itself to conceal Austrian aeroplanes, as the city in the Winter is constantly shrouded in thick fog almost as dense as the London fog.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—A Reuter dispatch from Milan says that six persons were killed and several injured by bombs dropped from aeroplanes which appeared over the city this morning.

The dispatch says that several aeroplanes took part in the raid, which was made at 9 o'clock. Anti-aircraft guns opened a heavy fusillade and the aeroplanes disappeared after dropping bombs. The material damage was small. The casualties were all among civilians.

UNMARRIED MEN CALLED TO COLORS

Proclamation Under Lord Derby's Plan Is Posted in England.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—An official proclamation calling up the remaining single men under the Derby recruiting plan and the Military Service act was posted today. The call to the colors will have the effect of enrolling all single men of military age who have not been exempted.

A London dispatch sent out on Saturday, forecasting yesterday's call, said the unexpectedly speedy summons might be attributed to the many recent consultations between the Minister of Munitions and the War Office.

ALLIES EXTEND LINES ON SALONIKI FRONT

Bulgarian Forces in Albania Reported 16 Miles from Italian Base at Avlona.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 15.—Increasing activity in the Balkans is reported from Athens. An Exchange Telegraph dispatch filed on Monday says that, following the arrival of French and British reinforcements at Saloniki, the French are again proceeding up the railway, concentrating troops as far forward as the Bulgarian frontier.

The Bulgarians are said to have occupied one-third of Albania.

A Reuter dispatch from Athens says that Bulgarian forces have occupied Fieri, about sixteen miles from Avlona.

BERLIN Feb. 14, (via Sayville.)—The following report of the operations in Albania was contained in the Austrian War Office report received here today:

The Austro-Hungarian vanguards in Albania have reached the lower Arzen River. The enemy has retreated to the southern bank.

FLORIDA & CAROLINA RESORTS.
Four trains. Best equipment. Short Line. Ing. Seaboard Air Line Ry., 1184 Broadway. —Advt.

GERMANS BATTLE TO HOLD HEIGHTS, THE KEY TO LILLE

Whole Artois Front in Danger if They Lose Fight for Hills Northeast of Neuville.

FRENCH ARE PRESSING HARD

Kaiser's Artillery Shows Terrific Power, but the Infantry Withers Before French Fire.

FURIOUS GUN DUEL PERSISTS

Germans Busy at La Bassee and Soissons and in the Champagne and Alsace.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—The furious German bombardment and attacks yesterday in Artois, west of Hill 140, following a breathing spell of forty-eight hours, were less a part of a general offensive than attempts of the Kaiser's troops, as one eyewitness expresses it, to "give themselves air."

The steady, molelike advance of the French sappers has driven the Germans back upon their last bastion, protecting the central plain, namely, the range of hills, three miles long, facing due west from Hill 140 in the north along La Folie hill to the Neuville-Thelus road in the south. The French trenches crept slowly up the western slopes until the Crown Prince of Bavaria, commanding this sector, realized that the next assault was likely to be irresistible and to involve the abandonment of Lille, Lens, Douai, and the entire front at this point, fed by their all-important railroad.

The German offensive revealed two facts: First, the German artillery is still a force to be recokned with, and, second, the German infantry have lost their dash.

The operations at this point began with the explosion of mines west of Hill 140, the biggest making a crater fifty yards across. A terrific struggle for the possession of this followed. The French were the masters.

Then came a bombardment from dozens of huge quickfiring mortars, hidden behind La Folie Hill, which in four hours in the afternoon had an effect equivalent to the three days' fire of the French last September. In the evening the Germans occupied the chaotic desert where the French defenses had been, but the seventy-fives soon rendered their position untenable, the net result of the German attempt being nil.

Similar attacks further to the south were equally abortive. The German artillery beat down the French defenses, but their infantry were unable to clinch the gunners' success.

Crack troops had been brought to the scene for the attack, notably Prussians of the 220th Berlin Regiment, but their rushes, 2,000 strong, in scattered groups of four, melted before the French fire. Not once was an attack pushed home. The Germans always threw up their hands when the French counterattacked. The defenders lost men, but held their ground. The German losses were terrible.

The difference between the French and German morale is illustrated by the remark of an eyewitness:

"At the beginning of the war the Germans proudly wore helmets, while we had kepis. Now we have helmets and they wear useless convicts' caps. The change is symbolical."

FIGHTING AREA WIDENS.

Intense Artillery Fire at Many Points—Germans Busy at La Bassee.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Intense activity continues at many points on the western front, the artillery exchanges being especially severe.

The Germans are again engaged in serious operations in the La Bassée region, seven mines having been exploded on the British front.

In the region of Hill 140 and Neuville, in Artois, there has been a slackening of effort on the German side. Berlin reports, however, that Lens and Lieven to the north are under heavy fire from the French and British guns. According to Paris, a French mine was exploded on the road between Neuville and La Folie.

French troops have regained some of the trenches, lost recently near Frise, to the south of the river Somme. The fighting there has been stubborn and the losses large.

In the Champagne the day passed without any infantry attacks, but the artillery fire has been heavy on the Navarin-Tahure-Massiges front. The French admit the loss of trenches yesterday despite the explosion of mines under the advancing foe.

Fighting is in progress near Seppois in upper Alsace. Here the Germans won trenches on a front of 200 to 400 feet. The French, by a counterattack, took these back, but later evacuated them.

The German headquarters bulletin reads:

Lively artillery fights have continued over a great portion of the front. During the night the enemy again directed his fire on Lens and Lievin.

South of the Somme stubborn fights developed around an advanced and extending saghead of our position. We gave up a surrounding attack on outpost trenches.

In the Champagne enemy counterattacks made south of St. Marie were repulsed.

Northwest of Tahure we wrested

from the French by a storming attack a position 700 meters in extent. The enemy left seven officers and more than 300 prisoners in our hands and lost three machine guns and five mine throwers.

Hand grenade fighting to the east of Maisons de Champagne has come to a standstill.

South of Lusse, east of St. Dié, we destroyed by a mine explosion a portion of one of the enemy's positions.

Near Abersept, near the French frontier, our troops took French trenches over a front about 400 yards in extent and repulsed night counterattacks. We took a few dozen prisoners, two machine guns, and three mine throwers.

Our aeroplane squadron attacked railway establishments and military encampments of the enemy on the northern portion of the front.

This bulletin was issued by the French War Office tonight:

In Belgium our artillery exploded a munitions depot to the north of Boesinghe.

To the north of Soissons last evening, after a spirited bombardment, enemy infantry attempted to debouch by the road from Terny and by the right bank of the Aisne, but was stopped short by our curtain of fire and rifle fire.

On the plateau of Vauclerc our artillery effectively shelled a salient of the German line.

In Champagne there were very intense artillery actions in the regions of Tahure, Massiges, and Navarin, but the infantry did not attack.

In Upper Alsace, to the east of Seppois, a violent bombardment was carried out by the enemy on the advanced trenches which we had retaken from him. In the course of the night we had evacuated these emplacements, which were entirely shattered.

In the same region we took under our fire enemy reinforcements which were endeavoring to advance in small parties from Niederlarg.

The French afternoon report reads:

In the Artois district we have caused the explosion of a mine on the south side of the road between Neuville and La Folie.

To the south of the River Somme an attack by our troops made yesterday evening against the works, held by the Germans south of the River Frise, resulted in our occupying certain section of trench. A counterattack delivered by the enemy was checked by our fire. One German company was surrounded by our troops and decimated. The Captain and 70 survivors surrendered. The total number of prisoners at present in our hands is about 100. Several machine guns were also captured by us. According to the word of prisoners, and judging also from the number of German dead on the field of battle, the losses of the enemy at this point were considerable.

In the Champagne district, during an attack delivered yesterday by the enemy at a point to the east of the highway between Tahure and Sommepy, we were successful in exploding three mines which had been laid previously under the advance trenches to which the Germans had penetrated. The German efforts to continue on to our supporting trenches resulted in complete failure. In spite of the serious losses caused by the explosion of our mines as well as by our artillery fire, the enemy maintained his positions in these advanced trenches.

In Upper Alsace last evening there was further action on the part of the enemy infantry at a point to the east of Seppois, preceded by a violent artillery bombardment, resulting in the Germans securing possession of about 200 meters of trenches, but an immediate counterattack on our part brought back to our hands the greater portion of these positions. Artillery fighting of great violence continues in this region.

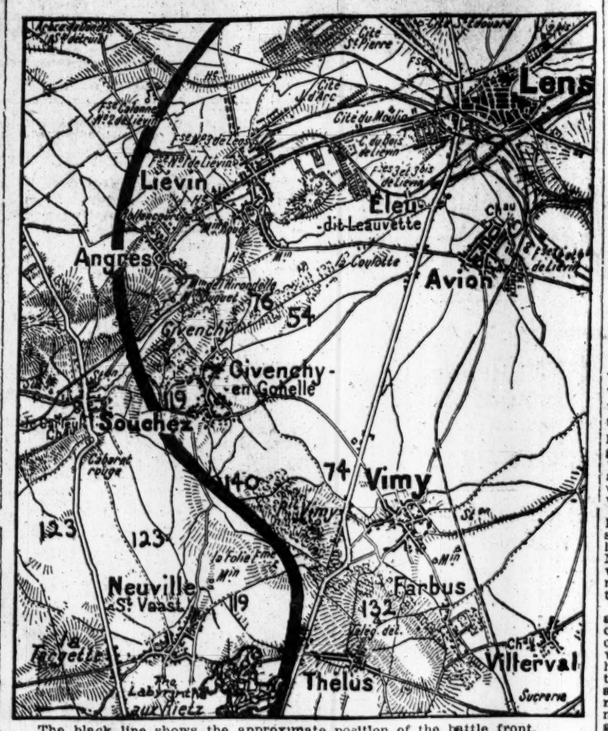
The British official statement, issued tonight, says:

The German wireless reports that forty British prisoners were captured in the fighting near Pilkelm. We have eleven men missing from this fighting, of whom eight are believed to have been killed. These men were lost in pursuing the Germans back into their trenches.

Yesterday there were seventeen fights in the air. As a result of one of these, a large hostile double-engine machine was driven down in the enemy's lines.

The enemy has been very active mining south of La Bassée Canal. Seven mines were exploded by him in the past twenty-four hours. South of Fosse the mine explosions were preceded by a heavy bombardment and followed by a small infantry attack. A few men got into our front trench, but were immediately driven out by hand grenades.

Scene of the Crucial Fighting in Artois



The black line shows the approximate position of the battle front.

The objective of the French drive last September, when the Champagne offensive was also in progress, and of the constant fighting since, is the range of hills northeast of Neuville, beginning with Hill 140 and running to the southeast. Once in possession of these General Joffre would command the plain to the eastward, force the evacuation of Lens, with the loss of the railway, and perhaps even compel the Germans to abandon Lille, as a result of the breaking of the Artois front.

SAYS FRENCH SICK NEED OUR HELP

Miss Manby, English Nurse, Tells of Hospital Beds Without Sheets or Pillows.

FEVER PATIENTS' HARD LOT

She Is Raising a Fund to Supply Linen for Them—Convalescents Need Games and Tobacco.

Miss Irene Manby, an English nurse, who spent four months in one of the war fever hospitals in France, has come to this country on sick leave and is telling of the great need in these hospitals, as she saw it from April to August last, during which period conditions were ameliorated. She says that the soldiers smitten by disease in many cases are greater sufferers than the wounded.

"I was in a hospital in Montreal when I read of the need of nurses who could speak French and went back to England to offer my services," said Miss Manby. "There were eight of us who were sent to a hospital in a little garrison town in France, ten miles from the firing line.

"There were eight blocks of barracks and no sanitary conveniences. Until we came there was not a nurse there and only one doctor to 250 men. The place would accommodate 1,000 and usually had 1,500. We had a train which came to us directly from the front, and when a lot of men were brought in at midnight they lay on the floor until other men died or were able to get up and give them beds.

"These were of the poorest, covered with straw, with few sheets and no pillows. Two hundred English soldiers suffering from gas poisoning were brought in one night. Half of them died before we could get them to bed, but the others had to have pillows, and we used everything we could—aprons wrapped around bottles and sawdust from the carpenter shop. The poor typhoid patients were in a pitiful state. Some of them were in their uniforms, just as they had been brought in from the trenches.

"Every drop of water had to be brought by the orderlies from the village, half an hour from the barracks. To one big bath tub in the centre of a ward the poor wretches on the beds would come one after the other to get in to reduce their temperatures. If their uniforms had been removed they had no clothing to wear in bed. Into the tub they would go, and then, dripping, drag themselves back to their beds again.

"The case of the wounded is bad enough, but these poor fellows, delirious and needing constant attention, were in a pitiful condition. The wounded man is in good health, as a rule, when he falls. If he has a wound in an arm or leg, when that is treated and bandaged he is in condition to do something for himself. But these poor fellows cannot. As a rule they have been sick a week or more in the trenches.

"There was good milk for the invalids, but food was a difficult question, and the convalescents needed better nourishment. The soldiers' allowance was a cent a day for food, and the officers and nurses, who ranked as officers, received about four cents. We turned it all to the chef, and he did the best he could with it. They had a great caldron of coffee, of which they were very proud—it had been boiling ever since the war began, the fire never once going out.

"In a short time we got things in a better condition. The Americans seemed to be the only people who could get supplies to us. We sent to the American Fund for the French Wounded in Paris, and they sent us immediately one-half of the things for which we asked. The orderlies were delighted when that package arrived—they took the sacking to sleep on.

"We could not do much better in the way of bathing, but we separated the beds, kept them clean, used sheets as far as we had them, put screens over the men's faces to keep off the flies, and had oilcloth covered tables at each bed. We dressed our orderlies in white aprons, had them shave, and they were as proud as peacocks; but they couldn't understand why it was necessary for clothes to be changed so often.

"Having soldiers as orderlies was a difficulty, because they were constantly changing, and we had to train new ones. There being no sanitary conveniences, the contagion was spread. There were no basins in the place; the orderlies never thought of washing their hands; they ate in the wards and went freely from wards to kitchens. In the same way gangrene spread from what would originally be nothing but a bed sore.

"We soon arranged a receiving room to which the men were taken when they arrived, bathed and oiled before they were put to bed. We had sheets and handkerchiefs. It was hard to have the men ask for a handkerchief when we had nothing to offer them. One Canadian woman sent us a single handkerchief with a note saying it was for a man who had had no mail that day. I gave it to a man who was dying. I told him some one had sent it to him. I did not know as he would understand, but he did; he kept it in his hand, looking at the border until the very last. If people only knew, they would do things. And things done regularly—something than can be depended upon at regular intervals—are much better than anything sent now and then.

"There is nothing to raise the spirits of these patients. They have contagious diseases; no one comes to see them, and no one can go out to tell about them; but they are dying for their country as much as the wounded men. There was not a cigarette in the place; there were no games. Since I have come away I have been able to have eighteen gramophones and records sent back to eighteen of the hospitals that I knew about personally.

"We want supplies, and we want money to support the work. The American Fund for the Relief of French Wounded (headquarters in New York, 134 West Forty-second Street) has five automobiles with which to take supplies directly to the hospital. I should like to get money to help support those automobiles and to have enough supplies in Paris to meet all the demands. One of my requests is for 1,000 sheets, 1,000 handkerchiefs and $1,000. Shirts are needed, cup covers, squares of gauze weighted with beads, to keep out the flies, and towels. If people cannot give the material they can get the materials at the headquarters to make up.

"Think what France has to contend with. She has 500 miles of battle front. In England, except for the Zeppelin raids, we have not had the war at home.

"We felt immediately in our hospital the moral effect of the death of Edith Cavell. The French priests were at first cold to all English nurses. We were in the Jeanne d'Arc district, and it was the English, they felt, who had put their saint to death. But their feelings seemed to change after the death of Edith Cavell. She had died, as it were, a martyr for them, and it atoned to some extent."

THE LARGEST AND STRONGEST SURETY COMPANY IN THE WORLD

NATIONAL SURETY COMPANY

115 Broadway, New York

Brokers Branch, 71 William Street

WILLIAM B. JOYCE, President

COMMENCED BUSINESS JUNE, 1897

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES
DECEMBER 31, 1915.

ASSETS			LIABILITIES		
INVESTED ASSETS;			CAPITAL STOCK,		$3,000,000.00
Stocks, Bonds (at Market Values) Collateral Loans, Mortgage Loans and Real Estate,		$7,181,466.77	SURPLUS,		3,289,510.91
CURRENT ASSETS;			CURRENT LIABILITIES;		
Cash on Hand,	$1,705,698.26		Accounts Payable (not due)	$116,972.28	
Accounts Receivable,	390,805.41		Dividend Payable Jan. 3, 1916,	60,000.00	176,972.28
Outstanding Premiums			DEFERRED LIABILITIES;		
Not over 90 Days Past Due (Actual),	$96,557.99		Accrued Commissions not due,	136,194.19	
(Past Due Items not included amount to $131,912.32)		2,693,061.66	Expenses Incurred,	2,797.06	138,991.25
DEFERRED ASSETS;			RESERVES;		
Accrued Interest,		76,366.52	Premium Tax Reserve,	60,303.95	
			Reserve for Contingent Claims,	1,192,426.81	
			Reserve (pro rata) for Unearned Premiums,	2,092,689.75	3,345,420.51
TOTAL ASSETS,		$9,950,894.95	TOTAL LIABILITIES,		$9,950,894.95

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Real Estate, Deposits in Suspended Banks, and Other Valuable Assets, Estimated to be Worth Over $200,000. Special Deposits Not Deducted.

"IN ALL THE WORLD, NO SURETY ORGANIZATION LIKE THIS."

DISCUSSED TO HEAD NEW AIR MINISTRY

Lord Montagu of Beaulieu May Take Charge of Defenses Against Zeppelins.

FAVORED BY NORTHCLIFFE

Editor's Demand for Better Protection and Offensive Action Gaining Supporters.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—There is a possibility that Lord Montagu of Beaulieu will be put in charge of the air defenses of England. He is understood to be the man whom Lord Northcliffe has in view in his energetic campaign for the formation of an Air Ministry. "Wanted: a Man," is Northcliffe's slogan, which undoubtedly has had considerable reverberation in consequence of recent German exploits in air raids on England.

The official view is that difficulties in the way of the creation of a separate Ministry of Air are insuperable. To begin with, the new Minister would be in a position of having to borrow both men and material from the flying services of the army and the navy, and proper development of his department would entail considerable friction. Lord French, as Commander in Chief of home forces, is now responsible for the air defenses of the country. Lord Montagu, who was on the way to India to take a post as Director of Military Transport there when the Persia was torpedoed, could very well be appointed to take control of air defenses as a separate department of that branch of the military machine whereof General French is in command, with the Secretary for War responsible to Parliament. His appointment would cause no umbrage in military circles, as he already holds military rank.

If the plan now under consideration were carried out Lord Montagu would take charge under the War Office of air defenses of the whole country, just as Sir Percy Scott had control under the Admiralty of air defenses of London. The scheme would meet many criticisms now being leveled at the Government. The Northcliffe campaign has been denounced roundly by rival organs in the press, and even the mild spectator has jeered at the "millionaire in panic."

Popular feeling in the Midlands, however, runs high, and considered criticism of the Government's protective measures by responsible and capable provincials has had a deep effect. While there is not the slightest evidence of any tendency toward panic amid the London population, the Zeppelin danger bulks large in the public eye, and it is suggested that tonight's anti-aircraft firing practice in the London area is designed as much for moral effect as for training purposes.

However much observers may differ as to the value of Lord Northcliffe's contributions to the cause of his country since the war began, the majority of them are agreed that in his demand for more effective measures of protection against air raids the public follows him. His personal statement in today's Daily Mail is generally regarded as spirited. He is described as fighting with gloves off, and betting odds are now more in his favor than ever before.

Lord Northcliffe wants England to take the air offensive against Germany, not to remain on the defensive. He declares England has an adequate number of aeroplanes to prevent Zeppelins from getting here by persistently bombing their sheds and worrying them on their way over the sea. He calls on Mr. Asquith to appoint an aggressive fighting man to complete control of the air service. If Lord Montagu is appointed to such a post, even without the creation of a Ministry of Air, it will be interesting to see whether Lord Northcliffe will be satisfied or will call it a compromise.

UNITED STATES WINS IN PASSPORT DISPUTE

British, Freeing H. J. Backer After Two Months, Yield to Contention on Citizenship.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Harry J. Backer of New Orleans, who was detained by the British authorities for two months after being taken from a liner at Gibraltar, has been released as a result of urgent representations by the American State Department.

Backer's passport was regular, and when the American Consul at Gilbraltar communicated this fact to Washington the traveler's release was demanded. The formalities had almost been completed when the American Embassy here learned that Backer had been transferred to London on Jan. 10. The whole question had to be reopened.

No reasons have been given for the detention of Backer, and on his return to the United States he may seek the aid of the State Department to obtain some compensation from the British Government.

The overlapping of the jurisdiction of various departments has caused much vexatious delay in the case of a number of innocent Americans detained by the British authorities, and the American Embassy finally has succeeded in having recognized its contention that a valid passport is the only evidence necessary to establish citizenship. The British naval authorities have been instructed that a naturalized American need not produce his naturalization papers.

Driven Off by Dardanelles Guns.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 14, (via London.)—An official statement issued today by the Turkish Marine Department says: "An enemy destroyer, attempting to approach the entrance to the Dardanelles, was driven off by our batteries."

SAYS CENTRAL POWERS WILL AWAIT ATTACK

German Minister to Rumania Said to Have Declared They Hold Territory Enough.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUCHAREST, Feb. 14, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—Baron von Busch, the German Minister, made an important statement in private conversation in reply to the question why Germany delayed in assuming the offensive against Saloniki.

"We shall do nothing more," he said. "We consider that we have enough territory in our hands. We shall remain on the defensive on all fronts, awaiting attack from the side of the Allies."

This declaration is made, notwithstanding that there is positive information that the Germans are preparing a violent offensive against Kieff. The rumor is current that von Mackensen has declined all responsibility if the attack on Saloniki is delayed.

Increasing Bulgarian activity on the Rumanian frontier is reported.

GUN DUELS ON THE ISONZO.

Austro-Italian Fighting Confined to Violent Artillery Exchanges.

ROME, Feb. 14.—The following official statement from General Headquarters was issued today:

Yesterday there was a lively artillery duel, which was especially intense in the upper Isonzo zone, where important movements of enemy troops were observed, together with greater activity in defense preparations and road-making.

BERLIN, Feb. 14, (via Sayville.)—The Austrian War Office report received here today gives the following account of the operations on the Italian front:

There have been violent artillery combats in the Isonzo zone. The recently conquered position in the Monte Rombon district has been maintained against enemy attacks.

LONDONERS DEMAND A CLOSER BLOCKADE

Large and Enthusiastic Meeting Wants Greater Power Given to the Navy.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—A largely attended meeting for the purpose of urging the Government to establish a more effective blockade against the Central Powers was held in London this afternoon, Lord Devonport, Chairman of the Port Authority of London, presided.

The discussion hinged on the following resolution:

"That this meeting of citizens of London, viewing with grave alarm the enormous quantity of commodities reaching the enemy through the North Sea, calls upon his Majesty's Government to give our navy freedom to exercise fuller and more effective use of our sea power in the war."

The resolution was adopted amid great enthusiasm, after speeches by Lord Devonport, Thomas Gibson Bowles, and others, urging a more stringent blockade.

Lord Devonport asserted that enormous quantities of commodities were reaching the enemy and that neutral traders were "having the time of their lives." The blockading of the enemy, he declared, must be absolutely effective.

Mr. Bowles said the country demanded that Great Britain should use her sea power in accordance with the law of nations, but effectively, and, if necessary, ruthlessly, in order to cause the enemy distress.

Bearon Beresford (formerly Lord Charles Beresford) sent a letter, in which he wrote:

"Every difficulty and disaster we have met has been brought about by ourselves through want of foresight. Public agitation will probably compel the Government to make fuller and more efficient use of our sea power to end the war. If we had made all goods entering Germany contraband the war would be over."

TURKS CLAIM GAINS AT ADEN

Say Their Camel Riders Drove Back the British Cavalry.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—An Amsterdam dispatch to the Central News says that the following official announcement has been issued at Constantinople by the Turkish War Office:

"In the neighborhood of Aden British intrenched troops were attacked by Turks. At some points the British retired to within range of British naval guns. During the early part of December two sections of our camel riders attacked a British post between Hosman and Wadi Hur. Considerable losses were inflicted on the British. On Dec. 8 another engagement occurred between our camel riders and British cavalry, in which the latter was driven back with heavy losses. On the night of Dec. 16 heavy fighting took place near Meseke, on Mejalet. The hostile forces were dispersed and fled in the direction of Sheik Hosman."

On Dec. 28 last, J. Austen Chamberlain, Secretary for India, in reply to a question regarding a recent Turkish official statement to the effect that, after successful fighting, Turkish troops were advancing on the British port of Aden, in Southern Arabia, said in the House of Commons that there had been no material change at Aden during the previous two months. On Dec. 20, there was a skirmish between our cavalry scouts and an enemy patrol," he continued. "The enemy lost nine killed and one prisoner. Our only casualty was one wounded."

JAIL FOR FOWNES PARTNERS

Convicted Under British Act Against Trading with Enemy.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—At the Old Bailey today William Gardiner Rigden was fined £500, William Fownes Rigden was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, and Stanley Fownes Rigden was sentenced to four months' imprisonment, on their withdrawal of their former defense and pleading guilty to the charge of obtaining goods from Germany through their New York branch and trading in such goods, in contravention of the Trading with the Enemy act. The three men are partners of Fownes Brothers & Co., glove manufacturers.

The prosecution alleged that between the end of September and the end of December, 1914, the accused obtained goods worth $30,000 from Saxony through the New York branch, for which payment was to be made after the war.

When the defendants withdrew their pleas of not guilty the Judge remarked that the trial must necessarily have resulted in their conviction. He pointed out the gravity of the charge, stating that trading with an enemy of Great Britain at the present time must be dealt with severely.

The sentence in the case of William Gardiner Rigden was light because he is of advanced age and took only a small part in the business. The other sentences do not entail hard labor.

BRITAIN TO REDUCE SEA FREIGHT RATES

Private Advices Say Plan Applies to Both English and Neutral Ships.

HIGHER TAX ON PROFITS

International Mercantile Marine Shares Fall After Receipt of London Reports.

Private advices received here recently from London indicated that the British Government was considering a definite plan to centralize the Government's control over shipping and over the high freight rates now prevailing between ports of the United States and England.

Some of the reports, it was learned, were received by stockholders of the International Mercantile Marine Company, a British-controlled shipping combination over which, it was said, it would be easy to exercise stringent Government control. These reports stated that the Government was considering the advisability of increasing the tax on war profits of the International Mercantile Marine fleet from 50 per cent. to 80 per cent. It was also stated that a reduction in the lawful rate to be charged on certain commodities transported from the United States to England had been authorized.

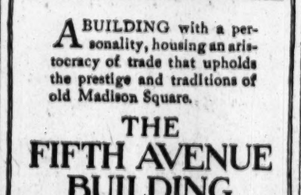
Of even greater importance to general shipping was the intimation, also contained in the private advices, that the British Government planned to reduce freight rates, not only on the ships which it controlled, but also on all neutral ships carrying commodities to England. Details of the proposed plan were not available yesterday.

One specific case brought to the attention of some International Mercantile Marine stockholders involved freight rate on gunpowder. Even under competitive bidding for business, it was said, the freight rate on gunpowder between New York and London on ships of the International Marine reached $100 a ton some months ago. This rate was arbitrarily cut to $50 a ton, it was said, but the cut applied only to the ships flying the English flag. Later, according to the same advices, the rate was cut again, that time to $30 a ton. In addition, it was understood, the British Government exacted the 50 per cent. tax on net war profits.

No official confirmation was obtainable yesterday from officials of the marine company as to the British Government's measures. In shipping circles the fear of a cut in freight rates, however, was a live topic of conversation. Late in the afternoon an unofficial report was placed in circulation that the English way intended on the International Mercantile Marine ships would not exceed 50 per cent.

Weakness in the marine shares was a feature of the day's trading on the New York Stock Exchange. The preferred stock of the big shipping combination, which sold up to 80 a few weeks ago, sold down to 71¼. The common stock, which had sold as high as 23, sold below 16.

At the request of the committees of the preferred and common stockholders, a hearing on the application for foreclosure of the International Mercantile Marine Company's principal bond issue was postponed yesterday until March 13.



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WOMEN OF ENGLAND TO TILL THE FIELDS

Government Undertakes to Recruit 400,000—To Wear Special Uniform and Armlet.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 15.—In an endeavor to overcome the difficulty caused by the shortage of men for farm work the Government has decided, says The Daily News, to inaugurate a campaign to recruit women for this work. The recruiting will be along the popular line which has had such success in getting men for the army.

It is proposed that an armlet be issued to women willing to undertake farm work and that they also be entitled to wear a special uniform. Every village in the country will be canvassed by committees of women, and it is hoped by the canvass to raise a body of 400,000 women who are ready to engage in agricultural work.

NOT TO OPPOSE NEW SEA THREAT

Continued from Page 1.

second, because the refusal of the Entente Allies to agree on the disarmament of enemy mrechantmen is expected to develop a new crisis in American international relations when the Entente Allies protest against the position being taken by the United States that enemy merchantmen, when armed, should be treated as auxiliary cruisers. In circles close to the Entente Embassies it is being contended that for the United States to take such a position would be tantamount to changing the rules of the game of war during the progress of the game.

This contention is being based on the contention made by the British Government early in the war that "a merchant vessel armed purely for self-defense is entitled under international law to enjoy the status of a peaceful trading ship in neutral ports," and that "there is no rule in international law that would justify such vessel, even if armed, being treated otherwise than as a peaceful trader." The contention is being made that the United States would be reversing its position, because on Sept. 19, 1914, in a note to the British Ambassador, inclosing a memorandum issued on that date by the State Department defining the rules which the United States would follow in dealing with cases involving the status of armed merchant vessels visiting American ports, Secretary Lansing, then Counselor of the State Department, stated the first of the rules to be as follows:

"A merchant vessel of belligerent nationality may carry an armament and ammunition for the sole purpose of defense without acquiring the character of a ship of war."

Among those who argue that the United States should not now acquiesce in the German declaration that belligerent merchant vessels cannot go armed and remain immune from attack it is being asserted that for this Government now to classify belligerent merchant ships as auxiliary cruisers would be contrary to international law and a change in the rule laid down by the United States itself at the beginning of the present war.

On the other hand, it is being argued by those who favor disarmament of merchant ships that the United States, in the rule quoted above, did not declare that a merchant vessel of belligerent nationality may carry an armament and ammunition without acquiring the character of a ship of war," but that such vessels could carry such armament without acquiring the character of a ship of war only when they were carried for "the sole purpose of defense." It is pointed out that in the second of the rules promulgated by Secretary Lansing on Sept. 19, 1914, it was asserted that the mere presence of armament on a merchant ship created a presumption that the armament was for offensive purposes. This second rule read:

"The presence of an armament and ammunition on board a merchant vessel creates a presumption that the armament is for offensive purposes, but the owners and agents may overcome this presumption by evidence showing that the vessel carries armament solely for defense."

Since these rules were promulgated, it is being contended in Government circles, conditions of naval warfare have been radically changed through the use of the submarine; and since the use of guns is held by naval experts virtually to impair the efficient use of submarines against such armed vessels, any belligerent merchantman that now mounts guns would seem, the Administration officials argue, to have passed into the category of an auxiliary cruiser because its armament is considered by experts to be so superior to that of a submarine as to make the merchantman's equipment an offensive armament.

The United States has been insisting on the observance of the rule of visit and search by submarines, but it is understood now to regard the old rule for the arming of merchantmen as being in direct conflict with the rule of visit and search on account of the belief that an armed merchantman is superior in force to a submarine, which, it is claimed by those advancing the argument, is too vulnerable to remain on the surface and engage in a gun fight with an armed merchant ship. The submarine, they assert, must submerge and use its torpedo to overcome the armed merchant ship's superior force.

It is being argued here by men who know the view of the Government that the wisest course for the Entente Allies to pursue would be to accept the Lansing proposals for disarmament of merchant ships on condition that the Central Powers apply the rules of visit and search to unarmed merchantmen, as laid down by the Lansing formula, and also apply the pledge given by the German Government in the Frye case, to the effect that "all possible care must be taken for the security of the crew and passengers of a vessel to be sunk," and that "the persons found on board of a vessel may not be ordered into lifeboats except when the general conditions—that is to say, the weather, the condition of the sea, and the neighborhood of the coasts—would afford absolute certainty that the boats will reach the nearest port."

Little Gain in Arming Ships?

From the point of view of advocates of the Lansing formula, according to an explanation offered today, the Entente Allies would have everything to gain and comparatively little to lose through the adoption of such rules if their enemies would subscribe to a similar formula, because under the Austro-German policy of sinking armed enemy merchant ships on sight few armed merchant vessels could hope to escape; whereas, if all belligerent merchant ships were unarmed and submarines were required to give warning before sinking them, many such ships might escape which could not do so if armed and torpedoed on sight because of their armament.

It was also pointed out today that French merchant ships were not armed at all; that British ships in the general transatlantic trade were not armed, although those in the Canadian and Indian trade are armed, and that Italian ships coming to American ports were not armed until after the Ancona affair. It was remarked in one quarter that if the Germans were bluffing in asserting that they would not attack unarmed ships without applying the law of visit and search, and without giving warning, the Entente Allies might call their bluff by disarming their merchant ships.

It is suggested that danger to Americans traveling from the United States in British and French ships would in any event be slight, ships of those nationalities entering American waters not being armed. They are therefore immune from the new program of the Central Powers, and their safety is guaranteed by assurances previously given.

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ARETHUSA IS HIT BY A MINE; 10 DEAD

Continued from Page 1.

in the battle of Cape Saint Vincent on Feb. 14, 1797, when Nelson, then under Jervis, defeated the Spanish fleet, and this Arethusa was henceforth with the great Admiral down to his last battle at Trafalgar eight years later.

As Arethusas have succeeded one another in the British Navy, legends have gathered around the name until the ship so named has seemed to symbolize the mythological origin of the term.

Legend of Arethusa.

There is in Peloponnesus a river called Morea. In ancient times, it is said, it was presided over by a river god named Alpheus. Alpheus fell in love with the river nymph, Arethusa, and pursued her through the water. Diana, hearing her cries of distress, opened a passage for the stream so that it flowed under the sea to Sicily, where, near Syracuse, Arethusa disappeared in the spray of a beautiful fountain.

The river, untainted by the sea, still flows under ground to the fountain, and Alpheus is still said to be searching for the nymph but never finds her. This is why her naval namesakes have eluded the enemy through all the centuries and have been believed by the superstitious to be invulnerable.

"SAUCY ARETHUSA" MOURNED

But 19 Other Cruisers of Her Class Are Supposedly Afloat.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The Daily Chronicle says that the loss of the Arethusa makes less difference to the navy's strength than it would have done eighteen months ago, for she was the first of a class of twenty cruisers projected before the war, and it is safe to assume that many of her consorts are now afloat.

But there are few fighting vessels whose disappearance would be more regretted on the score of sentiment. She took an active part in every one of three principal actions in the North Sea, the battle of the Heligoland Bight, the air raid against Cuxhaven, and the fight with German battle cruisers in which the Blücher was finished off by one of her torpedoes. The Arethusa was still flying Commodore Tyrwhitt's broad pennon when she came to grief somewhere not far from home. The mine she struck presumably was one laid by a German submarine.

News of the loss was received with feelings of profound regret at the base, where she was one of the most popular vessels. Her proud history is known by every school child, while to visitors the "saucy Arethusa" was always the first ship to be pointed out and to have her gallant deeds recounted. Feelings of regret at the loss of the historic vessel were relieved to some extent by the fact that all of the crew except a dozen poor fellows who were below were saved. There were many affecting scenes when the survivors landed.

FRENCH CRUISER SUNK FEB. 8.

One Live Sailor and 14 Dead of Amiral Charner Picked Up.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—Reports of the loss of the French cruiser Amiral Charner, which was said to have been sunk by a submarine when patrolling the Syrian coast, were confirmed today.

According to information received at the French Ministry of Marine, a raft bearing one live sailor and the bodies of fourteen of his companions has been picked up off the coast of Syria.

The rescued man said the Amiral Charner was sunk on the morning of Feb. 8. He declared there was no time to use the lifeboats.

An official statement given out by the French Ministry of Marine yesterday said that no news had been received from the Amiral Charner since Feb. 8, when, according to a German telegram, a submarine had sunk "a French warship."

HOUSE SEES BRITISH CHIEFS

Wilson's Envoy Confers with at Least One Cabinet Minister.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Colonel E. M. House, President Wilson's personal representative, spent the week-end in London meeting various prominent personages, among whom was at least one Cabinet Minister.

PRESIDENT INCLINED TO APPOINT HOUSTON

Continued from Page 1.

anite, along with Mr. Bailey, issued a statement indicating that he was willing to vote for a reasonable preparedness.

It has been charged in well-informed circles that an effort was afoot to depose Mr. Kitchin as majority leader, but Mr. Kitchin vigorously denied today that such a movement was under way. The accurate story of the House situation is that a number of Mr. Kitchin's friends want him to assume the leadership in putting through a compromise defense program and fear that his influence as a leader will wane unless he meets the Administration half way. In no responsible quarter has there been a suggestion that Mr. Kitchin is to be "deposed" as leader, and his friends' activities to bring him in line are solely in the interest of Mr. Kitchin's future effectiveness.

Mr. Kitchin's comment on the situation today was this:

"There is not a word of truth in the statement that there is a movement on foot to depose me as majority leader. I have been on the floor of the House all day and not a single member has intimated such a thing. I am not in the least bit embarrassed about reports that such a movement has been started.

"I was one of the first to oppose the Continental Army idea. I am not going to vote for the naval program as now proposed, nor would I have voted for the Continental Army program. I am opposed to four battleships this year and the five-year program. I will never vote for either proposal.

Mr. Kitchin's reference to "four battleships" includes the two battleships and two battle cruisers which probably will be authorized in the Naval Appropriation bill, soon to be drafted.

The majority leader seemed to find comfort in the fact that the Continental Army plan practically had been abandoned. He intimated that this plan was killed by public sentiment and by Congress, when it was once understood, and that a similar fate was in store for the building program of the Navy Department.

Speaker Clark's statement, issued last night in defense of the fight of Mr. Kitchin to have his own views on any public question, was inserted in The Congressional Record today by Representative Sims, a Tennessee Democrat.

The statement issued by Mr. Bailey follows in part:

"The only people talking compromise on the subject of increased armament are the men who have been talking compromise from the very beginning. Those of us who have sincerely been opposing the plan to plunge this country into a stupendous militaristic program are just as vigorous in our stand as at the start.

"I am in fairly close touch with those Democrats in the House and Senate who oppose the proposition to commit this country to a policy that has wrought such terror and destruction in Europe. If any change has come over them as a result of recent events I do not know about it. The passing of Mr. Garrison and his Continentals has had no effect save to lend us fresh courage for the greater task ahead. The Continentals were intended as a stalking horse for the approach of the actual game—the "incomparable" navy. I have never thought the threat of a big standing army was serious as a present matter. The war lords are thinking of something else—a navy big enough to awe the world—and this would have been an entering wedge for the big army to come later.

There has been little expectation among the more conservative anti-preparedness members that Mr. Bailey would be brought around to a compromise military policy. It was said on Saturday, when it developed that efforts were under way to swing Mr. Kitchin into line, that probably from six to ten House Democrats would refuse all compromise suggestions. By common consent Mr. Bailey, Mr. Callaway, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Hensley, and one or two others were included in the list.

Representative Quin of Mississippi, heretofore included among the radical "small navy" men, confessed to the House that he "had seen the light," and the statement of Mr. Henry, a "middle-of-the-roader," indicates that he may listen to compromise proposals. There remains a feeling among the conservative opponents of the Administration's preparedness program that a "get-together" policy may yet be adopted by House Democrats, and the friends of Mr. Kitchin will continue their efforts to have him take the initiative in such a move.

The statement of Mr. Henry, who is leaving Washington to enter the contest for Senator in his State, says:

"From several letters received, my position on the so-called question of preparedness seems to be somewhat misunderstood. Recently, speaking in the House, I was opposing the proposals of the Republican leader, Mr. Mann, who was urging a standing army of half a million men. I still oppose such a standing army.

"When Congress convened in December the approved program from the War Department was for a large Continental Army and compulsory military service in time of peace. This plan did not receive my sanction. I will not vote for Garrison's Continental Army plan and for compulsory military service in time of peace.

"As I said in my speech, I have no objection to recruiting the regular army up to the strength now authorized by law. We should provide for whatever officers and reserve officers are needed. Our coast fortifications and artillery should be adequately increased. The National Guard should be developed and strengthened by Federal aid. All these things will likely be reported to Congress by the Military Affairs Committee as our program, and thus authorize adequate preparedness.

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MOUNTAIN DEW
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ENGINEERS EAGER FOR PREPAREDNESS

When 1,000 Are Expected to Hear Lectures, 2,300 Actually Besiege Hall.

MINING EXPERTS IN SESSION

Two Army Captains Tell Gathering of Technical Men They'll Be Needed in War.

More than 2,300 engineers—mining, mechanical, electrical, civil—attempted to get into the auditorium of the Engineering Societies' building at 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, last night, to attend the first of a series of seven lectures on military engineering, to be given under the auspices of a committee representing the four national engineering societies and under the direction of Major General Leonard Wood. It was a visible evidence of the interest of the engineers in the preparedness movement, and the numbers in which they came and the enthusiasm they displayed gave evidence of their eagerness to play their part in preparedness along with those who actually will fight in case of war.

Even the committee which arranged the lectures was astonished at the attendance. Applications were sought some time ago, and the committee expected 1,000 or more men to attend the first lecture. Instead, about 5,000 applied for seats at every lecture of the course; 2,300 tried to get in last night; 1,500 were packed into the auditorium of the Engineering Societies' Building, where Captain Thomas M. Robins of the Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., delivered his first scheduled lecture; 500 more crowded into a room on the fifth floor of the building in an overflow meeting, which was addressed by Captain Richard T. Colner, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., and fully 500 who could not be accommodated were turned away. It was announced by the Chairman of the meeting in the auditorium, J. Waldo Smith, that arrangements would be made to accommodate all applicants at the six remaining lectures, to be delivered on successive Monday nights.

Among those attending were many delegates to the annual meeting of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, which began its sessions yesterday morning in the Engineering Societies' Building. The time of the beginning of the military-lecture series was chosen because of the convention of mining engineers, and last night's lecture was a number on the institute's program.

Engineers Army's Mainstay.

In opening his talk Captain Robins told of the importance engineering always has had in warfare, and of the increased importance of this branch of the service in modern times.

"Success or failure in war," he said, "depends more than ever upon the engineering skill and resources of a nation. Engineers realize this, and this realization is the biggest asset for defense that the country has today."

Captain Robins said that engineers of every specialty in the science would be needed in war, and he described in general how mining, electrical, mechanical, and civil engineers would be employed. Considering the duties that engineers would be called upon to perform, the speaker said:

"They must protect and assist the troops through erecting fortifications themselves and directing the construction of fortifications by the troops. They must make the living conditions of the troops as comfortable as possible, and they must facilitate their locomotion, communication, and the movement of supplies. In addition to this, they must be ready to fight at any time to defend themselves in their work."

Captain Robins said that for every 60,000 infantrymen in the United States Army five battalions of engineers were provided, but that this provision was only half the German proportion of 6 engineers for every 100 infantrymen.

"The United States at present," Captain Robins said, "has in the regular service about 248 engineer officers and about 19,000 men enlisted in the Engineer Corps. In addition there only are about 60 officers in the Militia Engineering Corps and about 1,500 men. Assuming that we would need 500,000 troops for our first line of defense, our engineering needs would be 1,200 engineering officers and 36,000 engineering enlisted men, 8,000 of whom must be non-commissioned officers of high engineering ability. This is only one-fourth the total men needed to supplement, and maybe supplant the first line army.

"You men here are going to fill the need for non-commissioned officers, and do not underestimate the importance of your service. The non-commissioned officers are the backbone of the army, and the valuable men in our engineering service when we go to war are the men now at work in the forces of our own contractors."

Thinks Army Training Is Needed.

Captain Robins then emphasized the necessity of military training for engineers, no matter what their engineering skill might be. Throughout his lecture he reverted continually to this subject, reiterating that military training was essential if the men would be of real service to the country "in our next war," and the speaker never once implied a doubt of the certainty of a war. He seemed to assume in his lecture that this country would go to war, and with a first-class power. Every time he mentioned the United States at war he used the simple future tense.

"The question asked by the engineer," he said, "is: How can I get military training to prepare myself for war? This can come only by applying your technical knowledge at the Summer camps, such as that at Plattsburg, or through enlistment in the militia. You should read all the books on military engineering that you can, but reading alone will not give you military training."

Captain Robins then showed a series of lantern slides depicting the wrok done by an engineering corps of the regular army on a practice march. In conclusion, he urged the engineers to have the defense of the country in mind while they went about their work in time of peace.

"Whatever you do," he said, "think of how much good you can do your country. If, for example, any of you are building a road, remember that we will need that road for defense, and build it so that it will be of service to us."

Captain Colner's lecture at the overflow meeting was similar to Captain Robin's talk.

Mining Engineers Meet.

An unexpectedly large number of delegates were present at the opening yesterday morning of the annual meeting of the American Institute of Mining Engineers.

At the morning and afternoon sessions of the institute technical papers were read and discussed. There was an ice carnival for the delegates and women companions at the Hotel Biltmore in the afternoon and gatherings of college alumni in the evening. The Columbia University men among the delegates gave a smoker at the Columbia University Club last night. The meeting of the institute will continue through today and tomorrow.

WOMAN AND CHILD SUFFOCATED AT FIRE

13-Year-Old Boy Tries to Save His Mother but Flames Drive Him Away.

Persons in Seventh Avenue, near 135th Street, saw a small boy, clad only in a nightgown, run from the three-story brick dwelling at 2,290 Seventh Avenue at 10:30 o'clock last night, and heard him shriek that the house was on fire and his mother was being burned. Some one sent in a fire alarm, but several men who would have run into the house found their entrance barred by flames which swept through the hallway.

Engine 59 from 137th Street swung up to the house an instant later, and Firemen Claussen and Bird grabbed scaling ladders and climbed to the second floor. Huddled at a window there were three small children, all in their night clothes, and as the firemen brought them to the sidewalk neighbors grabbed them and carried them into the shelter of their homes.

The child who had first run from the house fought with those who would have taken him away and, wrapped in a man's heavy coat, he wept and begged the firemen to save his mother. Claussen and Bird, as soon as the children were safe, returned to the house and in the top-floor hallway found Mrs. Rose Zolinsky. She was dead and had been suffocated, being burned only slightly.

In bed in a room on the top floor the firemen also found eight-year-old Michael Zolinsky, who had been suffocated like his mother. They brought the bodies out and returned to the second floor, where they found Adolph Klick, Mrs. Zolinsky's father, almost overcome by smoke and badly burned on the face, arms, and legs. They carried him to the sidewalk, where Dr. Jacobs hurried him into an ambulance and carried him to the Harlem Hospital.

SHAKESPEARE WEEK OPENS.

Teachers College of Columbia Hears of Country Theatres.

Shakespeare week at Teachers College of Columbia University opened yesterday with exhibits of books, stage productions, Elizabethan costumes, and furniture, textile designs, and posters and prints of the playwright's day. Lectures and recitals will be given throughout the early part of the week, leading up to the Shakespeare Festival in the Thompson Gymnasium on Friday and Saturday evenings.

Under the auspices of the Dramatic Arts Association of the college, A. G. Arvold, founder of the Little Country Theatre of Fargo, North Dakota, lectured in the Milbank Chapel yesterday afternoon on the movement of which he is the founder. Country people throughout the entire United States, he said, were hungering for social recreation, and he urged the founding of a country theatre movement in New York State to provide the right sort of amusement and education to the people in the country districts who have no opportunity to go to the city for the entertainment, or who, if they did go to the city, did not find the right sort of recreation.

Mr. Arvold read numerous letters from the founders of social clubs in North Dakota, in which enthusiasm is shown in the little plays which they present.

DRILL ROCKEFELLER INSTITUTE'S SAFE

Sleuths Spring Upon Burglars as They Prepare to Use Explosive in Research Building.

TRAIL THIEVES FOR DAYS

Follow Suspected Men from Downtown and Capture Them, After a Hard Struggle, in 66th St.

Detectives arrested three burglars early this morning as they were about to blow open the safe in the offices of the Rockefeller Institute, at Sixty-sixth Street and Avenue A, in which there was more than $5,000. The men were caught as they were inserting nitroglycerine in two holes they had drilled in the front of the safe. When the detectives broke into the room and the thieves found they were cornered there was a fight, in which the three robbers were roughly handled.

Detectives Gallagher, Lennon, Shields, and Purroy, of the Third Branch Detective Bureau, acting on information received by the police several days ago, had been following the three men for the last four days. At 6 o'clock last night the detectives saw the suspected robbers at Bowery and Prince Street, and began to trail them. They went into a number of barrooms and other places, and finally got on a car and went uptown.

Here the burglars whiled away the hours until the time they had set for their attempt, and the detectives followed them everywhere they went, always keeping them in sight. Not long before 2 o'clock this morning the three thieves started east in Sixty-sixth Street and stopped when they reached the Rockefeller Institute. The detectives watched from across the street while the three men went around to the rear.

A few minutes later it was seen that they had forced a rear window leading into the office of the Institute, and the detectives then had the watchman let them in the front door. At the door of the office, they could hear the soft purring of an electric drill, and, when this stopped, heard muttered voices. Realizing that the men were getting ready to "blow" the safe, the detectives quickly pushed open the door and rushed into the room.

The thieves met them half way, and then followed a hard fight, in which the detectives used their clubs and the robbers used chairs and anything they could lay their hands on. The men were overpowered finally and arrested.

It was found that they had been using an electric drill, taking the power from the light fixtures, and that the safe was all ready for the charge, which was standing by its side in a bottle.

The men, who gave their names as John Vogel, 21 years old, a chauffeur of 118 East 120th Street; John O'Brien, 20 years old, a clerk of 340 West Forty-second Street, and Robert McCafferty, 28 years old, a clerk of 1,312 Second Avenue, were taken in an ambulance to the Flower Hospital, where they were treated for lacerations and bruises. Several of the detectives also required attention for cuts and bruises.

After the prisoners were discharged from the hospital they were locked up in the Third Branch Detective Bureau, charged with burglary.

PUZZLED BY WOMAN'S DEATH

Mrs. Griffiths Killed by Gas—Man Unconscious Beside Her.

Mrs. Helen Griffiths, 28 years old, who came from her home in Pennsylvania several days ago to visit her aunt, Mrs. Emma Young, was found dead in bed from gas poisoning at 2:20 o'clock this morning in her room at the back of the fifth floor of a boarding house, where she lived with her aunt, at 128 Madison Avenue.

The aunt smelled gas and went to the room, where she found her niece dead, and G. Larson of 116 West Eighteenth Street unconscious. Gas was flowing from a radiator, which was fully turned on.

Larsen was removed to the New York Hospital, where it was said that he would die. He wore costly rings and his clothing was rich in quality.

Bulgar Czar in Vienna.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 14.—A dispatch received here from Vienna says King Ferdinand of Bulgaria has arrived there. He was received at the station by the Archduke Charles Francis Joseph, heir apparent to the throne.

TELL OF CITY'S SUBWAY DEFICIT

Continued from Page 1.

city would realize as a result of the selling of the bonds at the stipulated price.

"I don't know," replied Mr. Fisher, "but the city borrowed $100,000,000 from the same source and paid 6 per cent. interest for the money. Also they were to deposit the money they obtained with the members of the syndicate, the city to get but 2 per cent., as against our 2½ per cent. I merely cite that to show that our bargain was not such a bad one."

Mr. Colby suggested that the city made these terms shortly after the war started and there was great uncertainty as to what the foreign exchange would be.

"By the way," he asked, "who arranged that sale?"

"I would not like to say," replied the witness.

"Is it presumed that it was the financial head of the city?"

Mr. Fisher made no reply to this reference to Controller Prendergast.

"My point is," went on Mr. Colby, "that the amount of interest the city had to pay for the short-term emergency accommodation is hardly a criterion as to the wisdom of the Interborough in its bond issue. Isn't it difficult to draw any comparison between the two transactions?"

Mr. Fisher did not answer, and Mr. Colby went on:

"The redemption of these bonds at 110 is a real feature of them; not a mere nominal feature. I mean they are going to be redeemed, aren't they?"

"Yes, they must be," Mr. Fisher assented.

"The only way the bonds can be called in is through the sinking fund you have established or by purchase in open market. Isn't it true that the purchasers in open market could create a demand for them, with the result that their price could be worked upward?"

"I hope so," Mr. Fisher replied with a smile.

"Then the waiver of your right to participate in the sale was a material one?"

"Yes, but there has been no participation as yet."

"Is that because you sold bonds in excess of your requirements?"

"We couldn't control that."

"Then the situation is that whether Morgan & Co. gets the locked-up millions of profit on these bonds or somebody else, you have parted with all your rights in the sale at 110, no matter how high above par they may go?"

"Yes, sir."

Colby Discusses Prendergast.

At the beginning of the session, Mr. Colby read a letter from President Shonts to J. P. Morgan & Co. dated May 24, 1912, to refute Controller Prendergast's contention that the city was not a party to the suit to test the validity of the contracts. In that letter Mr. Shonts said in part regarding the agreement between the city and the Interborough:

"The agreement has been entered into subject on both sides to the reservation that it shall be passed upon by the courts before any action is taken under it, and all agreements suggested in this letter are to be taken subject to the same provision."

Mr. Colby then asked the witness:

"Isn't this a little at variance with Controller Prendergast's statement in the newspapers this morning?"

"I don't think Mr. Shonts's letter commits the city," said Mr. Fisher.

"Perhaps Mr. Prendergast can be educated by the committee, as well as his educating us," said Mr. Colby. "I've no reason to question this statement in Mr. Shonts's letter that the agreement between the city and the Interborough was based on the expressed reservation of a court decision to test the validity of the dual contract."

"At any rate," put in Senator Thompson, "Mr. Prendergast can be of much assistance to the committee if he gives us all the facts when he testifies."

Mr. Colby then switched to the letter of Morgan & Co. to Mr. Shonts dated May 3, 1912, in which it is suggested that the contracts be hurried along. The letter read:

Referring to your letter of April 9 and your letter of April 12, in reply in regard to financing of Interborough Rapid Transit Company proposed contract with the city, we beg to advise you that all the proposed arrangements for financing as outlined in the letters referred to contemplate the execution of the contract with the city within reasonable time. We understand from you today that the decision has not yet been arrived at. We are therefore obliged to give you notice that unless such contract is agreed upon promptly it may very likely be necessary for us entirely to revise the method and scope of the financing.

We are not willing to commit ourselves to the investment of about $170,000,000 at any time in the future, regardless of conditions. Accordingly, unless we hear from you in the next few days that the contract with the city has been closed, we shall be compelled to cancel the agreement set forth in the letters above referred to.

State Urges Action.

The next day, May 4, Mr. Shonts wrote to Mr. McAneny as follows:

Our agreement with the bankers was based upon our understanding with the city officials that the proposition, as made, was acceptable to the majority, both of the Public Service Commission and the Board of Estimate, and would be promptly acted upon and formally approved by both of these bodies. Because of the unexpected delay on the part of the committee of which you are Chairman in making a report to the Board of Estimate, action by that body has been delayed until now. Under date of May 3, 1912, our bankers have notified us that because of changed conditions if they do not hear from us in the next few days that our proposition has been accepted by the responsible city authorities they will be compelled to cancel their existing agreement with us to finance the proposed rapid transit improvements. I therefore trust that our proposal of Feb. 27, 1912, may receive the formal approval of the Board of Estimate at its next meeting.

As the contracts were not finally signed until March 19, 1913, it was understood that the Interborough made satisfactory arrangements with Morgan & Co. to wait. Mr. Colby did not go into this, however. Instead he asked this question:

"You don't happen to know, do you, of any conference between Mr. Morgan and Mr. Shonts regarding pressure to be brought on the city as indicated by this letter?"

Mr. Fisher replied in the negative. Mr. Colby then turned to Controller Prendergast's statement regarding the city's interest in the elevated lines' revenue. He asked:

"What interest has the city in the operation of the Manhattan Elevated road?"

"It secures a division of the profits after a certain preferential is earned," replied Mr. Fisher.

"So that the published intimation of the Controller that the city has no interest in the moneys expended in thirdtracking the elevated roads and in their extension, is not exactly accurate?"

The witness said he could not tell on what premises the Controller based his statement. Mr. Colby then asked:

"Does the Manhattan Company spend its own money on the improvements?"

"It is money raised for the company by J. P. Morgan & Co."

"And the city's participation in the profits is limited by the Interborough as lessee, having first received from the Manhattan Company interest on the cost of extensions and the sinking fund for the discharge of said costs?"

"Yes."

"So Mr. Shonts is correct in including the interest and the sinking fund charges on the so-called Manhattan improvements?"

"Yes."

Mitchel's Name Brought In.

Mr. Colby then brought Mayor Mitchel's name into the testimony by asking the witness if he recalled that the Mayor very actively and very earnestly combatted the Interborough's claim that the earnings for one year were $6,335,000. Mr. Fisher said he did not remember.

Mr. Colby then put into evidence a letter from President Shonts to Morgan & Co., dated April 15, 1913, in which Mr. Shonts wrote:

Referring to the correspondence of April 9 and 12 relative to the sale to you of the $170,000,000 5 per cent. Interborough Rapid Transit Company bonds, I write to confirm your understanding that the price, under the terms of the correspondence, includes item (6) allowed by the Public Service Commission, the same being brokerage charges of 3 per cent. on $170,000,000 to be furnished by you and to be used in defraying the cost and equipment of the new subways and elevated railroad extensions and improvements."

The letter bore this indorsement: "This agrees with our understanding. J. P. Morgan & Co."

"What does this letter mean?" asked Mr. Colby.

"It means," replied Mr. Fisher, "that the city allows us 3 per cent. for banking and brokerage charges in connection with the transaction. The Interborough Company received its 3 per cent."

"Did it amount to $2,500,000?"

"To $2,300,000," corrected Mr. Fisher. "The company received that and whatever expenses there were above the 3 per cent. the city paid. The city allowed us to deduct 3 per cent out of the construction account."

Mr. Fisher explained that the $2,300,000 was the 3 per cent. allowed on the cost of equipment and construction, which amounted to $79,000,000 altogether.

"The company received that?"

"It was taken out in the discounts. The bonds were sold at 6½ per cent. below par. The balance of the discount came out of the company's pocket."

"In other words, your cost of raising the money became part of the cost of construction?"

"Yes. The city allowed us to include it in the cost of construction, and we paid the rest of the cost of raising the money."

"In other words," said Senator Thompson, "you agreed to contribute $58,000,000 to the cost of construction and the city credited you with $2,300,000?"

"We were allowed that much toward getting the money."

Mr. Colby wanted to know what cost there was above 3 per cent. The witness replied:

"The cost of the mortgage, the legal fees connected therewith, and the 3½ per cent. it cost us by Morgan & Co. taking the bonds at 96½ instead of par."

Q.—How was additional 2½ per cent. paid by the Interborough? By the issue of bonds? A.—No, Sir. We paid it out of our own money. It is not a charge against the city in any way.

Q.—Isn't it charged to equipment account, or to Contract No. 32 A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Nor to Manhattan extension or equipment or to "other suspense or prior determination" accounts? A.—No, Sir, I don't think so.

Explains Sinking Fund.

Mr. Colby then read the priority claims part of the agreement, which included the 5 per cent. interest and the 1 per cent. sinking fund charges.

"You are familiar with this contract and you have heard the letter of May 24, 1912, read, in which Mr. Shonts outlines various features of this financial arrangement," said Mr. Colby. "Now will you undertake to say which of those features are not carried out in this contract? Is there any discrepancy in the preferential payments which are to come out of the Interborough's profits?"

"It would be unfair," replied Mr. Fisher, "to characterize these as not being a responsible representation of what was in the contract. I'd like to say that the company in all its mortgages reserves the right to increase its sinking fund. It was done in this instance of $170,000,000, and it means that the company may invest in its sinking funds. The company would have no right to take out of its net earnings more than 1 per cent. for sinking fund charges, because that would operate against the city's partnership in profits."

"What is the Subway Realty Company?"

Mr. Fisher said it was formed at the time the old subway was built in order to acquire easements. He said he did not remember who the first Directors were, but the first President was August Belmont. The officers and Directors were Interborough men and the company was capitalized for $200,000. The easements obtained, he said, were turned over to the city.

"Is Mr. Belmont still President of the concern?"

"No, Mr. Shonts is."

Mr. Fisher said the Subway Realty Company owned the Belmont Hotel which cost approximately $6,000,000 to build. Mr. Quackenbush, counsel to the Interborough, here explained that in order to allow for the curve around Forty-second Street the company had to buy the easement, and later took the fee in the property also. What was left over from the subway use was used to build the hotel upon.

"Does the Interborough Rapid Transit Company own the Belmont Hotel?" asked Senator Lawson, a member of the committee.

Mr. Fisher said it did not, but he added that the Interborough Company owned most of the 2,000 shares of stock of the Subway Realty Company.

"How much is held by the Interborough?"

"About $1,800,000," replied Mr. Fisher.

"Who owns the rest?"

Owners of Belmont Hotel.

"J. P. Morgan owns the balance, except a small amount which is owned by the Weir estate."

The witness said the hotel is being operated by the August Belmont Hotel Company, which obtained a twenty-year lease from the Subway Realty Company in 1906, at pays $318,226 annual rental.

Edward F. J. Gaynor, the Interborough's auditor, took the stand and went into detail as to the Interborough's construction account. All expenditure by the Interborough, he said, was kept under two accounts, the construction and the equipment. Mr. Colby wanted to know if it was proper to charge interest to the construction account.

"Yes, Sir," was the reply. "That is all interest that is lost on account of construction work. This means the ordinary loss of interest involved in raising the capital for any construction work and it is lost until the construction is finished.

"If you undertake a work to cost $58,000,000 would you consider it right to carry the loss of interest on the sale of bonds?"

The witness said he wouldn't. He then furnished a table showing a summary of the cost of construction and equipment up to Dec. 31, 1915. The total was $26,995,397.

It was made up of debt discount, $800,861.88, which is 3 per cent. of the cost of construction up to Dec. 31; debt expense, $299,587; real estate, $363,000; easements, $1,043,000; tunnels, $16,000,000; elevated structure work, $2,300,000; underground conduits $257,000; engineering and superintendency, $270,108; law expenses, $100,701; interest during construction, $3,756,247.

Senator Thompson wanted to know if the loss the Interborough sustained in interest at 2½ per cent. on the $50,000,000 it has on deposit with the Morgan firm and the 5% per cent. which it paid for the bonds it sold to the same firm was charged up to the construction account, Mr. Gaynor said it was not.

"You undertook to contribute $58,000,000 to construct the subways. Now the city understands that by the time you have expended $27,000,000 for construction there must be included $5,000,000 for debt service, lawyers' fees, and other odds and ends. Is that right?" asked Mr. Colby.

The witness said that was correct.

"And the city understands that those items must necessarily become a part of the cost of construction?"

"None can say what the amounts will be," replied Mr. Gaynor, "but the principle was established and accepted by the city.

City to Make Up $10,000,000.

"You have spent $27,000,000, or about half of that amount, and the interest charges, debt service, &c., have amounted to $5,000,000," said Mr. Colby. "This is the amount of deficit the city will have to make up. When you have spent $58,000,000, is there any assurance that the deficit will not amount to $10,000,000?"

"It might become so," Mr. Gaynor agreed.

"And that deficiency the city has to pay?"

"Yes."

"Is that a fair estimate of the amount of deficiency the city will have to make up?"

"How much that will be depends upon the dates on which the lines are opened for operation," Mr. Gaynor said.

"Do you agree with the Controller that the contract has been a particularly admirable one, from the city's standpoint?"

"It is."

"And your enthusiasm for the good part the city gets has not abated because of the fact that $10,000,000 will be the city's deficit?"

"Not a bit."

"I'd like to find out anything that the city will get," commented Senator Thompson.

City Will Gain in Land Values.

"The increased assessments on the property in outlying districts will amount to ten times $10,000,000," put in Mr. Quackenbush.

Earlier in the day Carl A. de Gersdorff, counsel for the T. A. Gillespie Company, appeared at the committee's rooms and said the company was ready to produce any books the subpoena he had been served with covered if they were limited to such matters as were pertinent to the investigation. Senator Thompson said he wanted all the books, and without further discussion he appointed a sub-committee consisting of ex-Assemblyman Feinberg, Assemblyman Burr, and Senator Lawson to go through the books and find out what material was needed. They expect to report to the committee today.

Senator Thompson said he intended to speed up the committee from now on. He said he was ready to take up the accounts of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and would probably get to them in a day or two. His accountants have been working on the books since last week, and Secretary Bullock of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit has been subpoenaed.

De Lancey Nicoll, Interborough attorney, is due to arrive on the St. Paul today. Senator Thompson said he did not know when he would call Mr. Shonts. The committee will continue its hearings today.

J. P. Morgan Refuses to Talk.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—J. P. Morgan's secretary informed THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today that Mr. Morgan would not make any statement respecting the Thompson Committee investigation, and that anything the banker had to say for publication in the matter would be given out by the firm in New York.

Prison for Reporter's Assailant.

Policeman Michael Moran of the Oak Street Police Station, convicted of assault in the second degree for using his club on Edward Denice, a newspaper reporter on Oct. 20 last, was sentenced to the penitentiary by Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions yesterday. He will serve an indeterminate term to be governed by good behavior.

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JIMMY THE OFFICE BOY

"Aw, what if I did spill water on yer books—you always use Davids' Ink!"

Davids' Electro Chemical Writing Fluid is waterproof. When you buy Davids' you get free water insurance.

We manufacture every variety of writing inks, mucilage, glue, paste, sealing wax, etc. Sold by dealers in every land.

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POSLAM SOAP
comes through the daily use, for Toilet and Bath, of this Superior soap, which combines so many qualities of goodness and purity.
At All Druggists. 25 cents and 15 cents.

OSS OF HAIR. Seborrhoea and the Quartziamp Treatment. Pro. ill. Transl. by DR. RICHARD W. MULLER. Price $1.50 At All Bookstores.

The Value of Sanatogen to the Man who Works His Brain

"Without albumen, no life; without phosphorus, no thought"—so runs a famous saying.

True, the healthy body gets enough albumen and phosphorus from the daily food, but an overtaxed brain and nervous system will run short of these vital substances because the demand outruns the normal supply. Then we have fatigue, depression—and worse, if nothing be done.

It is *then* that Sanatogen is of splendid aid. Combining purest albumen and organic phosphorus in chemical union, Sanatogen takes to the fundamental sources of nervous and mental efficiency just the elements needed. It supplies these elements quickly and without strain upon digestion, giving the depleted cells real nutriment, real sustenance and no false stimulation.

The result of this is well epitomized by Sir Gilbert Parker when he writes, "Sanatogen to my mind is a true food-tonic, giving fresh vigor to the overworked body and mind." And by Arnold Bennett, who tersely reports, "The effect of Sanatogen upon the nervous system is simply wonderful."

It is good to remember that the medical profession has set the seal of approval upon the value of Sanatogen—no less than 21,000 doctors have written letters endorsing its value.

Should not the knowledge of these facts create the conviction that *Sanatogen will also help you?*

Sanatogen is sold by good druggists everywhere, in sizes from $1.00 up

Grand Prize, International Congress of Medicine, London 1913

THE FOOD-TONIC APPROVED BY SCIENCE

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ENDORSED BY OVER 21,000 PHYSICIANS

Send for "*The Art of Living*"—a charming little book by Richard Le Gallienne, the popular poet-author, touching on Sanatogen's kindly help and giving other interesting aids in the quest for contentment and better health. This book is free. Tear this off as a reminder to write THE BAUER CHEMICAL CO., 26 Irving Place, N. Y.

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Dental Cream

Used and Indorsed by more than Two-Thirds of the Dentists in the United States

In the evolution of scientific care of the teeth and mouth, many interesting stages have been passed.

Primitive people still use the "tooth-stick" of ancient origin, instead of the tooth-brush—a stick of wood, with its end chewed to a fibrous pulp.

The "tooth-stick" had one great sanitary advantage: It was used *once only*—then thrown away.

Kolynos, the last word in dental creams—used by more than two-thirds of all the dentists in America as the correct purifier of the mouth, also cleanses and disinfects the tooth-brush, making it as sanitary as the ancient "tooth-stick."

The Kolynos Company - - New Haven, Conn., U. S. A.

"IT CLEANS THE TEETH AND THE TOOTH BRUSH TOO"

Isaac Mason, Furniture, Brooklyn, N. Y.
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"Turner for Concrete"

What do you need?

Low first cost, insurance and upkeep, fire protection and quick construction.

Consider reinforced concrete and Turner's record—539 contracts in 14 years, without a penalty for failure to complete on time.

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BELL-ANS
Does Relieve Indigestion that is why every druggist everywhere sells it. Get a 25 cent package today.
Contains no harmful or deleterious substance.

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At Greatly Reduced Prices

Men's Hand Tailored Suits
33 to 46 Chest
15.00 *Heretofore $21.50 and $24.50*
Two, three or four button models, of the newest Invisible Overplaids, Overplaids combined with Stripes, Pencil or Combination Stripes, Checked Velour, Oxford Vicuna, English Tweed or Blue Serge. Approved custom tailor models.

Men's Silk Lined Suits
33 to 46 Chest
21.00 *Heretofore $30.00*
Two, three or four button models, of Imported or Domestic fabrics; reproductions in style and workmanship of the best custom tailors' products. Newest fabrics, including Invisible Overplaids and Stripes, also Blue Serge. Full silk lined, including vest back.

Men's Custom Tailored Suits
33 to 46 Chest
20.00 *Heretofore $27.50 to $35.00*
Hand Tailored Ready-to-wear Suits, tailored throughout according to the highest standard; in all this season's newest fabrics and latest approved custom tailor models.

Men's Silk Lined Overcoats
New Winter Models—33 to 46 Chest
Fitted, Semi-Fitted, Chesterfield or Slip-On Models
20.00 *Heretofore $27.50 and $30.00*
Hand-tailored silk lined Overcoats of Oxford or Black Vicuna; velvet collar also. Overcoats for general wear (made of warmth without weight Imported and Domestic fabrics) in plain Oxford, Tweed, Heather mixture and Homespun; in newest Invisible Overplaids in a large variety of colorings, yoke and sleeves silk lined.

WE all have our own little quirks and crotchets in clothes. Some men like long sleeves; some like short. Some want narrow trousers; some wide. That's why you go to a tailor.

You don't have to tell me anything twice. Tell me once, and it'll be in every Suit I cut for you. Come to be measured!

$20 to $45 for Suits and Topcoats to measure

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WANTS U-BOAT TYPE FOR AMERICAN NAVY

Admiral Grant Says 3 German Submarines Are as Effective as 22 of Our Smaller Craft.

800-TON SIZE AS MINIMUM

Captain McKean Tells How a Boy Captive of Germans Brought Here Secrets of Construction.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Testimony showing that the navy was lacking in submarines of the type which has proved most effective in the European war was given out before the House Committee on Naval Affairs today by Rear Admiral Albert W. Grant, commanding the Atlantic submarine flotilla, and Captain J. S. McKean, Assistant Aid for Material in the Navy Department.

"Three U-boats, (the modern German type,) which cost $2,500,000, are as effective as twenty-two K-boats, (the American type,) costing $10,000,000," Admiral Grant said.

"For months the big German submarines operated from Heligoland as a base around the coast of Ireland, a round trip of 2,700 miles. They remained away from the base twenty-one days, unless they had used up their supply of torpedoes. On their return they remained in port twelve days, while their engines were overhauled and the crews had ten days' rest, so their cycle of operation was thirty-three days, and a boat remained on its operating ground thirteen days. This made it necessary to have three boats in motion or under overhaul to keep one constantly on the operating ground.

"If we had no engine trouble and if the K-boats could make twelve knots an hour, it would require twenty-two K-boats to do what three of the 800-ton U-boats did for months.

"The radius of the action of the K-boats is a matter of days instead of miles. I would fix ten days as the limit. They are too small to carry sufficient distilled water for the batteries; the ventilation is exceedingly poor, and there is too much motion, if any sea is running.

Admiral Grant said he had positive knowledge that German boats from U-39 to U-58, inclusive, displaced 800 tons on the surface, as against 450 tons for the K-boats of the American Navy, the largest in the service. The Admiral thought it unwise to construct any submarines of less than 20-knot speed, and said this could not be done on a small boat. He urged that the minimum size of future boats be 800 tons surface displacement.

Admiral Grant said he had sent to the General Board within a few days a complete statement of his opinions as to the military characteristics future American submarines should have. It will be given to the committee later in the executive session.

Captain McKean said that while he was inclined to believe with Admiral Grant as to the greater value of larger submarines, other officers had different views. Chairman Padgett explained that Rear Admiral Benson, chief of operations, was one of these and would explain his position to the committee later.

Boy Told U-Boat Secrets.

Captain McKean stated that much of the Navy Department's information about German submarines had come from an American boy, who served for a time on one of them in active service before he could establish his nationality and obtain immunity from military duty. The boy, whose name was not disclosed, returned to the United States as soon as he was at liberty, and proved to be a valuable source of information. Captain McKean said experts of the navy had questioned the youth closely.

The superiority of the larger submarine, the Captain said, lay particularly in its cruising radius.

"The smaller or coastal type of vessels," he said, "operating with the shore as a base and in shallow waters, may be more effective than the fleet type under these peculiar conditions."

Representative Britten asked why the Navy Department had awarded contracts within two months for sixteen of the smaller type K-boats, if three U-boats were worth twenty-two of the former.

"Characteristics of ships are matters determined by the General Board," Captain McKean replied. He said he believed that it had been thought best to get as many submarines as possible constructed quickly, and that Congress had fixed the limit of cost for the sixteen boats at $500,000 each, thereby limiting their size. He pointed out also that for distances of 300 miles or less the small boat was fully as efficient, if not more so than an 800-ton craft. They were imperative for shallow water work, he added.

Recent Progress in Readiness.

Representative Britten pressed the witness as to what steps had been taken by the Navy Department to be ready to meet the emergency conditions which seemed to exist.

"We have made more real progress in real readiness," Captain McKean said, "in the last two years than in any previous five-year period in my experience in the navy. I don't think I have ever known a time when everybody in the service from top to bottom was working as hard with their heads and hands to prepare the fleet for active service."

Committee members asked Captain McKean why it required so long to build a submarine in the United States.

"It is because the contractors do not take their contracts seriously," he said. "As soon as a more profitable job comes along, the contractor sidetracks the navy job. And whenever a penalty is imposed Congress always rebates the penalty sooner or later. The contractors may have to wait fifteen years, but they get it back."

Captain McKean said that so far experiments had not produced satisfactory engines or motive power for submerged running. Recent experiments with the K boats, he said, had indicated that engine trouble would soon be eliminated for the most part, but that the storage battery for submerged operation remained the great problem to be solved.

Chairman Padgett put into the record a report of the General Board a year ago, showing the relative fighting efficiency of various types of battleships. Taking the Delaware as a standard of 100 per cent., he said, the Oregon figures at 13 per cent. and the New York at 157 per cent.

Captain McKean said that a report dealing with the whole subject of personnel and ships' complements would soon be forthcoming from the Atlantic Fleet and would answer all questions.

While the House Naval Committee continued its hearings, the Military Committees of both houses prepared to begin drafting the measures to strengthen the army. They will probably begin daily sessions before the end of the week in an effort to hasten their work, as President Wilson has urged.

An appropriation of $300,000 for an army aviation school site at Coronado Heights, Cal., was recommended to Congress today by Major Gen. Scott, Chief of Staff and Acting Secretary of War, in transmitting the report of a board of three army officers charged with investigating sites on the Pacific, Atlantic, and Gulf Coasts. This report said that San Diego Bay was the best place for aviation training grounds in the country.

DANIELS GETS E-2 FINDINGS.

Secretary Declines to Give Out Report on Submarine Accident.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Secretary Daniels today received, but refused to make public, the findings of the Court of Inquiry which made an investigation in an effort to fix responsibility for the explosion on board the submarine E-2 at the New York Navy Yard on Jan. 15. The explosion killed five men and severely injured many others.

The Court of Inquiry, of which Captain William H. M. Bullard, Superintendent of the United States Naval Radio Service, was President, found that the explosion was caused by the ignition of hydrogen gas generated while the experimentally installed Edison nickel potash battery was being discharged.

It was said tonight that the court found that if any one was to blame, responsibility rested on some one outside of the United States Naval Service, but Secretary Daniels refused to confirm the report. The only voluntary statement Secretary Daniels was willing to make was that the court recommended that continued experiments be made with the new Edison storage battery, and that submarine E-2 should be used as a laboratory for the continuance of these experiments.

OFFERS NEW DEFENSE PLAN.

New Yorker Confers with Crozier on Mobile Artillery System.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—L. W. Luellen of New York, at a conference today with Brig. Gen. Crozier of the Ordnance Department, presented his plans for a heavy mobile artillery system for coast defense purposes. The inventor proposes to mount fourteen and sixteen inch guns on railway cars, which are to be locked into concrete foundations built at previously selected points along the coasts.

Mr. Luellen told General Crozier that our extensive railroad systems would enable us to prevent a landing of an invading force if there were an ample supply of these gun cars. He pointed out that they would offer a target one-fortieth the size of a battleship and could be quickly moved from one base to another if the enemy discovered their position. The inventor also stated that he had made calculations which showed that the accuracy of a sixteen-inch gun fired from a solid foundation on land was eight times as great as the same gun fired from a battleship.

Representative Capstick of New Jersey has introduced a bill calling for an appropriation of $10,000,000 to test the system proposed by Mr. Luellen.

SEEKS DEBATE WITH BRYAN.

Former Associate Challenges His Anti-Preparedness Views.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 14.—Richard L. Metcalfe, former Governor of the Panama Canal Zone and now publisher of a weekly paper in Omaha, today telegraphed to William J. Bryan at Miami, Fla., suggesting a joint debate on the question of preparedness before the voters of Nebraska. It has been stated in the press that Mr. Bryan intends to deliver in Nebraska between March 20 and the date of the State primaries, April 8, speeches in opposition to the Administration's preparedness policy. Mr. Metcalfe asked that six joint debates be arranged, one in each Congressional district of the State, during this time.

ACCUSES WILSON OF SHIFTING POLICY

Senator Fall Believes the President Is Again Under the Bryan Influence.

WANTS COMPULSION HERE

New Mexico Lawmaker Espouses Big Army, Condemns Freedom for the Filipinos.

United States Senator Albert B. Fall, Republican, of New Mexico, who in March, 1914, in an open session of the Senate, arraigned the Administration for what he termed its mistaken policy in dealing with the Mexican situation, and who then announced he favored armed intervention for the protection of Americans and other nationals in Mexico, charged President Wilson yesterday with deserting the cause of national preparedness for the sake of the Bryan influences. Senator Fall, who has been co-operating with Democrats and Republicans in Congress who are in favor of an adequate system of national defense under national control, was at the Waldorf en route to Boston, where he is to speak tonight before the Lincoln Club on the subject.

"The President's sudden change in his preparedness policy can be accounted for only on one ground—he has gone back to Mr. Bryan and surrendered to the Bryan influences," said the Senator. "It may be recalled that President Wilson, during his tour in advocacy of preparedness, so shaped his itinerary as to keep clear of the Bryan influences. But he counted on the support which this part of his defense program was expected to bring him to secure also the support of the Southern members of Congress, and being disappointed in this he has surrendered completely to the opponents of the measures which he proclaimed were so vital to the safety of the country.

"Secretary Garrison in his position was able to realize quickly the change in the situation, and, finding the ground cut from under him, he retired. Personally, I regret that he is out of the Cabinet. I thought he was one of the strongest men in the Cabinet, and there is no doubt the country regarded him as the highest type of a patriotic and courageous citizen and a most efficient Secretary of War.

"Personally, I appreciate the value of the militia as State troops, but as a matter of national control I do not believe the solution of the question can be reached in any such form. I agree with the opinion of many newspaper editors and military authorities that the militia offers too many opportunities for log-rolling. I guess we will have to take what we can get.

"Nevertheless, I shall co-operate with Republicans and Democrats and all others who believe in an adequate national protective force. First, we shall try to add substantial numbers to the regular army, with corresponding development of the navy. There should be added to the United States Army at least 250,000 men, in all branches. I am, and always have been, in favor of compulsory military service.

"The Government, too, should establish its own munition and gun plants, sufficient to meet all requirements, and plan for other supplies which cannot be furnished readily in time of need by independent concerns. It was for these reasons that I was willing to back the President, to accept his continental army plan, and all other measures which promised, as he suggested, to meet the situation. Some way should be found for providing a regular army addition of 250,000, with an additional reserve of at least 500,000 properly trained men, who may be called to take the field in sixty days."

Senator Fall, who is a member of the Committee for the Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, said the Democratic majority in Congress is trying to saddle responsibility for Philippine independence on some future Republican Administration by putting a two to four years' clause for releasing the island possessions.

"I fear this promise to the Filipinos, fear for the people of the islands," said he. "If we could vote to turn the islands loose in fifteen minutes, then I would vote for such a bill, because of the fact that we cannot seem to get the question out of politics. The Democrats have been promising independence to the Filipinos for years, and now they have the power of bestowing it they should carry out their promise and be held responsible for it, or be given the credit.

"It seems to me that the Democrats should not fix a time limit beyond the life of the present Administration. That leaves a chance to heap abuse on the party in power at the time for not carrying out the pledge, if the Administration then deems such a course unwise. It would probably mean the finding of dead Filipinos, as was the case some years ago, with translations of Bryan's and other anti-imperialists' speeches in their pockets.

"I favor granting self-government, but no promise of independence at a certain time. Granting of independence dead Filipinos will be followed by some revolution in the islands, in my opinion, and the Democrats, who promised independence, should take the responsibility for such a thing."

ITALIAN DIPLOMAT A SUICIDE

Chevalier Roberto Centaro, Known in Washington, Dead in London.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Chevalier Roberto Centaro, First Secretary of the Italian Embassy in London, and formerly Second Secretary of the Italian Embassy in Washington, was found dead in a West End Hotel today. A revolver lay beside the body.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—News of the death of Chevalier Roberto Centaro came as a shock to his friends in Washington, where he had a wide circle of acquaintances. He was Second Secretary of the Italian Embassy when Baron Mayor des Planches was Ambassador. He remained in Washington only a short time after his chief was transferred to Constantinople, leaving here in 1911. The year before that, on leave of absence, he was attached to the Italian Foreign Office when Colonel Theodore Roosevelt visited Rome on his return from Africa.

The Chevalier was in Washington about four years, and his friends say he was less than 30 years old when he left here. Of an old and wealthy Italian family, he devoted himself with enthusiasm to studying American conditions, and had friends in many American cities. He spoke English and French fluently.

CLUES IN LAMBERT CASE.

Orpet Bought Drug Bottle—Poison Crystals Found Buried.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—A two-ounce bottle, bought at Madison, Wis., and poison crystals found buried in an ash heap in the suburb of Lake Forest, are believed by Lake County authorities to form an important link in the circumstantial evidence involving William H. Orpet, a University of Wisconsin student, who is under arrest, charged with causing the death of Miss Marian Frances Lambert, an 18-year-old high school girl.

Charles W. Hessinger, a clerk employed in a pharmacy at Madison, said today that he sold an empty two-ounce bottle to Orpet at noon on Tuesday. This was the day the collegian came to Lake Forest. The next day he had his tryst with his former sweetheart.

Search of the ash pile resulted from information received by State Attorney Dady. It was on the estate of Cyrus H. McCormick, of which Orpet's father is superintendent. An under gardener admitted that he buried the poison under orders from the senior Orpet.

"On today's development we are ready to go to trial," said Mr. Dady. "I am convinced that the bottle bought by young Orpet is the one in which the poison was contained. Young Orpet slept Tuesday night in a garage on the McCormick estate. The poison, used for spraying plants, was accessible. A grain is sufficient to cause instant death. Orpet has confessed that he stood beside her and saw her die. On these facts we are ready to go to trial."

GERMANY BIDS HIGH ON NICARAGUA ROUTE

Report Urged in Senate as Argument for Ratifying the Pending Treaty Speedily.

BETANCOURT MAY RESIGN

Minister Pleads for Adoption of the Treaty with Colombia in Its Original Form.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—That Germany had offered Nicaragua a larger sum than the United States for an option on the Nicaraguan Canal route was urged in the Senate today as an argument for early ratification of the pending treaty.

Members of the Foreign Relations Committee denied reports that there was any documentary evidence in possession of the committee on the subject.

"Of course, we have heard reports that Germany sought to obtain the Nicaraguan canal route," said Senator Stone, Chairman of the committee. "Whether she offered $9,000,000 or $12,000,000 or $20,000,000 I do not know. We have no means of knowing. That Germany was actuated by the same motives in seeking this canal route that France had in the original Panama enterprise is apparent to every one. Personally, I think it would be to the great political disadvantage of the United States for any European Government to have control of a canal route across the Pan-American Isthmus."

Champions of the pending Nicaraguan treaty are said to have cited Germany's desires in urging its ratification Nicaragua having agreed to accept the $3,000,000 offered by the United States for the canal option and naval base in Fonseca Bay.

Recognizing the probability that the pending treaty between the United States and his country will not be ratified by the Senate in its original form, Julio Betancourt, the Colombian Minister, has asked his government for a leave of absence from Washington. It is understood he will seek permanent withdrawal if the treaty is rejected or if the Senate accepts its Foreign Relations Committee's amendments reducing the indemnity for the partition of Panama from $25,000,000 to $15,000,000 and making the expression of regret mutual.

In a statement tonight Mr. Betancourt said:

"I see with great concern the conversion into a party question of an international issue, which ought to be regarded as one of continental importance, considering the state of affairs in the world today. There are powerful reasons which should urge the solid union of all the nations of this continent as the most effective way to insure the future peace and prosperity of America."

Efforts of the Roosevelt, Taft and Wilson administrations to settle the controversy with Colombia were cited by the minister to prove that no question of party was involved.

"Could this question be settled by a popular vote in the United States," he added, "I feel quite sure that it would be decided in favor of Colombia. There are proofs in this legation of the strong leaning of the most important commercial and industrial concerns of this great country in favor of the treaty. I have received a great many letters to this effect."

LOSE POWER-HOUSE FIGHT.

Senate Approves Plan for Plant Near Washington Monument.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The fight of Senator Newlands of Nevada to prevent the disfigurement of the Mall and the Potomac River front of Washington by the construction of a central power plant near the Washington Monument failed today when the Senate, by a vote of 44 to 21, adopted the conference report on the Urgent Deficiency bill, from which a proviso had been eliminated directing that the plans for the building be submitted to the Fine Arts Commission. When the discussion began today Mr. Martin of Virginia, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, in charge of the bill, said that President Wilson favored the proposed site. Only five Democrats voted against the conference report.

Mr. Newlands said that he had asked the President to confer on the subject with Colonel W. W. Harts, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, but that he believed the President had only conferred with officials of the Treasury Department, who had chosen the site. Mr. Martin insisted that the site near the point where a railroad bridge crosses the river, and at present occupied by private buildings of no architectural style, was the best available for the power plant, with its tall smokestacks. Mr. Gallinger of New Hampshire, who for many years was the Republican Chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia, took the same view.

Mr. Newlands said that the plan of the Treasury Department, if adopted, would make the execution of the plans of President Washington and Major L'Enfant forever impossible. Mr. Phelan of California supported Mr. Newlands, and asked Senators to follow Washington the example of San Francisco, which had called in the ablest architects of the country, instead of trusting to local talent, in planning the Panama-Pacific Exposition. A large colored plan of Washington was on every Senator's desk. The debate lasted five hours.

$15,000 COMES FOR LYMAN.

Out-of-Town Customers Still Remit to J. H. Putnam & Co.

The circulars and advertisements issued by Dr. J. Grant Lyman, as J. H. Putnam & Co., still continue to bring forth money, although the office has been closed since Thursday. John J. Lyttle, the receiver, stated yesterday that since his appointment on Friday he had received checks for about $15,000 from out-of-town investors.

No word has yet been received of Lyman, but it was believed that he went South when he left this city on Wednesday night or Thursday morning, and the authorities are confident that they will have him in custody by the end of the week.

Meanwhile he was summoned formally yesterday by an order signed by Judge Learned Hand to appear before Commissioner J. Alexander Gilchrist, Jr., for examination in the bankruptcy proceedings of J. H. Putnam & Co. The date of the examination has not yet been set.

Among the other witnesses summoned was Miss Alice Lyman of White Plains, Dr. Lyman's sister; William Curran, his chauffeur, and Harry Neely, who was his chauffeur in 1914, and at whose house a child was born last Summer to the woman who is said to have accompanied Lyman from England.

The others summoned were Louis B. Thornet, who was connected with J. H. Putnam & Co. and who was himself under charges; J. Robinson Duff, Renskorff, Lyon & Co., and F. Smithers, brokers, through whom Lyman is said to have done business; Miss Jane Jones and Miss Lillian Drago, clerks in the Putnam office; the Chatham & Phenix National Bank, the Atlantic National Bank, the Corn Exchange Bank, the Seaboard National Bank, and Charles A. Stoneham & Co.

DAWN OF A NEW ERA
JACKSON HEIGHTS
Rising land values, due to proximity to business and manufacturing centers and Rapid Transit, give security to mortgage loans upon apartments on Jackson Heights
THE QUEENSBORO CORPORATION
Bridge Plaza, L. I. City, N. Y.

LOST PROPERTY RECOVERED.

Do not delay when you find that property has been lost. Communicate immediately with The New York Times. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Final Clearance of
Men's Fur-Lined Coats
AT ALMOST HALF THEIR FORMER PRICES

8 Fur-Lined Coats .....formerly $159.50
10 Fur-Lined Coats .....formerly $125.00 } $89.50

20 Fur-Lined Coats .....formerly $60.00 } 39.50

B. Altman & Co.
FIFTH AVENUE - MADISON AVENUE
Thirty-fourth Street NEW YORK Thirty-fifth Street

SPECIAL-INTEREST SALES FOR TO-DAY

Little Children's Washable Frocks and Suits

(sizes 2 to 5 years) in desirable materials, and distinctive styles that will appeal to mothers of tiny folk, will be offered at these special prices:

Washable Frocks, in white and colors, at . . . 95c., $1.25, 1.50 & 1.95

Little Boys' Washable Suits, in white and colors . . . . at $1.50 & 2.00

(Infants' Wear Department, Second Floor)

Winter Bed Furnishings

comprising Blankets, Bedspreads, Comfortables, Muslin Sheets and Pillow Cases, will be on sale to-day and Wednesday, at prices that are unmatchable for merchandise of these qualities.

Bedspreads
Satin-finish, with scalloped edges, each $2.90

Down-filled Comfortables
Sateen-covered (a limited quantity only) each . . . . $3.90, 4.75 & 5.85

With figured silk top and plain silk border; reverse matching border; very special, each $9.50

White Blankets . per pair $4.50 & 6.50

Also 300 Pairs of White Blankets
exceptional quality . . per pair $5.00
(This is an extraordinarily low price)

Muslin Sheets and Pillow Cases
Sheets, with plain hems, each 72c. to $1.10
Pillow Cases, with plain hem, each . . . . . 19c. to 28c.

A Sale of Linen Handkerchiefs
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
will offer decided price advantages.

MEN'S LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS
Initialed . . . . per dozen $2.40
Plain, hemstitched, doz. 2.50, 3.85 & 4.50

WOMEN'S LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS
Initialed . . per dozen $1.50 & 2.30
Plain, hemstitched, per doz. 1.35 & 1.80
Sheer, hemstitched, with embroidered corner, per half-dozen $2.10
Sheer, with hand-embroidered scalloped edge and fancy corner, per half-dozen . $2.25

An important event in the Bric-a-brac Department, on the Fourth Floor, will be

A Sale of Electric Lamps
(each with silk shade in rose, green, ecru or red)

ALL SPECIALLY PRICED
Floor Lamps (double light) of solid mahogany or gilded wood; with 26-inch flat Empire shade . . . . . at $22.50

Table Lamps (double light) for library or living room; of solid mahogany, with 22-inch flat Empire shade . . . at $14.50

Bridge Lamps (single light) of solid mahogany or gilded wood; with 14-inch flat Empire shade . . . . . at $15.00

ALSO BOUDOIR OR DESK LAMPS
(single light) of solid mahogany:
With 10-inch Empire shade of silk in same colors as above . . . . at $6.00
With 10-inch scalloped shade of silk in ecru or rose . . . . . at $3.50

A Special Sale of Corsets (sizes 20 to 30), in coutil and batiste, at $1.35

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

NEVERBREAK HUNDRED
WARDROBE TRUNK
A TOUGH PROPOSITION—
TRUE LITERALLY AND OTHERWISE

NEVERBREAK construction—all vulcanized fibre covered; heavy cold rolled steel hardware; self-locking snap lock, tension bolts and all hand riveted—making the toughest frame and construction that can be adopted for trunk building.

Price $15

A *patented removable* garment rack—carries six suits, or twelve dresses—without a wrinkle. Can be lifted "bodily" (clothes and all) out of the trunk and hung away in a closet on two hooks or nails.

YOU CAN'T GET THIS REMOVABLE RACK FEATURE IN ANY OTHER TRUNK ON THE MARKET.

Drawers for Hats, Shoes, Underwear, etc., and a draw-string Laundry Bag.

Holds enough for a trip across the continent for either man or woman—yet cannot be packed with clothes to exceed the free baggage limit.

Guaranteed not to break for five years and surely the price will never "break" anybody.

Let us repeat, Fifteen Dollars.

See this Trunk—use it—you'll confirm our judgment.

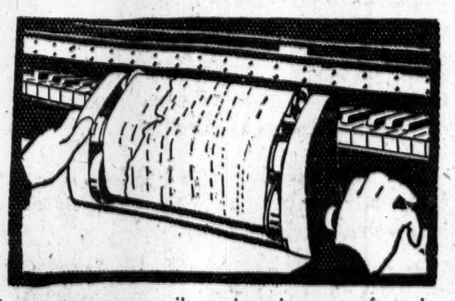
Saks—Luggage Dept.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
584-586 and 588 Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Sts.

For Southern Wear
and for early Spring at home—

OUTING SUITS in cloth—or silk and wool guernsey.
SPORTS COATS in rare new textures and colorings.
SMART SWEATERS in new weaves and shades.
TENNIS DRESSES of Fashionable wash silks and Shantung.
BATHING COSTUMES and CAPES of Shantung and Punjab.
TOURIST COATS of cloth, silk, satin and guernsey.
TRAVELING SUITS in authentic Spring models.
DEMI-COSTUMES—white and colored, of cloth and silk.
ROBES DU JOUR and GOWNS HABILLEES—in latest Paris models.
PORCH WRAPS and WRAPS FOR FORMAL OR INFORMAL OCCASIONS.
DANCING DRESSES and EVENING GOWNS.
ALSO
French Millinery
From every Parisian modiste of note—as well as a splendid array of original designs by our own skilled artists.

Is Your Piano Selfish?



You can turn your silent piano into a perfect player piano by installing a
Flexotone Electrelle
Three simple expression keys give you an artist's command over the keyboard.
Priced at $260, including the complete cost of installation. Convenient terms.
Come See This Wonderful Player.
KNABE
WAREROOMS 5th Ave. at 39th

TRAIL MEN WHO PAID FOR BAFF'S MURDER

Detectives Ready to Arrest Rich Poultry Dealer Who They Say Directed Plot.

LIGHT ON LO MONTE'S DEATH

Police Believe He Was Slain Because of His Letter Describing the Murder Conspiracy.

Detectives working on the Baff case yesterday discovered the whereabouts of one of the principal members of the conspiracy which brought about the murder of Barnet Baff through the instrumentality of Sicilian gunmen on Nov. 14, 1914. This man, who was formerly in the poultry business in this city, disappeared at about the same time that detectives were assigned by Deputy Commissioner Guy to follow Frank Farrara, who later confessed that he drove the automobile loaded with murderers to West Washington market, where Baff was killed.

The missing man is well-to-do and prominent in the poultry trade. He was one of the first to urge the murder of Baff, and he took an active part in the engagement which was finally entered into with Ippolito Greko to have the murder done.

This is the second man in the original small band of plotters whose identity is known to the police. District Attorney Swann said yesterday that there was enough evidence to convict this man if he is caught. While the town where he is stopping and his future plans are known, the police are not in a position to arrest him at once.

Two other men, who had strong motives for hating Baff and have been connected by witnesses with the murder plot, are still at large, but Headquarters detectives never lose sight of them. These two men are prominent in one of the largest concerns in the poultry business and had carried on a business warfare with Baff for months before his death, on some occasions causing shipments to him to be stolen, damaged, or withheld from delivery.

District Attorney Swann said yesterday that one of these two men was likely to be arrested at any time.

James Moore, who is serving a term of four years and three months in Sing Sing for an assault on Allen T. Pearson, who was associated with Baff in business in West Washington Market, was taken from Sing Sing to the District Attorney's office late yesterday afternoon and questioned as to the reasons for the attack on Pearson.

At the time when he was first arrested Moore said that he had attacked Pearson because he was hired to do so by Joseph and Jacob Cohen, two men prominent in the Baff case. Moore's testimony was presented to the Grand Jury at the time by District Attorney Perkins, and resulted in the indictment of the two Cohens. Corroboration was not found, however, and the bail of $15,000 each in which the two men were held was discharged, although the indictments against them are standing. The Cohens were connected with a poultry dealers' organization which Baff had fought bitterly. Nothing came of the interview with Moore yesterday afternoon.

Moore is the second man in Sing Sing who was questioned yesterday in regard to the Baff murder. The other man was Antonio Impolluzzo, the murderer of Thomas Lo Monte, now in the death house at Sing Sing. Lo Monte, who was a relative of Greko and knew all about the Baff murder, is believed to have been the writer of an anonymous letter to the police describing the murder plot in detail, but without giving the names of those who took part in it. The murder of Lo Monte, like that of his kinsman, Greko, is believed to have been due to the fact that he possessed a dangerous amount of knowledge about the Baff conspiracy. Impolluzzo failed yesterday to respond to questions as to why Lo Monte was killed.

While the indifference of the men who committed murder or other acts of violence under employment by poultry dealers may disappoint the District Attorney in seeking information from them, it is believed that there is ample evidence to be obtained from many of the poultry dealers who more or less unwittingly contributed to the fund of $4,200 to hire the assassins of Baff. Several of these dealers, anxious that it should be understood that they thought their contributions were to be used for a law suit against Baff, have given accounts of the collection of this fund to the District Attorney. Certain others have begun to negotiate for conditions under which they can give information freely. The District Attorney said yesterday that he was anxious to have all those who contributed to the fund thinking it was to be used legitimately, come and see him.

Frank Farraro, the chauffeur of the murder car, said yesterday that all who took part in the killing were in Greko's saloon when a representative of the poultry dealers arrived with the money to pay off the murderers. He added that he and the four others under arrest would be able to identify this man if he is arrested.

Erie Employes to Wear Goggles.

Because during the last four months 289 employes suffered injuries to their eyes, including the total loss of five eyes, the Erie Railroad Company has decided to furnish goggles to employes in certain classes of hazardous work. This, it is said, will involve the expenditure of $10,000, but the company beleives the money thus invested will be well spent. Employes will be required to use the authorized standard goggle provided by the company. The goggles will be given to the employe with the understanding that if he leaves the service they are to be returned.

G. O. P. ALL READY TO DROP WHITMAN

Continued from Page 1.

and William Berri of Brooklyn, were busy last night pulling wires for their candidates.

Friends of State Chairman Tanner said last night that they thought it likely he would win in the three-cornered fight, although no one was prepared to say whether Mr. Berri and Dr. Hill would be run over in the scramble to land the place for him.

Dr. David Jayne Hill has the powerful backing of George W. Aldridge, the Republican boss of Monroe County, who just now is a power in the inside councils of the Republican machine. Aldridge happens to be detained at home by illness and will not be at the convention, but he will have many able spokesman for that body.

On the other hand the selection of Dr. Hill is opposed by William Barnes and a number of other powerful Republicans, some of whom are more active in the manipulation of the machine than is Mr. Barnes just now. Their opposition is due to the close relations that once existed between Dr. Hill and Colonel Theodore Roosevelt. Colonel Roosevelt while President made Dr. Hill United States Ambassador to Berlin.

It was said last night that Dr. Hill had given a written pledge that had reassured those opposing his selection as a delegate-at-large, and that he could be depended upon to act under all circumstances with the rest of the delegation, no matter what pressure should be brought to bear by friends of Colonel Roosevelt.

William Berri is the choice of the Brooklyn Republicans. He has the backing of Governor Whitman, who is said to be opposed to giving State Chairman Tanner a place among the Republican Big Four. Mr. Berri will have the support of the Republican organizations in Queens, Bronx, Richmond, Suffolk, and Nassau. It was said last night that he would have thirteen votes in the committee on nominations. He will need twenty-six votes to win.

Mr. Tanner's friends claim for him the solid support of the organizations in New York County, in Erie, Monroe, Onondaga, and Westchester, which would give him a nucleus of seventeen votes on the Nominating Committee against Mr. Berri, but not against Dr. Hill. According to his friends, Mr. Tanner yesterday was invited to make common cause with the opponents of Dr. Hill and in return was assured of his own election as a delegate-at-large. This offer was indignantly rejected by the State Chairman.

Last night it was more than intimated that a compromise candidate might be proposed as a result of the three-cornered fight. Senate Leader Elon R. Brown, it was generally agreed, is the dark horse.

In having Governor Whitman take second place on the Big Four, the Republican leaders are pointing to the precedent furnished by Colonel Roosevelt when he was Governor, and by Governor Odell. Both went to the Republican National Convention as delegates-at-large, but neither went as head of the delegation.

Elihu Root will be the central figure in the coming convention, which is regarded as one of the most important gatherings held by the Republicans in this State in a generation. Every indication points to the fact that Republicans all over the country are taking an interest, and requests for tickets and boxes have come from far-off sections of the country.

It was predicted yesterday that Mr. Root's speech would be of a character that would compel country-wide attention and would be regarded as the first rallying cry in the Republican campaign setting forth the party attitude not only on such questions as preparedness and the tariff, but also toward any pro-Roosevelt tendencies within the Republican Party of which the recent movement in Massachusetts is regarded by some of the Republican leaders here as a forerunner.

Charles D. Hilles, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, has attended the conferences at which the various platform proposals which are to be submitted to the convention have been framed.

Prior to the convention, it was learned tonight, there will be a meeting of eighteen prominent Republican leaders—the "elder statesmen" within the Republican organization—to iron out any differences which may exist on the eve of the convention.

The opening session of the convention will begin at 8 o'clock this evening. Most of the night session will be occupied by the delivery of Mr. Root's keynote speech. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, who has been a factor in Republican platform making for a decade or more, will be Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler gave a dinner at the Century Club last night to several of the men who have been consulted in the drafting of the tentative declaration of principles to be presented to the convention. At the dinner among others were ex-Senator Root, Senator Wadsworth, William Barnes, Dr. David Jayne Hill, State Senator Ogden L. Mills, Henry L. Stimson, William D. Guthrie, Herbert Parsons, and William L. Ward of Westchester. State Chairman Tanner had been invited, but did not attend.

It was learned last night that a poll of the delegation from New York County, Governor Whitman's home county, had revealed 78 out of 116 delegates opposed to Mr. Whitman. The Bronx delegation caucussed last night and decided to vote as a unit in the convention. This delegation, it was said, would be solidly anti-Whitman. Fifty-eight delegates from Erie County also are expected to take their stand with the opposition.

WHITMAN WILL NOT APPEAR.

Governor Sends Secretary Orr to Attend Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—Governor Whitman will not go to New York tomorow for the Republican State Convention. He told friends today that he expected to be named as head of the New York delegation to the Republican National Convention in Chicago in June and that he expected the convention to indorse his Administration. The Governor sent his secretary, William A. Orr, to New York tonight to look out for his interests.

The Governor does not take seriously the talk that opposition to him may develop in the convention.

LID ON WHITMAN JUNKET.

Controller and "Round Robin" Men Confer with No Result.

Whether the lid is to be lifted and the Whitman "booze vouchers" are to be exposed to public view will depend on Attorney General Woodbury in the first instance, and then possibly the Legislature. State Controller Eugene M. Travis at a conference held at his office in this city yesterday with the signers of the recent "round robin" asking him to investigate the accounts of the legislative committees and commissions of recent years, expressed doubt as to his powers to make the investigation demanded.

State Senator Edgar T. Brackett, who personally asked for light on the Whitman "booze" account, was the only one of the ten signers of the round robin who was not at yesterday's conference. The meeting was behind closed doors. After it was over Controller Travis gave out this statement:

The Controller stated that he was very glad to co-operate with the signers of the letter in endeavoring to ascertain this information and in endeavoring to institute a more accurate and systematic system of accounts. He promised to exercise the powers which he now has for the purpose of producing this betterment in conditions, and if those powers should be found insufficient in any respect to apply to the Legislature for the necessary legislation to correct any such lack of power.

A majority of the conferees were unwilling to discuss the conference with the Controller, except to say that their request for an investigation was not prompted by political motives.

"It was due entirely to the action of the Legislature, or rather the failure of the Legislature to act on the resolution introduced by Assemblyman R. Hunter McQuistion of Brooklyn, in which he called for an investigation of the expenditures of the various legislative committees and commissions which have been operating in recent years," said Herbert Parsons.

Alexander M. White, who took the initiative in the movement which resulted in the round robin, said, with regard to the statement made at Saratoga on Sunday by Senator Brackett:

"Senator Brackett usually says what he means. His statement regarding Governor Whitman is not so much an attack on an individual as it is on a system that we hope to end. It is his purpose, as it is ours, to stop the waste in all these matters, whether they affect the Governor, the Controller, or members of legislative committees. If the Governor has spent money unwisely or improperly he should be rebuked for doing so."

"It is not my fight," said William Barnes, when he was asked about ex-Senator Brackett's angry denunciation of the Whitman Administration and his demand that the "booze" account of the Whitman party on its trans-continental trip to the Panama-Pacific Exposition in a special train the State paid for be exposed.

State Chairman Frederick C. Tanner said he did not care to make any comment, and Chairman Samuel S. Koenig of the New York County Republican Committee said he had nothing to say.

Governor Whitman said at Albany last night that he would not make any reply to the attack of Senator Brackett.

According to one report, the steward of the New York Central dining car who kept an itemized list of what was consumed on the Governor's train was no longer in the employ of the New York Central and could not be found.

KANSAN OUT FOR ROOSEVELT

Starts Fight in Western State as Candidate for Delegate.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 14.—The Roosevelt fight has reached Kansas. Robert M. Eagle of Wyandotte County has announced his candidacy as a delegate from the Second District to the Republican National Convention as a Roosevelt man.

"I want to go to Chicago to vote for Theodore Roosevelt as the candidate for President," Mr. Eagle said. "I do not want any one to misunderstand why I am a candidate as delegate to the convention. I believe that a majority of the Republicans in Kansas are favorable to Roosevelt, and that he is the only man the party can nominate to cement the forces opposed to President Wilson. There are only two men in the public mind today representing the two great elements in the national life. The one is President Wilson and the other is Roosevelt. Roosevelt stands pre-eminently for the great national ideas of preparedness. It is his issue and he understands it. He is the greatest American and his candidacy is in everybody's mind."

PRINCE HENRY RUNS FOURTH

King George's Third Son Does a Mile at Eton in 4:54.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Prince Henry, third son of King George, ran fourth today in the annual junior mile race at Eton. His time was 4:54.

The winner was a young schoolboy named Rice. The race was a strenuous one, owing to wind and rain.

Founded 1827

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Mail Orders Promptly Filled — 5th Avenue at 40th Street — Telephone Murray Hill 5000

TODAY'S IMPORTANT SALES

For Girls, Misses and Small Women

No C. O. D.'s. ½ Price Sale of No Approvals.

Suits, Coats, Dresses, Hats

Tailor Suits
Sizes 14 to 20 years
Of Corduroy, Wool Velour, Whipcord and Gabardine; all high class late Winter models, highly desirable for present wear.
Formerly up to $34.50
16.50

Evening Dresses
Sizes 14 to 20 years
Of Soiree Silk, Georgette, Taffeta and Silk Net in charming combinations and all the fashionable evening shades; models are the season's latest.
Formerly up to $37.50
19.50

Tailor Suits
Sizes 14 to 20 years
The remainder of our stock of highest class Suits in the season styles in Broadcloth, Velveteen, Velour and Callot Check.
Formerly up to $62.50
32.50

Tailor Suits
Sizes 14 to 20 years
High cost, handsome Suits of Bolivia and Broadcloth, also of Black Satin and Suede Cloth.
Formerly $90.00 to $110.00
48.00

Girls' Coats
Sizes 6 to 16 years
Final clearance of girls' Winter Coats of Tweed and Chinchilla; all smart high class models; some fur trimmed.
Formerly $15.75
8.75

Girls' Hats
Styles up to 12 years
Final clearance of our entire stock of Winter Hats in various models and colors.
Formerly up to $7.50
2.50

Women's Suits, Dresses, Coats

No C. O. D.'s. At Prices to Close No Approvals.

Tailor Suits
Remaining stock of Winter Tailor Suits of high class Woolens and Broadcloths in late season models; fur trimmed.
Formerly up to $35.00
19.50

Evening Dresses
A special collection of [illegible] Evening Gowns of Black Charmeuse in the newest lines and effectively trimmed with jet.
Value $37.50
29.50

Tailor Suits
Of Gabardine, Men's Wear Serge, Callot Checks or Wool Velour, in smart high class models for immediate and early Spring wear.
Value $37.50
29.50

Afternoon Dresses
Of Chiffon Taffeta and Georgette combination, with Vestee and Collar of Flesh Colored Georgette and new flare model skirt.
Value $32.50
26.00

Coats
Practical Coats of Woolens and Scotch Mixtures, also handsome checks, in models of the prevailing fashion, with large fur collars.
Formerly up to $35.00
19.50

Coats
The remainder of our choice Winter models in Gabardine, English Woolens, Plaids and Velour, all suitable for Spring wear.
Value $37.50
29.50

Store Opens 8:30; Closes 6 — # GIMBELS — Broadway and 33d Street.

Sale Extraordinary

Superb

Kirmanshah Rugs and Carpets

HISTORY is in the making in our Oriental Rug Salons on the sixth floor. For months we have had under way our preparations for this great Exposition and Sale of the marvelous handiwork of the Eastern weaver. We bought many Rugs months ago, at a time when prices were unaffected by the war—our Rug collection now offers

The Most Magnificent Showing of Fine Kirmanshahs in New York

Compare, if you please, the GIMBEL showing with other apparently similar offerings around town. GIMBEL Kirmanshahs were selected individually, purchased individually, are all absolutely perfect—(a very important point)—and are priced for this special event so much to your advantage that you may secure

The Rugs — *From as little as $25 for the 3x4 foot size.*

The Carpets — *For as little as $210 for the 9x11 foot size.*

The exquisite tones of rose, ivory, and blue—the soft, velvety surface—the singular grace and intricacy of the patterns—the closeness of the weave—characterize every rug and carpet on display in the two great aisles which have been devoted to them in making this sale

An Opportunity for Lovers of Fine Rugs Such as May Never Occur Again

GIMBELS—Sixth Floor.

Zero Weather!

LAST night the mercury dropped like a plummet, and today as the writer prepares this announcement he sees passing his window throngs of happy folks laden with skates, snowshoes, toboggans, sleds, and all the paraphernalia of Winter out of doors. Wherefore we have gone through our stocks and have made

Reductions of ⅓ to ½ on Everything for Winter Sports

Inclement weather, rain when we expected snow, a belated Indian Summer—all have combined to load our shelves with Winter needs that should belong to YOU. Here are some suggestions of *a few*—the first that occur to us:

Sleds — 65c to $3 — *Instead of $1 to $6*

Bob Sleds — $5 to $16 — *Instead of $8 to $28.*

Ice Skates — 55c to $3.45 — *Instead of 85c to $5.*

Skating Shoes — $3.45 — *Instead of $4.25 to $5.*

Toboggans — $3.25 to $7.50 — *Instead of $5 to $12.*

Snow Shoes — $2.25 to $3.45 — *Instead of $3.50 to $6.*

Fur Caps — $1 to $9 — *Instead of $2 to $18.*

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor.

ITS channel steel construction is *just like a skyscraper.*

But it goes skyscraper construction *one better.* It is built without nuts—bolts—rivets—rods—screws.

All parts welded solidly together at 2600° electric heat. Cabinet one piece, drawer one piece—as if carved from solid steel.

Drawers will run silent, smooth and speedy for 100 years without repair or attention.

We will put one in your office under the binding guarantee that it will please you with its looks—construction—mechanism—service. Money back if you are not enthusiastically satisfied. Phone us to send you one now. Franklin 2261.

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Highest Awards at San Francisco and San Diego Expositions 1915
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"Built Like a Skyscraper"
SHAW WALKER
STEEL LETTER FILES

MAYOR SAYS STATE SENT THREATS HERE

Charges Albany Officials Tried to Stop His Charities Investigation.

HIGH PRAISE FOR KINGSBURY

Commissioner Testifies State Rendered Bills for the Maintenance of Dependent Long Dead.

Mayor Mitchel yesterday took up the cudgels for John A. Kingsbury, Commissioner of Public Charities in this city, as against the State Board of Charities, and told of efforts to thwart investigation and even of threats from high quarters.

He was the principal witness in the hearing which is being held at the Bar Association by Charles H. Strong, Special Commissioner appointed by Governor Whitman to hear the charges which the City Charity Department is making against the State one on account of alleged neglect in the child-caring institutions to which the municipality has been sending dependent children.

The Mayor's testimony came toward the close of a day which dealt with grave irregularities. One institution mentioned by Mr. Mitchel had, according to Second Deputy Commissioner Doherty, even collected pay from the city for an inmate who had for months been dead, and for others who were paying for accommodations.

Mayor Mitchel was examined by William H. Hotchkiss, counsel for Commissioner Kingsbury, and cross-examined in vigorous style by John M. Bowers, who represents the State Board.

The witness said that before he appointed Mr. Kingsbury as Commissioner of Public Charities he gave him definitely to understand that there were in certain child-caring institutions to which the city sent its wards physical conditions which were deplorable and from his point of view highly objectionable. When he was President of the Board of Aldermen the Mayor said that Controller Prendergast and he, aided by Henry Bruere, had taken up these conditions and thought that there should be a better method of holding to strict account all institutions receiving city money for the maintenance of dependent children.

Effort to Block Inquiry.

Mr. Mitchel said that he was a patient in the hospital when a letter signed by the Acting Mayor, George McAneny, was sent to Albany, transmitting the charges against the State Board made by Mr. Kingsbury, and asking that the Governor make an investigation. He said, however, that he thoroughly indorsed all that had been done, and had later read Mr. Kingsbury's charges in detail. Asked if any effort had been made to block the investigations by the Department of Public Charities of the alleged abuses which had been complained of for years, the Mayor replied that there had been several such efforts.

"The first," said he, "was the raid made by the State Civil Service Commission on the Municipal Civil Service Commission in the Summer of 1914, which resulted in the complete exoneration of the city organization. The effort was not to attack the administration nor the integrity of the City Civil Service Commission, but to discredit the actions of the Commissioner of Public Charities. It may be recalled that the counsel for the State Commission was Frank Moss, who was the counsel also of the Association of Private Charities, which sprang into existence not long before that time. That failing as a deterrent to the Commissioner, action was taken by the State Board of Charities with like results.

"I had recalled that while President of the Board of Aldermen I had the impression that the institutions at Randall's Island were particularly inefficient and I instructed Mr. Kingsbury to lose no time in cleaning up those institutions. He charged that the Superintendent, Mrs. Dunphy, was inefficient and that she had been guilty of malfeasance in office. She pleaded illness as an excuse for not replying to these charges and there came to me and to others many of her friends with requests that Mrs. Dunphy be retained in office. These requests were based on her long service to the city. It was then urged that Mrs. Dunphy had some standing as a teacher, and that the Board of Education should pension her. The board, however, failed to take such action.

Considered It a Threat.

"It was in the last of April that the Corporation Counsel, Frank L. Polk, told me that there had come to him Robert W. Hebberd, Secretary of the State Board of Charities, and Thomas M. Mulry. Mr. Mulry told him the Dunphy charges ought to be withdrawn. Mr. Hebberd further stated that if the Dunphy charges were pressed he doubted if an investigation by the State Board of Charities could be prevented. Mr. Polk asked if that was meant for a threat. Mr. Hebberd said 'Certainly not.' Both Mr. Polk and I had a pretty clear conception of what a political threat is, and we considered the statement of Mr. Hebberd as such. I told Mr. Polk to tell those people that they could investigate to the end of time, and that the charges would be tried out on their merits, and neither they nor the State Board of Charities could stop that inquiry from taking its course. The charges were heard, and Mrs. Dunphy was discharged."

The Mayor was then asked his opinion of the character and efficiency of Mr. Kingsbury.

"I selected him," was the reply, "because I considered him the best equipped man in the city. I believe that he is discharging the duties of his office with efficiency, honesty, with high ideals, and with an exceptional degree of courage. I am absolutely satisfied with what both he and Mr. Doherty have done. I indorse what they have done."

The Mayor said that he believed the present investigation ought to result in a great benefit to 25,000 dependent children under the city's care, who need this inquiry for their physical and moral well-being.

In reply to a question of Mr. Bowers as to why he did not have children withdrawn from the institutions, the Mayor replied that it was thought better to have the conditions improved. At the time it would also have been difficult to find a place for these dependents.

"You know," suggested Mr. Bowers, "that the Mayor has the right to attend the meetings of the managing boards of these institutions."

"I know that he has that empty honor," replied Mr. Mitchel with a smile.

Heard from Dunphy Case.

Mr. Kingsbury earlier in the day had told of efforts to embarrass him in the discharge of his duty as he conceived the situation to be. He said he had been told by Dr. Edward T. Devine, the Director of the New York School of Philanthropy, that Mr. Hebberd had said that Mr. Kingsbury would be investigated by the State board unless he withdrew the charges against Mrs. Dunphy. The witness said that when the trial of Mrs. Dunphy was well under way he learned that the movement headed by Thomas M. Mulry, ostensibly to discredit Mr. Doherty, was really directed against him.

He submitted in evidence an extract from his journal, entered on Sept. 27, 1914, that James F. Flick, Superintendent of the Farm Colony on Staten Island, had come to him, saying that an employe of the Sea View Hospital on Staten Island, who preferred to keep his name secret, had gone to the Emigrant Savings Bank to make a deposit, and had there encountered its President, Mr. Mulry, who is also a member of the State Board of Charities.

"Why," Mr. Mulry is quoted in the Kingsbury journal as having said, "did you not give the State Board Inspector the private information he asked you for when he was recently at Sea View?"

"Because," the man replied, "I felt that the inforamtion should have been given by my superior, Dr. McSweeny."

"Well, it's not Dr. McSweeny we are after," Mr. Mulry is quoted. "It's Kingsbury."

The witness said that he had never had any trouble with William Rhinelander Stewart, the President of the State board, but all his difficulties had been with the Secretary, Mr. Hebberd.

"The witness refused to be Hebberdized," explained Mr. Hotchkiss. "That is all there is to it."

Mr. Kingsbury said that he did not go to Mr. Stewart about anything because Mr. Hebberd guided Mr. Stewart in whatever he did. Mr. Kingsbury devoted much time to the affairs of the St. Catherine's Infirmary at Amityville, L. I., to which the Mayor had made reference. He referred to a report of Mr. Doherty made in April, 1914, in which various irregularities were alleged. For instance, it appeared from a letter to the Rev. George A. Metzger, Supervisor of Roman Cathdolic hospitals, Brooklyn, that Mary E. Smith, admitted March 17, 1913, and died Sept. 3, 1913, was carried on the bill against the city for her maintainance until February, 1914. It also was set forth in this letter that other persons were kept there as public charges—that is, their board was paid by the city, which had turned over their insurance policies to the infirmary. One was receiving $1 a week and his board from the institution. Some had paid sums with the understanding that they were to have a home for life. Others were alleged to have children and grandchildren who could afford to support them. There had been an investigation by the Controller on the subject.

The Superintendent of the infirmary said last night that the matters referred to had long since been adjusted, and that it was difficult to make any statement offhand on the subject. A formal statement will probably be made by the institution explaining these apparent discrepancies.

Mr. Kingsbury will again be on the stand when the hearing is resumed at 10 o'clock this morning.

$30,465 GIVEN TO SCHOOL.

Medical College and Hospital for Women Raising Funds.

Dr. William H. Dieffenbach, Chairman of the Executive Campaign Committee of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, announced last night that $30,465 had been pledged for the building and endowment fund.

"We have been working for several years under the handicap of an inadequate plant and an insufficient endowment for professorships," he said. "We must raise $200,000 by Sept. 1, or we shall be unable to utilize for next year's classes our recent purchase of the building at 21 West 101st Street, which adjoins our main hall."

Among those who have already subscribed to the fund were Dr. Marshall O. Terry, Chauncey Depew, Percy E. Anderson, Mrs. David Becroft, Mrs. Ogden Reid, Mrs. William Bloodgood, Dr. William H. Dieffenbach, José E. Chaves, Ellis Parker Butler, Mrs. Frederick A. Cole, Dr. Walter Gray Crump, John Wanamaker, Dr. John Hudson Storer, Miss Grace Harper, Dr. Grace M. Kahrs, Dr. Isabelle Thompson Smart, Dr. Charles Hornby, Wilbor A. Bowen, William Nelson Cromwell, Mrs. William H. Davidge, H. Casimir de Rham, Theodore de Vinne, Frederic H. K. Humphreys, Miss Nora Tolle, Roderick Stephens, Mr. and Mrs. Olin Stephens, Andrew J. Robinson, Frank Moss, Miss Ethel Wickwire, Howard Vannote, Miss Eliza Tappan, Miss Anna M. Spring, Dr. Cordelia Williams, Mrs. Penrhyn Stanlaws, Dr. Sophie B. Scheel, Dr. Lucy Osborne Wight, Dr. Cornelia C. Brant, Isaac Seligman, Mrs. Mary Knox Robinson, and Mrs. James Griswold Wentz.

ADVERTISE-

MOB ATTACKS POLICE; BULLET HITS STRIKER

Officers Fire Into Crowd of 200 Who Quit Bliss Projectile Plant in Brooklyn.

OFFICER FELLED BY BOTTLE

Wagon Carrying Reserves to Scene of Trouble Overturned and Four Are Injured.

Captain James Gillen of the Fourth Avenue Police Station, Sergeant McGarry, Detectives Crimmins and Nelson, and Policeman Ruane were at Fifty-first Street and First Avenue, Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, two blocks from the E. W. Bliss projectile plant, where 700 unskilled laborers quit work last Friday and Saturday, when some 200 men emerged from a saloon on the corner. They filled the street, and, recognizing them as members of the same class, if not the same men who had quit their jobs in the munition plant, Captain Gillen called to them to disperse.

Only one man obeyed, and he stepped back into the saloon, to appear again an instant later carrying a bottle in his hand. Sergeant McGarry was near him and looking the other way. The fellow let fly his bottle, and McGarry, struck on the back of the head, dropped senseless. His fall seemed to be a signal for the crowd to hurl other missiles. Other bottles, bricks, stones, and refuse from the street whizzed through the air, falling on or about the little group of policemen.

Crimmins and Nelson had picked McGarry up and had their hands full caring for him, but Gillen and Ruane drew their revolvers. The sight of the weapons seemed not to awe the crowd, and Gillen gave orders to shoot over the heads of the throng. He and Ruane fired several shots into the air, but the reports caused no break in the crowd. The men stood their ground and continued to hurl their missiles until Gillen and Ruane, joined now by the detectives who had carried McGarry to the seclusion of a store front, aimed into the crowd and fired.

One man dropped with a bullet in his left thigh, but no other was hurt, and still the crowd did not run though its members began to move slowly away. Gillen would not permit any more shooting, but sent a hurry call for the reserves, and a summons for an ambulance from the Norwegian Hospital for McGarry. The ambulance arrived a few moments later with Drs. O'Meara and Layton, who attended McGarry and carried the wounded man to the hospital, a prisoner. He said he was Paul Knowish of 149 Twenty-second Street.

Meantime Detectives Crimmins and Nelson had seized the man they asserted threw the bottle at McGarry. He said he was Charles Koutski of 108 Clinton Avenue, Maspeth, L. I. They waited some minutes for the patrol wagon with the reserves to take Koutski to the station, and when it did not come they walked their prisoner to the house, discovering on the way that the wagon, with four policemen and the driver, had caught in the car tracks in Third Avenue at Forty-fourth Street, and overturned, throwing all the policemen out.

Michael Maloney, the driver, and Patrick Kearns started toward the scene of riot after Drs. Pallaghan and Layton from the Norwegian Hospital had dressed their bruises, but they met the other policemen returning. Henry Van Cott, Thomas Lavin and Henry Seward, the others in the patrol wagon, went to the hospital for treatment, and afterward went home on sick leave.

Since the men quit work on Friday the guards around the Bliss plant had been redoubled and some fifty special policemen watched the rumpus yesterday, but not one went to the assistance of the police.

Howard C. Seaman, an official of the company, issued a statement saying there was no strike, and the company did not know why the men had left, but their places had been filled. The strikers say they asked for 30 instead of 25 cents an hour, and were referred by Supt. J. J. Flynn of the press department to apply at the employment bureau which had hired them. There, it is said, they were told the company would deal with them as individuals, but not as a group, whereupon the men quit.

Acknowledgments.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges receipt of the following contributions:

For the family of MAX TIETLER of 60 Hope Street, Brooklyn, whose starving condition was described in last Sunday's issue, "M. E. R.," $1, and "James and William," $3.

For the Belgian Relief Fund, from William Inglis, $10.

For the Jewish Relief Fund, B. B. Feinberg, $1.

ESCAPED GERMAN ATTACK.

American Woman Tells of Thrilling Experience in Russia.

Mrs. Janice T. Addison, who arrived yesterday from Bergen on the Norwegian-American liner Bergensfjord with her little daughter Janice, had a narrow escape from being shot when the Germans captured the town of Mitau, near Riga, Russia, where she then lived.

"My husband was the manager of a big factory," she said, "and as Mitau was some miles behind the Russian lines, we lived peacefully there for more than a year. My house was turned into a private hospital for the wounded soldiers. One night about two months ago my husband was at the mill and I was in the house with my baby girl when we heard the sound of cannon and saw the Russian troops coming through the streets of Mitau in retreat.

"I picked up the baby and went to the Governor's palace, where I saw the soldiers bringing out the gold and silver and putting it into an automobile. There was a small mattress lying by the entrance to the palace, and I picked this up and wrapped it round the baby. Then I placed her on top of the treasure chests and climbed up myself. My husband stayed at the mill. He was wounded by the Germans in their attack on the town. An hour after they had captured Mitau the Russians returned and drove them out again."

Mrs. Addison said that the factory where her husband was employed was burned to the ground. Her husband then went to England and got a commission as Lieutenant in the army. Mrs. Addison was born in Boston.

Another passenger on the Bergensfjord was Miss Nannita Miles, the six-year-old daughter of Lieutenant Sherman Miles, U. S. A., who is the Military Attaché at Petrograd. Her parents are returning to America by the Trans-Siberian Railroad and sent the daughter home from Bergen in care of Mrs. N. J. Noble, her maternal grandmother. She is going to the home of her grandfather, General Nelson A. Miles, at Washington.

The ice in the slip at Pier 45, South Brooklyn, was so thick yesterday morning that the liner consumed three hours in moving 100 feet. The Americans returning on the Bergensfjord shivered in the icy blast and told the Customs Inspectors that Bergen, Norway, was a tropical port compared with New York.

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3rd. Because while the prices of stocks have shown sharp upward and downward movements of late, our securities remain always at par.

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SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

Other Sales For Today Include:
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Men's Overcoats and Suits
Women's and Misses' Suits and Coats
Boys' Wash Suits
Women's Footwear.
Napkins, Sheets, Scarfs and Cloths
Solid-Gold Lavallieres
Furniture, Floor Coverings, Groceries, etc.

50 2½% Green Trading Stamps Free Today with Purchases of $1 or More
[Present Coupon]
CUT OUT THIS COUPON
IT IS GOOD TODAY ONLY
This coupon is good for 50 (FIFTY) 2½% Green Trading Stamps FREE with purchases of $1 or more, Today, February 15.
These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases.
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Which Begins at Greenhut's Today

Standard grades of most wanted articles.
Examples of the values are printed here—and for every item listed at least a score of others will be displayed in the department.
Prepare a list of the articles you need and come to Greenhut's at once.

"Atlas" Automatic Pencil Sharpener—just the thing for the office or schoolroom; two extra blades with each sharpener; adjustable for dull or sharp point; at..... $1.45

Blank Books—black cloth sides with Russian leather back and corners; all rulings; 300 pages; at..... 67c

Blank Books—duck bound with imitation Russian leather corners; 300 pages; all rulings; size 8 x 12 inches; at..... 37c

Carter's 6 Pound Pail of Paste—at..... 69c

Carter's Mucilage—in quart bottles; at..... 47c

Carter's Writing Fluid or Koal Black Ink—quart 53c; pint..... 45c

Stamp Pads—in all colors; each 12c, 19c and..... 35c

Wrapping Twine—extra strong; large ball; dozen 71c; 3 for 21c; each..... 8c

Dandy Dust-Proof Letter Files—with brass catch and index; doz., $2.45; each..... 21c

Ideal Dust-Proof Corporation Envelope Files—very strong; doz., $4.55; each..... 39c

White Scratch Pads—size 5½ x 8½; dozen..... 19c

Daily Memo Calendar Pads for 1916; each..... 4c

Deskaid Calendar and Memo Pad for 1916—mounted on nickel stand; one page for each day; at 25c

Wire Letter Trays—very strong; at..... 13c

Carbon Paper—letter size 8½ x 11; fine quality; box of 100..... 55c

Typewriter Ribbons—for all standard machines; record or copying; dozen $4.55; each..... 39c

Mucilage Pots—with brush; at..... 15c

Glass Sponge Cups with Sponge—complete..... 5c

Blotting Paper—size 19x24; all colors; sheet..... 4c

Stenographer Note Books—pencil paper; dozen..... 25c

Stenographer Note Books—extra quality; doz., 33c; each..... 3c

Manila Folders—size 8½x11; extra heavy stock; 1000 $3.25; package of 100..... 35c

Indelible Lead Pencil—excellent quality; doz., 65c; each..... 6c

Lead Pencils—with metal tip and rubber; all No. 2; gross $2.47; dozen..... 21c

Lead Pencils—with metal tips and rubber; gross $1.69; dozen..... 15c

Magic Ink Erasers—doz., 89c; each..... 9c

Index Cards—size 3 x 5; ruled; 1,000 37c; 100..... 4c

Shipping Receipt Books—duck binding; printed both sides; doz. 55c; each..... 5c

50c "Ellis Al" Self-Inking Dater—at 39c

Manila Coin Envelopes—No. 3; end opening; per 1,000,50c; box of 500 28c

Artgum—for artists or office use; large size..... 10c

Rubber Daters—2 for 14c; each..... 8c

E. Faber's Typewriter Erasers with Brush—each..... 8c

Circular Eraser—good quality rubber; doz., 31c; each..... 3c

Rubber Bands—1 pound boxes; all fresh rubber; at..... $1.69

25c Rubber Bands—assorted sizes in box; at..... 19c

Rubber Bands—oz. boxes; all sizes; box..... 15c

Mongol Lead Pencils—with metal tip and rubber; gross $4.26; doz. 36c; each..... 3c

White Typewriter Paper—suitable for second sheets; letter size, 8½ x 11; 1,000 sheets 32c; 500..... 17c

Manila Typewriter Paper—size 8½ x 11; 500 sheets..... 17c

White Business Envelopes—extra heavy stock; sizes 6¾ XXX and 6¾; 1,000 $1.55; box of 250..... 41c

White Business Envelopes—very fine quality stock; sizes 6¾ and 6¾; 1,000 77c; box of 250 21c

White Business Envelopes—special brand; size 6¾; 1,000 59c; box of 250..... 16c

Manila Pay Envelopes—side opening; 1,000 39c; box of 500..... 21c

Combination Glass Inkstand—with pen brush and pen tray; size 3½ x 5¾ inches; at..... 25c

Leather Cornered Desk Pads—with sheet of blotting paper; all sizes; at..... 23c

Leather Cornered Desk Pads—with sheet of blotting paper; size 19 x 24; at..... 15c

Gem Paper Clips—1,000 21c; box of 100 3c

Premier Paper Fasteners—1,000 95c; box of 100..... 10c

Cloth Finish Typewriter Paper—superior quality stock letter size; 8½ x 11; 1,000 $1.75; package of 500 sheets..... 89c

Bond Finish Typewriter Paper—very fine quality stock; letter size; 8½ x 11; 1,000 sheets 82c; package of 500..... 45c

Wooden Filing Cabinets—with 100 (3x5) ruled cards and index; complete..... 25c

Fibre Board Filing Cabinets—with 100 (3 x 5) ruled cards and index; holds 1,500 cards..... 55c

Crownola Loose Leaf Telephone Index—at..... 21c

Board Clip Files—all sizes; note, letter or cap; at..... 25c

Glass Sponge Cups—with rubber sponge; 2 for 25c; each..... 14c

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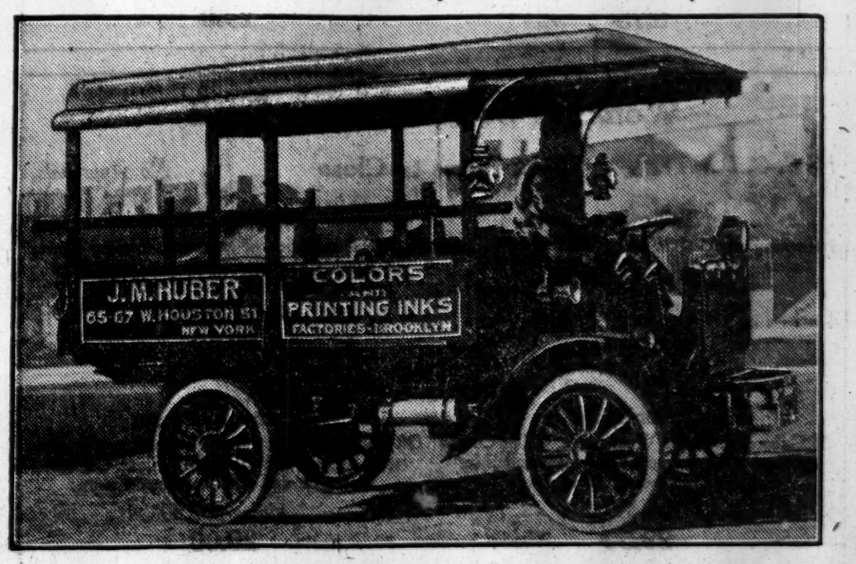
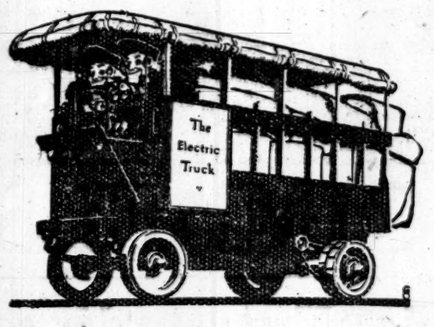


The first Autocar bought by J. M. Huber, manufacturers of printing inks, a year ago did so much for their business that they bought a second one in December. "We are able to give much quicker service to customers," they state. "All parts of Greater New York are reached with ease, and we now run twenty miles or more out on Long Island—never could do that with horses."

More than 3,000 other concerns in all lines of business indorse the Autocar. Call on the Autocar Sales Company, 553-557 W. 23d St., New York City (Telephone Chelsea 6060), a Factory Branch of the Autocar Company, Ardmore, Pa., or write for illustrated catalog.

The Day of the Horse in Business Has Passed



Today horses are slipping on the streets covered with ice and hard-packed snow, while the electric trucks and delivery wagons are going around without difficulty

This is only one illustration of the year 'round efficiency of elctric delivery service

In the winter it is snow and ice that obstructs—in summer, heat that retards and kills—the horse. The Electric Way possesses the advantages of efficiency, promptness and low cost—and in addition to all it has large advertising value

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126 Delancey Street	Orchard 1960	*151 E 86th Street	Lenox 7780
10 Irving Place	Stuyvesant 5600	*27 E 125th Street	Harlem 4020
	*362 E 149th Street	Melrose 9900	

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Lighter draperies to replace heavy hangings, a few "cool" chairs, summer rugs, and small accessories give to the home a fresh charm which more than repays in summer comfort for the trouble and expense entailed.

Oriental and Domestic Rugs and Draperies

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New York

Try this easy way to clear your skin with Resinol Soap

Bathe your face for several minutes with Resinol Soap and warm water, working the creamy lather into the skin gently with the finger-tips. Then wash off with more Resinol Soap and warm water, finishing with a dash of clear cold water to close the pores.

Do this once or twice a day, and you will be astonished how quickly the healing, antiseptic Resinol medication soothes and cleanses the pores, lessens the tendency to pimples, and leaves the complexion clear, fresh and velvety.

If the skin is in bad condition through neglect or an unwise use of cosmetics, apply a little Resinol Ointment* and let it remain on ten minutes before the final washing with Resinol Soap.

Resinol Soap is not artificially colored, its rich brown being entirely due to the Resinol balsams it contains. Sold by all druggists and dealers in toilet goods. For free sample cake and trial of Resinol Ointment, write Dept. 25-P, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

*Physicians have prescribed Resinol Ointment for over twenty years in the treatment of skin and scalp affections.

8 DEATHS CAUSED BY COLD AND STORM

Most Frigid St. Valentine's Day Here in Forty-four Years.

1 DEGREE ABOVE AT 8:45 A.M.

More Than 8,500 Laborers in City Are Making Good Progress Cleaning the Streets.

The temeperature dropped to one degree above zero at 8:45 o'clock yesterday morning, thereby registering the coldest St. Valentine's Day experienced here in the last forty-four years. The nearest approach in all that time to the mark set by the thermometer yesterday was in 1905, when the mercury dropped to five degrees above. The average temperature yesterday was six degrees.

Six persons in the city and the immediate vicinity died as a result of the cold weather, and two more were killed in an accident resulting from the storm and a number were injured. The dead are:

ANDERSON, AUGUST, 110 Seventh Avenue, Whitestone, L. I.

DOUGLAS, HARLEY, 452 Second Avenue. Lineman employed by the Western Union Telegraph Company. Killed by Long Island Railroad train on the Whitestone division.

KELLY, MICHAEL, 30 Clinton Avenue, Long Island City.

LAUPER, JACOB, 249 Simpson Street, the Bronx.

MARTIN, JOHN, foreman in the New York Central grain elevator at Sixty-second Street and the North River.

McQUEENY, JOHN, 93 Douglas Street, Brooklyn. Lineman employed by the Western Union. Killed with Douglas.

Unidentified man, died in the 174th Street subway station.

UNIDENTIFIED WOMAN, died after being carried to drug store of Frank Avignone & Co., 59 Macdougal Street.

Many were injured yesterday due to falls sustained on the slippery sidewalks. Among the more serious were:

KAPLAN, Mrs. MARY, 876 West 169th Street; right leg fractured by a piece of iron from a frozen boiler that burst when it was heated; she was taken to Lincoln Hospital.

OKIN, Mrs. ETTA, 2,167 Madison Avenue; abrasions of the skull by piece of ice falling from the cornice of a building near Herald Square on Broadway; treated at New York Hospital.

OSTERMAN, JACOB, 489 East Fifty-second Street, driver; right leg fractured when he fell while alighting from a truck on West Thirty-fifth Street; removed to the New York Hospital.

The weather bureau last night predicted fair weather today, with a gradual increase in temperature. It was declared at the bureau that no serious snow storms were expected for the next few days, and that there would be plenty of time for the streets of the city to be entirely cleaned of the snow now covering them.

The Street Cleaning Department yesterday had more than 8,500 men at work, 6,146 in Manhattan; 1,540 in Brooklyn, and about 1,000 in the Bronx. Commissioner Fetherston of the department was delighted at the progress which was being made by his men, and said that he did not expect any serious congestion of traffic in any part of the city.

The Commissioner declared that the cold snap had come in time to make the work of cleaning up the city much less difficult than it ordinarily would have been. The cold, he said, kept the snow clean and dry, so that it was easy to get it out of the way. Traffic on the subway and elevated lines suffered comparatively little from weather conditions.

Those who died as a result of the cold weather were the victims in most cases of exposure. The two men who were killed by a Long Island train had been out working between Winfield and Woodside, L. I., on Western Union wires which had been broken by the violence of the storm Sunday. They had caps with earlaps pulled tightly over their heads, and it is presumed did not hear the approaching train.

Two Italian boys who were playing in the snow on Macdougal Street, between Bleecker and Houston Streets, unconsciously watched a woman slowly freeze to death, in the belief that she was intoxicated.

They first saw her about 8 o'clock and remarked that she had better go inside or she'd freeze. The woman, sitting all huddled up on the steps of a building at 74 Macdougal Street, mumbled something in reply, and the two lads jeeringly resumed their play.

A half hour later they noticed that the woman was still in her position, and one of them called Frank Avignone, a druggist at 59 McDougall Street. The man hurried out, and when he saw the condition of the woman, carried her at once into his store. There she tried apparently to tell them who she was, but her weakness prevented her. Avignone hurriedly summoned a patrolman, who rang for an ambulance from St. Vincent's Hospital. Before help could arrive, the patient had died. An examination by Dr. Maloney, the ambulance surgeon, revealed the fact that death was due to exposure and possibly starvation. She was not identified.

The severity of the cold yesterday was shown in the Bedford Avenue Court in Brooklyn. Magistrate Voorhees finished arraigning the day's prisoners, and then adjourned the court until 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The ink had frozen solidly on his desk, although several stoves did their best to heat the room.

According to the Weather Bureau, the sunshine yesterday was recorded as 100 per cent., a mark reached only twice last month, on the 22d and 23d. The average sunshine for February has been only 43 per cent., or 18 per cent. less than the average since 1877.

The weather caused a little trouble to the railroads, due in the main to the slippery, icy rails. About 9 o'clock last night a southbound passenger train on the West Shore Railroad, just outside of Cornwall, N. Y., ran into the caboose of a freight train before the engineer could get his train stopped. The freight caboose was derailed, but the train crews and passengers escaped every one of them with only a scare and a bad shaking up.

In contrast to the overflow conditions of a year ago, Superintendent Stewart A. Rice of the Municipal Lodging House last night said that only 200 men and 25 women and children applied for shelter yesterday afternoon and evening. A year ago last night 1,742 were quartered in the lodging house and annex and the municipal pier at the foot of East Twenty-fourth Street. One hundred men at work for a snow contractor who were recruited in the lodging house yesterday returned to the house shortly before midnight, swelling the total number of men there to 300.

CITY CHAMBERLAIN TO RESIGN ON MAY 1

Bruere Will Take an Executive Office with the American Metal Company.

HIGH PRAISE BY MAYOR

Official, Soon to Retire, Called "Ablest Man in the City Administration" by Mr. Mitchel.

City Chamberlain Henry Bruere, who has been called by Mayor Mitchel the ablest man in the city administration, announced yesterday that he would resign his office about May 1 to become an executive officer of the American Metal Company of 61 Broadway. Mr. Bruere has been one of the officials closest to the Mayor in the latter's administration. In telling of his reasons for giving up his office, the City Chamberlain said that there had been no friction between himself and the Mayor, thus disposing of a report that he was no longer in accord with Mr. Mitchel.

Mr. Bruere was appointed City Chamberlain on Jan. 1, 1914. The office pays $12,000 a year. In giving up his office Mr. Bruere said he still believed that the office of City Chamberlain could be merged with the Finance Department.

"I have been in public life for practically eleven years," Mr. Bruere said. "I am leaving now because I desire to establish myself in business. I have accepted an executive position with the American Metal Company. I will not, however, lose all my interest in city affairs, and I expect to continue my study of municipal problems."

It was Mr. Bruere's interest in city government that brought him into prominence and in relations of close friendship with the Mayor.

"Mr. Bruere is going to a very attractive position," said the Mayor in expressing his regret yesterday. "It is another instance where men cannot continue forever to sacrifice their personal prospects to a public office where the compensation is not in measure of their ability. Personally, of course, I am extremely sorry to lose him from the city administration, but as a friend I would not stand in his way when so excellent an opportunity opens before him."

Before coming to New York Mr. Bruere lived in Chicago. He organized and introduced new methods of raising funds for the Y. M. C. A. and later he organized a Social Service system for the International Harvester Company. He came to New York in 1906 as the head of the Bureau of City Betterment, an organization which in 1907 became merged in the Bureau of Municipal Research. The organizers of the letter were Mr. Bruere, Dr. Fred A. Cleveland, and Dr. William H. Allen. The first year of its work was devoted to a study of Government affairs in the Borough of Manhattan. It sought to place the city administration upon a basis where facts and results would count rather than politics and personalities.

The report of the Research Bureau's Manhattan investigation was made in the Fall of 1906, and the then Borough President, John F. Ahearn denied its findings and asked Mayor McClellan for an official investigation by the Commissioner of Accounts. It was at this investigation that Mr. Mitchel was made one of counsel and it was then that the City Chamberlain and the present Mayor met for the first time.

The investigation into the affairs of Ahearn's office continued for seven months and during that time Mr. Mitchel was appointed the Commissioner of Accounts by Mayor McClellan. In 1907, as a result of the investigation, George McAneny, who was then President of the City Club, brought charges against Ahearn before Governor Hughes. Mr. Bruere and Mr. Mitchel co-operated in the trial of the case with the result that Governor Hughes removed Ahearn.

In the meantime the work of the Bureau of Municipal Research had broadened as the result of the co-operation of Controller Metz.

The Mayor said yesterday that he had no one in mind to succeed Mr. Bruere.

Federal Judge Has Bodyguard.

Judge A G. Dayton of West Virginia, who arrived here on Sunday to sit by special assignment in the Federal District Court, swore in yesterday the Federal Grand Jury for the February term. Judge Dayton recently granted an injunction against the striking coal miners in West Virginia, and came here under guard of the United States Marshal of that Federal district. While he is assigned here he will have Deputy United States Marshal William Doran as his bodyguard.

MANDEVILLE HALL FIGHTS NEW ARREST

Resists Order of Miss Florence Finch, Who Has Unsatisfied Judgment of $10,119.

QUICG UNKNOWN IN COURT

Counsel for Defendant Wishes More Persons Failed to Recognize Him at Present.

Mandeville de Martigny Hall, who says he is a descendant of the Marquise de Martigny and the Duc de Vallambrosa, and who has been in prison various times for offenses committed under different aliases, asked Justice Cohalan, through his counsel, yesterday to vacate an order of arrest issued against him at the instance of Miss Florence G. Finch. The plaintiff is the daughter of the late President of the Finch Manufacturing Company of Scranton, Penn., and a prominent member of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

In her complaint against Hall Miss Finch said that she was the owner of 190 shares of the Finch Manufacturing Company that were worth $100 at par and which paid dividends ranging from 6 per cent. to 12 per cent. This stock was given to Wesley M. Gardner as collateral for a loan of $9,500, which was made by the Traders' National Bank of Scranton. Later, she said, she gave Hall the money to pay the loan and take up the stock, but that he sold the stock for $12,350 and gave her only $500.

Miss Finch sued Hall, and got a judgment against him last December for $10,119. The judgment was returned unsatisfied. Samuel Ely Quigg, who appeared in court for Hall yesterday, said that Hall was in California when the suit was tried. He appeared later, and was sent to Ludlow Street Jail in default of $9,000 bail. Justice Weeks reduced the bail to $3,000, which was furnished, and Hall was let go. Charles S. Blandy, counsel for Miss Finch, said that he had applied to Hall's mother, Mrs. Susette T. Hall, the widow of William C. Hall, but she refused to pay the judgment.

Mr. Blandy said that Hall's career had been a very checkered one. He had served a two-year term in a Rhode Island jail for forgery, and he had spent some time in a Paris prison because he failed to pay for an automobile.

"We don't know where he is now," said Mr. Blandy, "and we have no means of finding out."

"If you had inquired at my office," said Mr. Quigg, "I would have told you where he was."

"I don't know you," said Mr. Blandy. "I don't remember that I ever had the pleasure of knowing you."

Mr. Quigg then told Mr. Blandy who he was, and expressed regret in view of recent revelations, that there were not more persons equally in the dark concerning his identity.

"My office," he said, bowing politely to Mr. Blandy, "is at 32 Liberty Street. You may have Mr. Hall any day you wish to examine him in supplementary proceedings."

The affidavit submitted to the court by Mr. Blandy retold some old stories about Hall. According to this, when Miss Virginia Marshall was playing in the "Follies of 1908" Hall gave her a check for $400, so that she might buy herself some orchids. When the check got around to the Fifth Avenue Bank it was rejected because Hall had no account there.

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SPECIAL EVENING VIEW
THURSDAY OF THIS WEEK FROM 8 TO 10 O'CLOCK

The Famous
Catholina Lambert Collection

MR. ROYAL CORTISSOZ IN THE TRIBUNE:

"The Catholina Lambert collection of old and modern paintings, which is placed on exhibition at the American Art Galleries this morning, presents unusual difficulties to the commentator who must give an account of it in a few words. It is not merely that the catalogue runs to four hundred numbers. It is that this collection really constitutes a little museum of art, in the various rooms of which one might profitably linger for hours, now absorbed in some major picture and again following the obscurer but no less interesting developments of a minor episode in the history of painting. The charm of the collection is largely to be attributed to the unusual spirit pervading it. 'No one,' it is remarked in the prefaces to the catalogue, 'and least of all Mr. Lambert, will be disposed to insist that all these pictures are masterpieces.' But it is obvious that he has bought them for legitimate reasons, that he has recognized a good old picture when he has seen it and has acquired it regardless of the label on the frame.

"There are ascriptions in the list which puzzle a little. It is hard to see why the 'Lady Holding a Miniature' should be even 'attributed' to Veronese. From the beruffled portrait in the miniature to the last touch in the painting of this buxom beauty everything about the canvas points to the school of Rubens. But if we mention the example it is only to emphasize the fact that there is scarce a handful of such disconcerting incidents in the show. From beginning to end one is conscious of but interesting paintings for which only none but reasonable claims are made. In this respect alone the sale of the Lambert collection should take high rank.

"Its dispersal—in the grand ballroom of the Plaza on the evenings of February 21, 22, 23 and 24—will be of the highest interest to museums and private collectors. In the meantime the exhibition offers to the layman and the student a precious opportunity."

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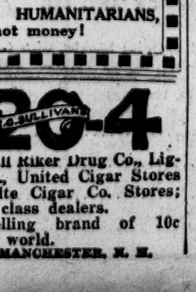

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HUDSON SUPER SIX TRADE NAME REG.

Two Masterpiece Models in Limousine and Town Car for $2500 at Detroit For the Limousine

Patented by Hudson December 28, 1915 Patent No. 1165861

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Built by Artists to Match This Marvel Motor

We have two new bodies—exquisite models—which you ought to see. Not Winter bodies merely, but bodies for all-time elegance and comfort. In beauty, luxury and dainty appointments they exhibit new conceptions. And all embody the new Super-Six motor, by far the smoothest-running motor in the world.

The invention of the Super-Six motor has given Hudson cars the dominant position.

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There are six of these new bodies. But the finest are the Limousine and Town Car. And both are now here on exhibit.

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The Limousine and Town Car sell for $2500, f. o. b. Detroit. Yet no $5000 car could be more exquisite.
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The 7-Passenger Phaeton is $1375.
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REMEMBER—Meeting, Hotel Astor, 5 p. m. Wednesday, February 16.

Mass meeting Carnegie Hall, 8 p. m. Tuesday, February 29. All seats free. Send for reservations today!

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Herbert Barry, Secretary. Edward H. Clark, Treasurer. Franklin Q. Brown, Chairman. Finance Committee.

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MAKE MOVE TO END BIG EXPENSE BILLS

Brereton Proposes a Measure to Keep the Elections Committee in Albany.

FISH DEMANDS THE CREDIT

Declares Threat to Go to District Attorney Was Heeded—New Audit Plan Indorsed.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—Assemblyman Harry E. H. Brereton, Chairman of the Assembly Committee on Privileges and Elections, introduced a bill tonight providing that after this year the committee shall sit only in Albany. Three weeks ago Assemblyman Hamilton Fish, Jr., Progressive, of Putnam, served notice on the Republican majority that if something were not done by Feb. 15 to make impossible expenditures similar to those of last year, when the committee spent $30,000 in settling three contests, he would turn the $9,000 Biltmore Hotel bill of the 1915 committee over to the District Attorney of New York County. Under the Brereton bill the committee would have no traveling expenses and no hotel bill allowance. Thus would end the custom of years which has furnished an excuse for a number of Assemblymen to spend the week-ends of the session in New York City at the expense of the State. The Brereton bill was indorsed by the Republican leaders, and will in all probability be passed in a few weeks.

"I see they took me at my word," observed Mr. Fish. "The time would have been up tomorrow, and if the bill had not gone in tonight I would have turned that Biltmore bill over to the District Attorney for presentation to a Grand Jury."

In reply Mr. Brereton said that Mr. Fish deserved no credit, and that he had been considering such a bill long before Mr. Fish delivered his ultimatum.

The Brereton bill provides also that no allowance shall be made to the losing contestant for counsel fees. In the past the loser has received in many cases from $500 to $1,500 for counsel fees. The bill provides that the State Superintendent of Elections shall cause the ballot boxes of the district in which there are contests to be brought to Albany and that the ballots shall be counted here. Mr. Brereton estimates that this will save the State about $10,000 a year.

The Commitee on Privileges and Election reported tonight on the contest in the Nineteenth New York District, in which James Walsh, Republican and Progressive, contested the seat held by Perry S. Armstrong, Democrat. The committee declared Armstrong seated, although it cut his plurality from seventy to thirty votes. It has been years since the committee has made a report thus early in the session, it being the time-honored custom to make the report in the last week of the session. There is one other contest in New York County. In the Twenty-ninth District Assemblyman Bell's seat is contested. Mr. Brereton said tonight that this contest would be settled in a few weeks.

The Assembly passed tonight the Maier bill providing for a new system of audit of the expenditures of legislative committees, under which no moneys would be paid out without the audit of the Controller. At the present time the Controller cannot go back of the indorsement of the committee chairman unless such provision is especially made in the act creating the committee.

These measures are the result of Assemblyman McQuistion's complaint regarding the expenditures of the Thompson Committee at the Biltmore Hotel and represent what the Legislature will do this year in the way of correcting legislative expenditures.

THOMPSON SUES CENTRAL.

Legislative Investigator Wants Damages for Personal Injury.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—Senator George F. Thompson of Middleport, Chairman of the Legislative Committee which is investigating the Public Service Commission, wants the New York Central Railroad Company to pay him $500 for an injury to his neck. The suit is on the February calendar of the Supreme Court sitting in Lockport, with Justice Taylor of Buffalo presiding.

Senator Thompson alleges that while returning home from Albany on Christmas Day, two years ago, he was a passenger on a train which was wrecked near Syracuse. He suffered serious injury to his neck, he says, necessitating confinement to his home for several weeks. It is said that the railroad company offered to compromise the Senator's case by a payment of $75, which was refused.

BEARS GIFTS TO CARDINAL.

Belgians' Representative Goes to Baltimore for Presentation.

Bearing tokens of love and gratitude made by school children and members of the nobility of Belgium for Cardinal Gibbons, David Elliott Sasseen went last night to Baltimore, where he will present the gifts to his Eminence this afternoon. The gifts were received in New York a short time ago. Mr. Sasseen, representing the Commission for Relief in Belgium, will tell the Cardinal of the present urgent need for clothing and shoes among the 2,000,000 destitute in Belgium and Northern France.

Among the many gifts to be presented this afternoon are a prayer-pillow embroidered in silk, with coats of arms of the communes in the Province of Liége, Belgian flags, and an expression of thanks to Cardinal Gibbons for his prayers. Another gift is a cut-glass bowl of clear glass, intershot with cardinal red. A chalice of white satin embroidered with the letters I. H. S. in gold, and an inscription, likewise is among the gifts.

New Spanish Paper for New York.

Los Andes, a new daily newspaper in Spanish, the purpose of which will be to promote a closer friendship between the people of the United States and those of the Latin-American nations, will begin publication in this city some time next week. Among the contributors will be some of the best known of the Latin-American diplomats accredited to this country. Los Andes has been incorporated with a capital of $100,000, with Pasquale Ortiz Rubio, the Mexican historian, as President of the company. In addition to the daily paper the publishers of Los Andes will issue a monthly magazine devoted entirely to Pan-Americanism.

EX-CONVICTS MEET SEE TORTURE TOOLS

Osborne Stirs Carnegie Hall Throng with View of Mask and Whip from Sing Sing.

FORMER CROOKS PRAISE HIM

Tell Big Audience at Welfare League Gathering That the ex-Warden Reformed Them.

The Mutual Welfare League, Outside Branch, which was founded by Thomas Mott Osborne, former Warden of Sing Sing prison, held a meeting last night at Carnegie Hall, and a score of the ex-convicts pleaded for public support for the system of prison reform which was instituted by Mr. Osborne. There were more than 3,000 men and women in the hall, and Mr. Osborne and the former convicts were warmly applauded.

No reference was made by Mr. Osborne or other speakers to the ex-Warden's trial or to the chance of his return to Sing Sing. The appeal made was that the work which Mr. Osborne started might be continued, and the men offered their personal experience as evidence that much that was revolutionary had been accomplished in prison reform. Among those on the stage were: "Dillon the Rough Neck," "Abbe the Agitator," and Harry Belasky, the "Terror of the Subway," a reformed pickpocket. Once they were feared by society; last night they were cheered by society.

They told how, in the olden days until "Tom Brown," as Mr. Osborne is known among them, came to help them, they were in sorry plight, with solitary confinement as their fate when they offended, and none too kind treatment when they were well behaved. "Tom Brown," they said, had put an end to all that, and in doing so had put new courage in their hearts.

Osborne Exhibits Torture Tools.

As a climax to the unusual demonstration for prison reform, Mr. Osborne was called upon for an address, and stirred the audience profoundly. He walked up and down before the row of ex-convicts on the platform, waving the large iron mask which, he said, he had found fastened over the head of a convict, and the small tin cup which, he said, had held all of the water given to a convict in twenty-four hours when solitary confinement was that convict's lot.

These, he said, were the refinements of cruelty practiced in this century; not the barbarities of bygone ages, as his audience might well believe. As a finale, he slapped the table in front of him with a thick leather flail, which he said had been used to punish prisoners who were not favored by the keepers.

Mr. Osborne called attention to the apparent sincerity of the ex-convicts in their determination to aid reform, and the sacrifice they were making in thus coming before the public and risking their chances of future success in their effort to "go straight," in order to help those who were still in prison and would need aid when they were set free.

Mr. Osborne said that the prisoners he had found in Sing Sing and Auburn, oppressed by the old methods of punishment, had come to the conclusion that the principal word in the English language was "graft." To begin with, they though that the policeman who arrested them was a grafter; the Judge who sentenced them was a grafter, and the political leader and business man a grafter.

"That view is not altogether true, but it is too often true," Mr. Osborne asserted. They thought of you as a large bunch of grafters who somehow kept out of prison. Why, a prisoner at Auburn told me: 'When I think of the kind of cattle who are put in office it sometimes makes me feel blue. If that kind go to heaven, me for hell with a fourteen-karat smile!'"

Doing Away with Cynicism.

It was this feeling which he had endeavored to put aside, Mr. Osborne said, and he felt that the meeting last night was pretty good evidence of what had been accomplished. Reform, he said, could not be started from without, but must begin in the prisons, and that was exactly what had been accomplished.

Telegrams were read from the secretaries of the Welfare Leagues at Sing Sing and Auburn prisons, expressing the hope that there would be a large audience at the meeting, and that the efforts of the ex-convicts to arouse interest in their more unfortunate "comrades" would prove a success. These messages brought forth great applause from the big crowd. There was much applause, too, when Mr. Osborne called attention to the fact that assaults had become less frequent of late, and that the use of "dope" in the State prisons was practically at an end.

To all of the ex-Warden's remarks the prisoners gave their ready assent. They made no objection to the mention of their names from the stage, and former pickpockets, burglars, and safe crackers told of the new light they had found in their lives after Mr. Osborne had come to Sing Sing and of their pledges to lead a new life once they were outside the prison walls.

The Chairman of the meeting was Dick Richards, who prefaced his remarks with the statement that he had been behind prison walls for twenty-seven years. Samuel Warren, once successful safe cracker, took as his topic "From the Juvenile Asylum to Auburn." James Dillon, another speaker, said that he had served twenty-one of the thirty years of his life in reformatories and prisons, but that he now intended to "go straight." He gave all credit for this new life to Mr. Osborne.

All of the ex-convicts were neatly dressed and showed no trace of their long terms in the prisons.

COMMENDS OSBORNE'S RULE.

Judge Wadhams Says There Are Fewer Second Offenders.

Judge William H. Wadhams of the Court of General Sessions read a paper last night before the Society of Medical Jurisprudence of 17 West Forty-third Street on "The Relation of a Sound Body and a Sound Mind to Second Offenders."

Judge Wadhams asserted that the insanitary and unhealthful conditions at Sing Sing, which was first condemned in 1845, resulted in every third inmate having tuberculosis in some form. He laid great stress on the work carried on by Warden Osborne, and cited examples of results which he believed justified a continuance of the new system.

"In the last few months," Judge Wadhams said, "I have questioned each prisoner brought before me, and I have not found one second offender from Sing Sing since Warden Osborne has been in charge."

Judge Wadhams was followed by Dr. George T. Stevens, a student of criminology, who believed that a large percentage of crime was due to an incorrect adjustment of the eyes of the offender.

SING SING BARS LUXURIES.

Same Fare for All, Mutual Welfare League Decides.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, Feb. 14.—None of the "trusties" or other inmates in Sing Sing Prison who have been favored with "table luxuries," from which their fellows were excluded, will be able to get anything better than prison fare hereafter, because of the activity of the Mutual Welfare League in putting an end to this privilege.

During the administration of Warden Thomas Mott Osborne certain of the trusties, whom the other prisoners referred to as "League politicians," were permitted to have eggs, steak and other foods served to them in a dining room in the basement of the Warden's office as a special privilege because of the trust reposed in them, and in return for their work, it is said. Then the Welfare League appointed a food committee, who will work with the storekeeper, Arthur Ferguson, in selecting the supplies for all the 1,500 inmates, and every one must eat the same food and dine in a body in the regular mess hall.

Tax Board Honors Justice Mullan.

When Justice George V. Mullan, recently appointed to the Supreme Court of Bronx County to succeed the late Justice John J. Brady, took his seat on the bench for the first time yesterday morning he received a morocco-bound memorandum signed from 220 members and attachés of the Tax Board. The presentation was made by Lawson Purdy, President of the board, who called attention to the fact that both Justice Mullan and his predecessor were Tax Commissioners before they were appointed to the bench.

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Frederick Palmer is just back from Europe with the story of what the world may expect when fighting ceases—a story gathered at first hand in the trenches, in drawing rooms, on quarter-decks—a story which he tells in "WHEN PEACE COMES" in this week's issue of

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Gimbel Brothers	58	City of Pittsburgh	15	Ward Baking Company	25
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MANY INVENTIONS CLUTTER 'ANY HOUSE'

Wherein Two Players Present the Struggle Between a Sinner and His Better Self.

BY OWEN AND ROBERT DAVIS

Interesting Scheme, Akin to "Overtones," Ungeniously Elaborated in the New Play at the Cort.

ANY HOUSE.—A drama by Owen Davis and Robert H. Davis. At the Cort.

Sardus Summerfield.....Edwin Arden
Dr. Bassett.....Frank Gillmore
David Bradford.....Milton Sills
John Wakefield.....Hayward Ginn
Denham Rodgers.....James Seeley
Charlie Pope.....Jay Wilson
Ben Klotz.....Ralph J. Herbert
Howard Wayne.....Junius Matthews
A Newsboy.....Jack Davis
Esther.....Katherine Emmet
Amy.....Edith Luckett
Mrs. Gilbert.....Louise Galloway
Alice Wayne.....Hunter Arden
Martha.....Annie Buckley

"Any House," the new play in three acts which was presented to New York for the first time last evening at the Cort Theatre, is the joint work of Owen Davis, maker of many melodramas, and Robert H. Davis, in chief an editor of magazines, but with pronounced and previously detected leanings toward the theatre.

Together they have told once more a story of the immemorial conflict between good and evil, between a man and his conscience, between the baser and the better self; but they present it in a way of their own—a way which, while not new, has by no means become worn in the show shop. In their play Sardus Summerfield, a hard and bitter old man, and Sardus Summerfield's better self are both embodied on the stage, and the not particularly violent struggle between them is enacted before your very eyes.

From this device the Davis play derives what interest it possesses, for the story the device serves to set forth is disjointed, unconvincing, and rather dull. This scheme, the coming and going of the apparition, the arrangement of the setting whereby the audience may pretend to be looking into the Summerfield home from the street outside, and the swift shift of scenes, as in "On Trial," are all part of the manner of the play, but they become so important by comparison with the matter that they quite incumber it. Aside from them, "Any House" is quite empty. You knock, and it gives forth a hollow sound.

Of course, from even so brief an account of the new play shown at the Cort last night there are prompted memories of "Overtones," the altogether novel and engaging trifle played at the Bandbox in the second bill of the present season, that was the playlet that introduced two jealous women chatting over the teacups, while behind each raged a veiled figure that represented her real self.

It was a reviewer writing in the New Republic who suggested then that we might come to remember the night on which "Overtones" was first produced as the beginning of a very series of plays employing the same idea. And behold here is one of them, though of course "Any House" may have been, and doubtless was, built long before "Overtones" ever saw the light of East Fifty-seventh Street.

The scheme which distinguished the playlet at the Bandbox and attracted so much flattering attention thereto was all there was to it, and after you had enjoyed watching it in operation for twenty minutes or half an hour the play was done. It was a pretty trick, but within a brief time it had served its purpose. But when in a long play such a device serves in the telling of the story, the story itself must be independently interesting, and that is not true of "Any House."

Now, this is the story of "Any House": Sardus Summerfield is a bad, old corporation lawyer with an unsuspected better self. Made wretched by his wife's illness and calloused by his resolute advance in the world of affairs, he grows harder and harder after she dies, shutting his doors to one daughter who had made a presumably unworldly match and for no given reason forbidding the romance between his younger girl and his secretary. He is on the point of cutting his whole family adrift and seizing power by a betrayal of trust when his better self, an apparition haunting the locked room where his wife had died and bound to him by the memories of her, intervenes. They struggle, and the better half wins—and there you are.

This symbolism, if any device so patent can be charitably admitted to such a classification, is employed with neither inspiration nor great cunning. The quite incredible doctor who plays chorus to the conflict, does not help matters much and you wonder a little that at the end, after the final struggle, it is the actor playing the outward self who emerges like a reformed Scrooge to forgive everybody in sight and behave forever and ever. You had rather expected the better self to ring down the curtain, but this choice may have been dictated by the fact that Edwin Arden, as the "featured" player, was the outward self or possibly by the playwrights' desire to remind you that the embodied conscience was a mere figment of the troubled man's imagination, never to be seen or heard by the others in the play.

Some of the playing is very good and nearly all of it is good enough. Mr. Arden gives a reserved and exceedingly forceful performance as Sardus Summerfield, but William B. Mack, one of the best actors on our stage, is helplessly ineffective as the walking conscience. Hayward Ginn has one finely fervent moment in a minor rôle. Hunter Arden does very well indeed as the bride in the house next door, and Edith Luckett plays prettily. Frank Gillmore flounders dismally as the doctor.

"Any House" has the added novelty of being staged within a house of which the inscrutable front confronts the audience. You see the house on either side, hear the neighbors coming and going, and watch the newsboy make his rounds. The curtain will neither rise nor fall between the three periods of the play, the program notes, "though one may tarry in this street and observe the drama that unfolds within the walls of Sardus Summerfield's home." But when the visible wall is withdrawn, the room revealed is all too obviously not the room on its other side. This is a rather exasperating betrayal and confusion of the implicit fourth-wall convention between audience and playwright, but where there are two playwrights, you are baffled in your assignment of the blame. Which, pray, is the outward Mr. Davis and which is the better self?

'THE MOUNTAINEER' BRIGHT.

Brothers Webb Give Their Musical Play at Century Lyceum.

The Brothers Webb, Kenneth S. and Roy, who take a plunge into the musical comedy puddle once a year for the sheer joy of the thing, made their annual production last night in the Century Lyceum. Their offering was a musical play in two acts, entitled "The Mountaineer," of which Kenneth was the librettist and Brother Roy the composer. Not satisfied with this exhibition of their skill, the former essayed one of the principal rôles while the latter conducted the orchestra.

There were many friends of the authors in the audience, and on both sides of the footlights there was the exuberance that attends a 'varsity show. Nor was the flavor of amateurishness lacking, although the cast included some professional players. The librettist brother has the knack of writing jingly lyrics, and in his lines there was humor that some of the musical attractions further down town might borrow. The music, too, was not without distinction.

The cast included James Stanley, Walter W. Kennedy, Joseph Mathieu, Marion Evelyn Cox, Raymond Hitchkiss, Thomas Andrews, Elizabeth Gifford, Winifred Adele Marshall and Alice O. Randolph. The "Fete de Vanite" tableaux, given earlier in the Winter, were repeated as a part of the program, which was for the benefit of the Fresh Air Home of the Wilson Industrial School. The performance will be given again tonight.

MISS FARRAR BACK IN OPERA

Her Reappearance Made in "Tosca" at the Metropolitan.

The performance of Puccini's opera "Tosca" at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening was made the occasion of Miss Geraldine Farrar's return to the company and of her first appearance this season. Although Miss Farrar has not been singing here in the last months, and has not been heard since the close of last season, her name and her doings have not been allowed to fall into oblivion. Many have doubtless regretted that she has not been devoting her talents and her energies, both of which are great, more to the profession in which she made her name and in which she has accomplished so much. They will rejoice that she has now returned to it, and will hope that it will be to the artistic profit of herself and her listeners.

They rejoiced also, and more particularly last evening, to observe that she comes back to the operatic stage in very good voice, and singing with the excellences of her style when it is at its best. It has not always been at its best. Last evening she did not use her voice with reckless lavishness or strive continually for power. But the voice was heard in its most admirable quality, and her singing had the characteristics of style that are well remembered. It cannot be said that Tosca is one of her best parts, or one in which her native and peculiar qualifications as an actress are displayed to the highest advantage. But it is one which she makes effective in certain ways; though it is a pity that her personal attractions are not made to count to the utmost on account of certain effects in her costume, as well as from certain mannerisms which she thinks it well to adopt in portraying this personage, which should have so much fascination, so much imposing sweep of presence and consuming passion.

Miss Farrar's first entrance was politely noted by applause which was not an uncontrollable outburst of enthusiasm. She and the other artists were called before the curtain after the acts. She was not noticeably singled out for rapturous welcome.

After the final curtain, however, in response to repeated applause, Miss Farrar came out alone and bowed. A second time she responded and then arose cries of "Speech! Speech!" from more than a thousand persons. The curtain was again raised and she stepped to the front and said: "You all know that it is against the rules for any of us to speak from the stage, but I can't help saying, if you will be my valentine, I will be yours."

The other characters were cast as they have been before in recent performances, with Mr. Martinelli as Cavaradossi, Mr. Amato as Scarpia, Mr. Rossi as Angelotti, Mr. Malatesta as the Sacristan. Mr. Polacco conducted.

FILM OFFICIALS OUT.

Anderson Retires from Essanay; Lambart Resigns from Mirror.

Changes in the personnel of two large film companies were announced yesterday. G. M. Anderson is no longer connected with the Essanay Company and Harry Lambart is out of the Mirror Films, Inc.

Mr. Anderson was one of the founders of Essanay, a name compounded from the initials S and A, the former being George K. Spoor's initial and the latter Mr. Anderson's. Mr. Anderson was in charge of the studios at Niles, Cal., and was the hero of many of the films of Western life in the character of Broncho Billy. Mr. Spoor, President of the company, has taken over his partner's stock.

Mr. Anderson was in New York Saturday, but it was said yesterday at the Hotel Claridge where he was stopping, that he had gone South.

Mirror Films, Inc., is one of the newest of the producing concerns. Clifford B. Harmon, well known in real estate and aviation circles, is president of the company and Andreas de Segurola, bass of the Metropolitan Opera Company, one of the vice-presidents. Mr. Lambart, who was formerly associated with the Vitagraph Company and who was director-general of the new concern, issued a long statement yesterday in which he alleged that his retirement was the result of protests he had registered over the cancellation of certain contracts. He said he had been hampered in his work because there were insufficient funds in the treasury to carry it on. Mr. Harmon said yesterday that Mr. Lambart had severed his connection with the company at the request of the other directors. He said the company was solvent and had begun the work of producing pictures. He said the request for Mr. Lambart's resignation was the culmination of a series of actions that had displeased the directors.

COMPOSERS AT THE PALACE.

Victor Herbert, Jean Schwartz, and Harry Carroll Heard From.

This is composers' week at the Palace. Victor Herbert, the best of them all, is represented by a sizable company that sings songs from a dozen and more of his operas, a fresh and tuneful reminder of how many he has written. Harry Carroll, while serving as accompanist for Adele Rowland, rattles off a dozen lively and familiar pieces of his own composition, and not to be outdone, Jean Schwartz when he plays for the Dolly Sisters, presents a Schwartz medley. Every little pianist has a medley all his own.

These are moments in an exceptionally gay program at the leading vaudeville theatre of the country. The conspicuous hit is scored by Miss Rowland, who has a way with her, though nothing she does is half so amusing as her brand new title, "The American Gulibert," no less. Paul Morton, rattling on with Naomi Glass in a manner hauntingly reminiscent of the heyday of the elder Mortons, demonstrates anew how changeless is the humor of vaudeville. Will Cressy entertains with one of his own sketches, the Dolly Sisters are quite magnificently presented, and there are some new antics by Bert Fitzgibbon, who is one of the funniest fellows in the two-a-day.

DEFENSE SOCIETY'S FILM.

"America Unprepared" to be Shown at the Biltmore Tonight.

A private showing of the official film of the American Defense Society, entitled "America Unprepared!" will be given tonight at the Hotel Biltmore. The exhibition will be for the members of the Reception Committee that will serve at a meeting of the National Committee of the organization to be held at the Biltmore next Tuesday.

At that time the film will be shown before the National Committee, which is composed of more than 400 men of prominence in the business and professional world. The meeting will be divided into two sessions, with a luncheon between. The exhibition of the picture will follow the luncheon, at which David Jayne Hill will act as toastmaster. The morning session will be given over to a discussion of obligatory and universal military training, and in the afternoon Henry C. Quinby, a member of the board of trustees of the society, will preside at a business meeting.

The film illustrates the unpreparedness of the Army and the Navy. After its showing here it will be exhibited in all parts of the country.

A Supper to Robert H. Davis.

Robert H. Davis, one of the co-authors of "Any House," the new drama presented last night at the Cort, and Mrs. Davis were guests at a supper given after the theatre by Col. and Mrs. Ned Arden Flood, of 970 Park Avenue, at the Ritz-Carlton. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Leo Ditrichstein, Mr. and Mrs. George Creel, Mr. and Mrs. Frank K. Scribner, Dr. Franklin Miller, Mrs. T. N. Nagle, Miss Sally Kirby and Commissioner and Mrs. Robert Adamson.

Miss Whistler's Recital.

Miss Grace Whistler, an American contralto, who comes to New York with an experience in European opera houses said to be extensive, gave a recital last evening in Aeolian Hall. Her program was widely varied. She began with Massenet's air "Pleures mes Yeux" followed by German Lieder, French songs, old Italian airs, and songs by American composers.

J. ROOSEVELT WEEPS IN ACCUSING WIFE

Elderly Cousin of the Colonel Says His Bride Spurned His Efforts to Win Her.

SPLIT ON THE HONEYMOON

"I've Been an Ass," Husband Tells Court in Testifying in His Annulment Suit.

John Ellis Roosevelt, first cousin of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, was overcome by emotion yesterday and wept bitterly as he testified in the suit to annul his marriage to Mrs. Edith Hammersley Roosevelt, which he has brought before Justice Frederick E. Crane in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn. Mr. Roosevelt, who is more than 60 years old, asserted that his wife, who is about 25 years his junior, had treated him coldly throughout their marriage and had repelled his attempts to win her affection.

Mrs. Roosevelt, on the other hand, told the Court that her husband had a violent temper, had been cruel to her, and had made her life unbearable by his exactions.

Had Wife's Suit Postponed.

Mrs. Roosevelt began suit for a separation in this county last October. On Nov. 12 her husband's counsel asked Justice Giegerich to defer hearing her case until his suit for annulment, begun in Suffolk County was disposed of. The action started by Mr. Roosevelt was transferred from Suffolk to Kings County for the convenience of witnesses.

Mr. Roosevelt was represented by C. Walter Randall, and Mrs. Roosevelt by ex-Judge Alton B. Parker and Phoenix Ingraham. Counsel on both sides asked Justice Crane to hear the testimony in Chambers, but this he refused to do.

A man of medium weight and height, with a ruddy face, and slightly curling mustache, Mr. Roosevelt appeared to be much younger than the age he gave. He testified yesterday that he had been forced to bring the annulment suit because circumstances were against him. He described the happiness of his former marriage, and tears came to his eyes when he told the court that he had never been separated for more than a day from his first wife.

"I met the present Mrs. Roosevelt first in the Summer of 1913," the witness said, "when she was visiting at my brother's place, which adjoins mine, at Sayville, L. I. I admired her, and we motored through the countryside and had many talks together."

During the companionship, the elderly man said, he confided to the young woman his feeling of loneliness. He told her how hard it was to readjust himself to life following the death of his first wife, to whom he had been very devoted.

"I asked her if she cared for me, and she said she did," he continued. "We got along well together, and I believed she would make a good wife. When I asked her to marry me, she said she would think it over. I thought she loved me. I still think she loves me. I loved her then; I love her still, notwithstanding the horrible life I lived—"

Here the words of Mr. Roosevelt were lost in sobs, while tears streamed down his cheeks and he leaned forward with hands outstretched in mute appeal. When he had obtained control of his emotions he told of his marriage in Washington, from which city he and his wife came to New York, stopping a few days at the Plaza Hotel before sailing for Europe. In describing his honeymoon Mr. Roosevelt said:

Tried to Make His Bride Jealous.

"I tried to win her. I played the gallant with her. I was her lover, buying her flowers and showering her with attentions. It was all to no purpose, for she repulsed me. Then I tried other tactics. I treated her with indifference and tried to leave with her the impression that she had a rival in my affections. Three times while we were in Europe I threatened to break off the trip and return home. But she promised to be more considerate of me. She said she loved me and would try to be a good wife. She was very temperamental."

When he was asked how old his wife was Mr. Roosevelt said he did not know. He had asked her several times, but she had seemed unwilling to disclose to him her age. He believed she was about 30 years old the Summer they became engaged, he asserted.

"I've been foolish; I've been a perfect ass," the elderly husband testified under cross-examination. "I suppose everybody thinks I've been a perfect ass—and still I tried my best not to be. I did not want to make a mistake. I told her that our relations would be very close and that I wanted to see a great deal of her. I impressed her with the fact that I wanted her to be constantly in my company. I was anxious to make another happy marriage.

"I am old enough to know that young persons don't look on old persons in the same light. I told her all this at first. I told her that I loved her strongly, and that I wanted her to love me. On account of the difference in ages, I wanted her to be sure she loved me. I don't really know when we were engaged. We simply drifted into it. It's horrible to talk about one's wife in this way," Mr. Roosevelt said, between sobs. "Turning toward Justice Crane, he asked: "Judge, put yourself in my place—what would you do?"

Mrs. Roosevelt was called to the stand before her husband started to testify and waived the right to keep secret the fact that she and her husband had consulted physicians after their marriage.

Began to Quarrel on Honeymoon.

When Mrs. Roosevelt was asked to testify, she said she was married to her present husband on Jan. 6, 1914, at the home of his brother, Robert Roosevelt, in Washington. Her first husband, whose name was Blacoe, died on Feb. 20, 1913. She described her honeymoon with Mr. Roosevelt through Egypt, Palestine, and Europe. When they sailed from New York they occupied the same stateroom, but their difference began aboard the Adriatic. She said her husband always wanted his own way.

From their trip abroad they returned to Mr. Roosevelt's city home, 818 Madison Avenue, where they stayed until they went to his Summer home, Meadowcroft, Sayville. In the Spring of 1915, Mrs. Roosevelt testified, she went to Atlantic City and Washington, while her husband stayed in New York. In June, 1915, they again went to live at Sayville, and last October, Mrs. Roosevelt testified, she left her husband. Then they consulted lawyers.

Dr. Hartman A. Vedder of 44 East Seventy-sixth Street, family physician to Mr. Roosevelt, testified that he had treated Mrs. Roosevelt in 1908, before her second marriage, and he described her as a frail woman with a high strung temperament at that time. He said he had not seen her again in 1914, when she was upset because of an argument with her present husband.

Dr. James W. Markoe, 20 West Fiftieth Street, said he first met Mrs. Roosevelt in October, 1915. When he was asked if he considered her to be a normal woman, he asserted that, practically speaking, no such woman existed.

The hearing will be continued this morning at 10 o'clock.

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GAIETY B'way, 46 St. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. MRS. FISKE IN A COMEDY ABOUT THE PENNSYLVANIA DUTCH. ERSTWHILE SUSAN
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LONGACRE West 48 St. Bryant 23. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Feb. 22. LEO DITRICHSTEIN in his triumph, "THE GREAT LOVER"
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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 15, 1916.

A STATE INCOME TAX.

Senator MILLS has made his report recommending, on behalf of his committee, the substitution of an income tax for the personal property tax. The State is to collect, if the recommendation is enacted, $48,000,000 income tax, and distribute it to the localities in proportion to their real estate assessments. To those liking the idea the report will seem carefully prepared, and urging all that is possible in behalf of the suggestion. Those not liking the idea will not like the report, particularly not the fellow-townsmen of the Senator. They may be expected cordially to dissent from his support of the proposal by the argument that the "income tax is, strictly speaking, an urban tax." No doubt the argument is a shrewd one to address to up-State legislators who have power to accept or reject the report, and who have repeatedly manifested their preference for legislation that falls chiefly upon urban taxpayers. The rural legislators are tempted to acclaim with enthusiasm a proposal to relieve them altogether from the personal property tax, whose administration is made a mockery by them, and which is an annoying extortion from urban residents.

Under such conditions the proposal to exact $27,443,600 by income tax from residents of this city is unwelcome. It is adding insult to injury to propose that the income tax shall be distributed according to realty assessments, unless perchance it is intended that the hope of a share of the proceeds will lead to fairer real estate assessments in other counties than those in this city. If the rural legislators once get that idea they may revise their opinion of the merits of the proposal according to their calculation of the net result of raising their real estate assessments to get a larger share of the income tax. Such calculations as that make a jest of any discussion of the proposal along economic lines. The appeal to local selfishness is inadmissible in any discussion of taxation which should deal justly with all.

The argument to the contrary is not based on the idea that this city should escape $27,443,600 taxation, if it ought to pay it. This city's feeling, irrespective of party, is that overtaxation on real estate is not a basis for overtaxation by income tax, the proceeds to be apportioned according to the existing injustice. The report piles injustice on injustice, and gives no indication of the earlier injustice, or of the extent to which remedying it would avert any new tax. This is the more disappointing because the report does full justice to the maladministration of the State tax law. Reform of that is a more attractive suggestion to urban populations believing that the fair collection of the real estate tax would equally permit the abolition of the personal tax, and without piling a State income tax on the Federal income tax. It seems otherwise to Senator MILLS's committee. The report argues that those who will pay the New York income tax will do so the more readily and willingly because they have come to like the Federal tax, now that they have become accustomed to it. Just so eels come to like skinning. That argument of the committee may be left to those now engaged in preparing their Federal reports, in full expectation that the Federal tax itself is about to be increased according to the necessities of the Government, with possibly the addition of a Federal inheritance tax to the State inheritance tax.

The committee's declaration that the tax will fall most heavily upon the rich is also as unfortunate as it is shrewd. It will appeal to those voters who are learning all too well how to divorce their class from interest in government by diverting its burden from themselves, but at the risk of losing the support of taxpayers whose presence in the State is the State's and the cities' main tax reliance. The report estimates that $400,000,000 of capital was withdrawn from the State within eight months after the passage of the inheritance tax law. But it gives no calculation of the effect on the value of urban realty if "bankers, capitalists, "brokers, lawyers, merchants, jobbers, "manufacturers, physicians, surgeons, "and other professions" should feel that some adjacent State is preferable for residence because their incomes are to be twice taxed here. That is the rock upon which previous income tax proposals have been wrecked.

It is idle to go into the details of the bill when its basic principle is admittedly, if not designedly, adverse to the interests of the city of the Senator's residence. The Mayor understands the needs of the city better than the Legislature. He is proposing to relieve it of additional burdens, not by new taxes, but by the just apportionment of existing taxes.

THE AUSTRIAN VICTORY AT RAVENNA.

The Austrians observed Sunday by an aeroplane raid on Ravenna. They say they destroyed the railway station. The Italians say that the basilica of Sant' Apollinare—whether Sant' Apollinare Nuovo or Sant' Apollinare in Classe is not specified—was damaged. There are no fortifications about, but Ravenna, when it had a harbor, was a station of the Roman fleet. Doubtless the Austrians were revenging old Dacian patriotism on the descendants of AUGUSTUS. In its naval prime Ravenna was a lagoon city, like Venice. Like Venice an art city, it was sure to attract the Teutonic heroes of the air. Yet why should the Austrians seek to imitate their North German allies or masters in the destruction of incomparable monuments of civilization?

The remote and solemn city of the marshes lives in the memory of every visitor as a place apart. It belongs in its main historical constructions to the fifth and sixth centuries. There Christian architecture and art are seen in splendid or characteristic early examples—basilicas, mosaics, columns, cupolas, sarcophagi, screens, pavements—Byzantium by the Adriatic. CAESAR and TROJAN, HONORIUS and STILICHO, JUSTINIAN and THEODORA, THEODORIC the Ostrogoth, who has two fames, one historical, the other legendary; BELISARIUS the Exarchate, Lombards and Franks, LUITPRAND and PIPPIN and CHARLEMAGNE, have had their hour there. There is the mausoleum of THEODORIC, the tomb of DANTE. The pine forest, or what remains of it, is still haunted by BOCCACCIO's spectral huntsman, and BYRON is among its modern memories if such are not impertinent in that school of ecclesiastical and imperial histories.

That old, dead, undying Ravenna, desolate, melancholy, malarious, what has it done to the Austrians? Is it its fault that GARIBALDI's Anita, the brave, the faithful, was worn to death in its marshes?

Really, the Austrians should leave this sort of exploit to their sterner brethren, who "march with GOD," and like to show it by smashing cathedrals.

THE SARATOGA PURITAN.

Former Senator EDGAR T. BRACKETT is choking with the curiosity and indignation natural to a Puritan of the straitest sect in politics and ethics as to and at the amount of the State's money spent on the official pilgrimage of Governor WHITMAN to the San Francisco Fair. He calls upon the State Controller to show the vouchers. He will be satisfied with nothing less than the details and items of the "extraordinary expenditures" of the Whitman transit. There he hopes to feed fat his sociological inquiring mind, eager to know just how much the Whitmanians spent for what is classically known, or unknown, to the virtuous as "booze."

No good man will permit himself to doubt that Mr. BRACKETT is actuated by his wonted sincerity in seeking thus to pry into the bowels of unwelcome truth. If he is opposed to the Governor's renomination, it is either because of his dark suspicions of too wet a trail from Albany to San Francisco, or because he cannot bear to think of New York as giving up to Albany what, the Governor is sure, is meant for Washington. Yet, making all allowance for Mr. BRACKETT's residence in Saratoga, and his devotion to its and all bright waters, it is puzzling to find him classifying bills for rum and its congeners and companions as "extraordinary expenditures." He has been too long in public life, he has served on too many legislative committees, he has been the comrade and the counselor of too many statesmen, not to know that the drink score is the most ordinary of expenses. Ancient custom, long uninterrupted use, have given the serpent and adder an easement, so to speak, in the public treasury.

Moreover, as a well-known Puritan, Mr. BRACKETT should have been indulgent to his wise and pious ancestors. Some of those painful and godly men expressed their surprise after settling in this country that water could be used as a beverage. They had not thought of it in England as provided for that purpose. Their esteemed descendants a century and two centuries later were copious dram drinkers, as the accounts of travelers and old daybooks and ledgers, rich in entries of "W. I. rum" and such abominations, prove. The records of church "raisings" and of ordinations, of civic and patriotic feasts, are rich in Mr. BRACKETT's "extraordinary expenses." East, Middle and South, the bowl went round freely. Governor WHITMAN's personal share in the exofficio thirst of his procession to the Pacific cannot be thought of, even by any enemies he may have made. If he wished to take refuge behind a venerable name, he could point to a still existing bill paid by the State of New York for entertaining GEORGE WASHINGTON. Forty were the guests, in companies of forty were the bottles enlisted; forty of Madeira, forty of sherry, and so on in rhythmical succession and, cumulation. The kindly State even provided small beer, balm, doubtless, for the "hot, coppers" of the morning. It paid without a murmur $65, if that was the sum, for broken china. One hears the glasses shattered and the last empty punchbowls smashed in a transport of enthusiasm.

Old habits, immemorial precedents, transmitted from Governor to Governor, from committee to committee, hallow and approve State-paid quenching of official thirst. Whatever the allowance for the purpose in the Governor's travels, nobody, or hardly anybody, but a reformer-Puritan like the Saratoga Savonarola, will gibe at it. The rights, privileges, and immunities of State-conducted parties must be preserved.

If Governor WHITMAN needed any defense from this intrusion of Puritanism upon his wander-days, it would be sufficient to recall that it was the Prohibitionists who gave him the honor of their nomination for District Attorney, who helped the Republicans elect him to the post for his transference from which Mr. BRACKETT and the rest of the Republicans are now so deeply thankful.

It may be added that the nature of a considerable stretch of country in the Far West along the Whitmanian passage tends to justify or increase "extraordinary expenses." Smothered in dust, penetrated with alkali, weary of sagebrush, even the philosophic tourist may turn to illusive consolations such as a corkscrew grants. The railroad traveler in Egypt can understand these shoehorns of nature and environment.

Be it the wretchedest atomy or a Daniel Lambert, the tally of the Governor's party's imbibition, even the total abstinents should hope that "the stuff" was the best, worthy of those best men who alone can get office under the people's primary.

NICARAGUA AND COLOMBIA.

The prospects seem bright for an early ratification by the Senate of the treaty with Nicaragua which conveys to the United States the perpetual right to build a canal across Nicaraguan territory and gives us also the privilege to establish a naval station in Fonseca Bay. The acceptance of this treaty will help further to strengthen our Pan-American relations, and the assurances given at the same time to Costa Rica and San Salvador that our new relations with their sister republic will in no way affect their interests should be equally valuable to the same end. The acceptance of the treaty with Haiti, which it was feared would be postponed, indicates that the Senate is at last awake to the necessity of the establishment of a clearer understanding between the United States and all the other people of this hemisphere.

In this light, the urgency of an early settlement of our long-standing dispute with Colombia is apparent. The settlement should be rational. The payment of a huge sum of money to Colombia is not necessary. But we owe something to Colombia, and our debt should be paid in accordance with our own dignity and the national sense of justice. It is understood that the Senate contemplates changing somewhat the treaty approved by Mr. BRYAN. It was susceptible of improvement.

TROWBRIDGE.

JOHN TOWNSEND TROWBRIDGE, dying in his ninetieth year, had long outlived his generation, though the fame of the author of "Darius Green and His Flying Machine" survives in the era of the aeroplane. He enjoyed that fame more years than fate permits many artists, whatever their medium may be, to enjoy the consciousness of having a "public." Under the pseudonym of "Paul Creyton," he began to write prose and verse while the grandparents of most of us were children. In comparatively recent years he stirred the pulses and quickened the imaginations of the young with his Jack Hazard tales, wholesome inventions, which will prove of small moment in the ultimate appreciation of his life work. For TROWBRIDGE was, in his best estate, a poet, or at least a versifier with fancy and the gift of melodious utterance; he was a story teller with the gift of imagination strongly developed, he was a genial moralist devoid of pedantry. The man who entertained and stimulated good impulses with "The Vagabonds," "Neighbor Jackwood," "Cudjo's Cave," and "Father Brighthopes" was in no restricted sense a benefactor of his race and time.

The few who cherish pleasant memories of the two novels we have named, "Neighbor Jackwood" and "Cudjo's Cave," when they were fresh from the presses, will agree that they were noteworthy not only for the clearness and verisimilitude of the fable, but also for authentic depiction of character and what the authorized critics of literature call atmosphere. Both the story of the "underground railway" of early abolitionist days and that of brave adventure near the battlefields with an enterprising slave as protagonist seemed to be good imitations of life, and both were free from a hint of morbidity, as were all the other writings of TROWBRIDGE, whatever other defects some of them may have had. He wrote too much to write with even excellence. We do not know that in thus trying briefly to appreciate his merits it is needful to look for his particular place in American literature. He belonged to the era of WILLIAM GILMORE SIMMS, THEODORE WINTHROP, BAYARD TAYLOR, and other American story tellers who seemed to have better tales to tell and to tell them better than many romancers of the present hour. But those who praise him most are those whose youth he helped to, brighten, and for the youth of this hour there are other writers with other ideals.

SOLDIERS AND POLICEMEN.

If the National Guard is to be made more important and responsible as a factor in our national defense it is necessary that there should be a national protest against the further employment of its members in the police work of the States. Soldiers are not policemen. Representative CHARLES BENNETT SMITH of this State is the first Member of Congress to perceive this important fact clearly, to recognize it as an issue. He says that the New York Legislature should pass a bill establishing a State Constabulary without delay. That action has frequently been urged upon the Legislature in other years without avail. Last year there was a strongly supported movement in favor of a State police body, but the Legislature paid no attention to it. Perhaps the Senators and Assemblymen may be amenable to reason now, but there are no encouraging signs. The labor leaders are opposed to a State Constabulary, and to the National Guard, for that matter.

Even if one was established in New York, there are many other States to be reckoned with. We have no assurances that the advocates of the Militia Pay bill, who so violently opposed the formation of a body of really national citizen soldiers, have any idea of changing any State law whatever. Some of the National Guard officers would like to have the militia relieved from the necessity of suppressing riots. Perhaps all the private soldiers in the militia would approve that plan. But the politicians will have the matter wholly in their hands and it is likely that the organized militia, which Mr. HAY of Virginia and his associates intend to aggrandize as a national arm, will be the same old militia, subject to State authority while receiving Federal pay and instruction.

CHARACTER FOOD.

According to The San Francisco Bulletin, Professor JAFFA, "the nutrition expert of the University of California, has declared that different sorts of food have distinct, but varying, effects upon the moral character." "If one eats chicken exclusively, it brings out the finest qualities of the person's higher nature." Beef makes savage. "The lighter foods, such as vegetables, tend to make an aesthetic." "Character," said DISRAELI, somewhat of an epicure in his youth, "is destiny." But character, as Professor JAFFA tells us, is diet. Therefore, diet is destiny.

To education this "truth" is of commanding moment. The fond hopes of parents in regard to the careers of their children need not be disappointed so often. Why were Americans so thirsty a hundred years ago? Because, as many travelers testify, their main food was salt pork. Had they stuck to vegetables they would have been artists, aesthetes, "precious" writers. Lamb and mutton should be the food of pacifists, or should it be goose? Rare roast beef for warriors, ostrich steak and chicken heart for politicians, oysters for diplomatists, guinea fowl for orators, and so on.

Professor JAFFA's theory is in perfect accord with the theory and misunderstood practice of cannibalism. You ate your enemy to incorporate his virtues. His heart and liver gave you his courage and frightfulness. Cannibalism was a plan of character-formation even more carefully thought out than Professor JAFFA's.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Who Would Share Her Scruples?

According to a Roman Emperor, money is odorless. By that he seems to have meant—and according to report had much reason for meaning—that money coming legally into one's hands brings with it no reminders of its past experiences or the character and methods of its previous possessors. In short, money was money, and a good thing, to him, and he would have scorned the modern idea that it can be "tainted."

A different view is taken—or is professed, which may or may not be the same thing—by a feminine resident of this city—where, by the way, the existence of such scruples in even one New Yorker will be scornfully denied by every foreign visitor who has learned all there is to be known about us in a two weeks' stay on this side of the water and put his conclusions in a book on America and the Americans. It must be admitted, too, that even for the majority of ourselves the lady's reluctance to accept a seemingly available legacy of $40,000 is both abnormal and unnecessary to a degree that almost excuses doubts as to its sincerity.

The testator whom she scorns apparently acquired his little fortune honestly enough by hard work and judicious investments, and the only count in her indictment, as made public, is that he carried thrift well into the domain of miserliness, and that while alive he very whole-heartedly allowed other people, including his relatives, to take care of themselves unassisted by him. The personality thus revealed, assuming the verity of the picture drawn by the might-be heiress, is not a lovely one, but it is not precisely criminal, even though deaths, as charged, may have resulted for lack of help that might have been given. At any rate, it is not obvious that any question of making direct restitution to defrauded or exploited former possessors of the money has arisen, and, everything considered, there is no clear or valid reason why it shouldn't be taken by anybody to whom it may be awarded by a probate court.

Of course, the selected beneficiary cannot be compelled to accept what she doesn't want, and if she doesn't she may be quite sure that the State will show no such delicacy, but instinct tells one that in the end her conscience will allow itself to be persuaded into taking what she can get.

We Can Have Sing Sing and Reform, Too.

There is no real incompatibility between the retention upon which Governor WHITMAN insists of an improved Sing Sing as a reception depot and clearing house for criminals and the carrying out of the policy ably outlined in the report of the State Prison Commission. That report was the production of men familiar with the principles and practices of scientific penology, and that is the same as saying that its object was to secure the abandonment by the State of the old idea that a prison is first of all a place of punishment, and only incidentally, if at all, one for the exercise of deterrent and reformative influences.

It pleaded for the substitution of farm colonies for the great congeries of gloomy cells of which all old prisons chiefly consist, and especially did it demand that convicts be no longer viewed as a homogeneous mass composed of units all of one type, to be treated as if each owed to the State a period of rigorous sequestration the length of which is adjusted, not to the quality of the lawbreaker, but to the importance of the law broken. The old theory, the result of which in application is illustrated by the meaning of the word "jailcird" as applied to released prisoners, was, and for that matter still is, that thieves are thieves, forgers forgers, and murderers murderers. The new theory is more discriminating, and insists that a part at least of criminality is a sort of malady, remediable by proper treatment. Its avowed chief purpose and claimed achievement is the turning of bad citizens into good ones.

Unfortunately there is around this modern conception of crime that "lunatic fringe," to which Colonel ROOSEVELT once referred as the unavoidable adjunct of every advanced movement and cause, including his own. Sentimentalists have taken it up, as well as men of sense and practicality, and the result has been a somewhat widespread feeling that the tendency of the reformers was toward an offensive, even a disgusting, coddling of criminals, and the complete transfer from them to "society" of all, or nearly all, of moral responsibility for their acts. While this impression prevails to any large extent the way of the new penologists will be a hard one. The members of the State Prison Commission, however, are not sentimentalists, and their proposals are backed by successes already attained elsewhere.

Really the World Grows Old.

There is one argument in favor of retaining control of the Philippines that has received scant attention in the past and is getting none at all of it in the present discussions. That is no cause for wonder, indeed, as the consideration in question will not become a pressing one for many and many a year to come, and politicians are not noted for caring much what happens to remote posterity. It is neither unwise nor unprofitable, however, to take, occasionally, a long look ahead.

He who does so, provided he realizes as well as knows that the world is growing old, has no difficulty in understanding that a time will come when territorial possessions in the tropics will be incalculably precious. The reason is that, slowly but steadily, the arid regions of the temperate zones in both hemispheres are increasing. Within the historic period vast stretches of country once fertile and maintaining huge populations have become desert more or less sterile. It is the tropics that will hold out last, and it is upon them that toward the end of life terrestrial the world's inhabitants will be dependent for maintenance.

To those latter and desperate days it is far, of course—almost absurdly far—but, regardless of the ultimate battle for standing room on the earth, it is worth while to take into consideration the fact that tropic possessions are increasingly valuable.

The movement of life away from the poles toward the equator began ages, not centuries, ago, and nothing can stop it except collision with another star. Against the latter disaster no precautions can be taken, but really our statesmen, if we have any, might be just a little careful not to put our descendants at a needless disadvantage as compared with those of wiser or more fortunate peoples.

REVELATION.

I tore out my heart, once; oh,
I studied each painful throb,
Each agonized beat and slow,
The pulse of each strangled sob.
I counted the drops of blood
That, lingering, dripped and fell;
I dipped my pen in my heart's blood, then,
And wrote of my heart's own Hell.

But when it was done, I thought,
"Ah, how can I ever dare
This heart, with such anguish fraught,
Unveil to the World's blank stare?"

But the World shook its wise old head.
"Oh, dear, this will never do!
You shouldn't have tried," it said,
"To write, save of what you knew!
How plainly your work reveals
You never have lived your song;
Until you do, it will not ring true—
Why, the whole idea is wrong!"

I drew on my fancy; oh,
My visionings, rare and bold,
Invented such joy, such woe,
As a lifetime could not hold!
I suffered, the while I wrote,
Or smiled, with my changing theme;
I plied my art in a world apart—
The haze of a poet's dream.

But when it was done, I thought,
"The World—it will find me out!
'Twill guess I know simply naught
Of the things I wrote about."

But the World wagged its wise old head.
"Indeed, one can plainly see
Experience here," it said,
"Life's woe, and its ecstasy,
The rapture of Love's first kiss,
The sting of Love's sudden tears,
From the vivid pen" (I was twenty then)
"Of a woman ripe in years!"

BEATRICE BARRY.

AMERICA AND THE ENTENTE.

Our Need of the Friendship of England and France.

University of Pittsburgh, Feb. 11, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The President has announced he is ready to fight to preserve the full liberties of American trade, and Congressman Mann says he considers war with England more probable than war with Germany.

Have these leaders stopped to think of the consequences of a war with the Entente? If the present war is carried to a conclusion it can only end with the destruction of the German Navy and the Krupp works, and we know that the Czar expects it to last two or three years longer. The square miles of factories which are continually being added to the Russian and English munitions plants are based on this calculation. When peace comes in Europe the Entente and Japan will probably have 15,000,000 men under arms and they would welcome a quarrel which would lessen their debts by $40,000,000,000. It would be easier for Great Britain to operate in New England than at Saloniki or Suez. Each of the four European powers could land 200,000 men every ten days, while Japan, with her standing army of over 1,000,000 and her population over 71,000,000, all trained by the German system, could operate from Hawaii and employ an indefinite number.

If I were an Englishman I would favor such a war. By remaining silent during the invasion of Belgium the American Government has shown approval of a nation going out for plunder, or a "place in the sun," so why should not Englishmen do it? The Allies have been far less ruthless in modifying international law than we were fifty years ago, and have done nothing which could not be explained by precedent or a worse act on the part of the Germans, yet we have written them note after note, and always about American dollars. When the Germans strewed floating mines over the North Sea we said never a word, but when England warned us of the danger we shouted, "England has closed the North Sea to American trade!" If the good-will of Germany means the ill-will of the Allies, then it is a luxury we cannot afford.

Never was the Republic in greater danger, and safety lies not in our feeble attempts at preparedness, but in the friendship of the French and the English people. There is no time to lose, because public opinion in those countries must not be allowed to crystallize against us. F. H. TAYLOR.

Cobden on Russia's Invincibility.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your book review on Stanley Washburn's "Field Notes from the Russian Front," together with the confidence he still expresses that the "Russians will win," suggests to me that I have in my possession a letter from Richard Cobden expressing an opinion of the Russians in entire accord with that of Mr. Washburn. The letter was written during the Crimean war to a business friend and constituent. I omit personal and business matters. A. E. J. WELLS.

New York, Feb. 14, 1916.

[The Letter.]

My Dear Walmsley: No power ever yet persisted in the attempt to subjugate Russia that did not break to pieces against that impassive empire. Tartars, Turks, Poles, Swedes, French all tried in vain in their turn; all seemed to meet with unvarying success, and yet all in the end shared the same fate.

The Russians can beat all the world at endurance, and the present struggle will assume that character from this very day. The question is who can endure longest the pressure on resources in men and money. The Russians will retire, but they will not make peace on terms that will give any triumph to the English and French; they will gradually retire inland on their own supplies, where you cannot follow them, to return again if your forces quit their territory.

RICHARD COBDEN.

Midhurst, Nov. 12, 1855.

If Germany Needs Milk.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The recent appeal for money to purchase milk for German babies has apparently deceived a number of kind-hearted but unreflecting persons. May I venture to call the attention of all intending subscribers to that fund to the fact that what they are supplying is not milk, but money?

The German Government is showing a new and very natural solicitude on the question of infant mortality in view of the necessity for maintaining an abundant supply of "cannon fodder." If there is a real dearth of milk in Germany the Government can readily purchase it by diverting to that purpose the funds which at present are being used in this country for blowing up bridges and munitions factories. If, however, the Government does not wish to discourage the activities of its agents here, it might save a substantial sum by desisting temporarily from the slaughter of English babies.

The aerial raid on Ramsgate last Wednesday achieved the important military result of damaging a girls' school and maiming some of its inmates, and doubtless cost a sum greater than the total which can be collected in New York for the German milk fund. This sum the German Government might, had it been so minded, have applied to the purchase of milk for its suffering babies rather than to the destruction and maiming of children of other races.

BENEVOLENT NEUTRAL.

Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 12, 1916.

Evergreen Trees for City Parks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Every observing person whose heart was gladdened by the beautiful Christmas trees which adorned our parks during the holiday season must regret that there are so few evergreen trees in our public parks. A few pines or spruces planted in City Hall and Union Square Parks would be a welcome relief, especially during the bleak Winter months. I cannot understand why such trees are not planted in these parks, as they thrive almost anywhere. They are beautiful when the weather is clear, and perhaps even more so when covered with snow. I have no doubt that lovers of beautiful trees would be glad to furnish saplings if the Park Department would agree to plant them. I hope we may hear from the Park Commissioner on this subject. H. SUTRA.

Brooklyn, Feb. 12, 1916.

Temperance and Prohibition.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I saw in a recent number of your newspaper an account of the meeting of the Kansas Society in the Waldorf-Astoria. One speaker answering the question, "Does prohibition pay in Kansas?" said: "Temperance is a reform in Kansas that is there to stay and a reform growing gradually elsewhere, until within another decade it will sweep the entire country, this great City of New York included."

Temperance and prohibition are two very different things. The world is getting more and more temperate every day, and the one great danger to temperance is prohibition.

Boston, Feb. 1, 1916. C. E. S.

Thanks from Lady Smith-Dorrien.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Might I, through your columns, venture to express my gratitude to the many contributors from America who have sent their donations to aid the valuable work of the Blue Cross? An excellent branch of the work has been opened in New York, Mrs. Elphinstone Maitland of 829 Park Avenue, New York City, acting as our Honorary Secretary and receiving donations and subscriptions toward the work which are duly transmitted to the headquarters in London.

OLIVE SMITH-DORRIEN, President.

London, Jan. 10, 1916.

FOR ARMED MERCHANTMEN.

Defenders of International Law at Sea—Danger in Change of Policy.

New York University, Feb. 14, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The question now arises whether a belligerent has the right to arm its merchant vessels for defensive purposes, and whether the United States would not be overstepping the bounds of its true interests in insisting on the disarming of belligerent merchantmen. To these questions it seems to the writer that only one answer can be made. These merchantmen have been armed to preserve and not to violate international law.

Merchantmen are armed to defend themselves from such illegal acts of destruction as was presented in the case of the Lusitania, and they must certainly have that right preserved. As long as any belligerent may continue to sink merchant vessels without bringing them into port for disposal by a prize court, and as long as the lives of noncombatant passengers and crew—not emphasizing property of neutrals—are endangered by the very inadequacy of the submarine to provide safety for all, the merchant vessels of the opposing belligerents should and must have the right to be armed for defensive purposes and in this way keep off these murderous outlaws of the sea which would commit more such outrages as have shocked the civilized world during the present war.

While it is desirable that there be a reasonable flexibility in the laws of war, there must be no retrogression in the law of neutrality. Growth, if there be growth, must be in the right direction. The tendency in the development of international law for over a century has been in the direction of establishing clearly a state of neutrality and the observance by belligerents of the rights of the neutral. The recognition now proposed to be made by the United States, that neutral citizens must remain off belligerent merchant vessels which are armed to preserve the lives of noncombatants, is an unwarranted recognition of belligerent rights, at the great expense of surrendering cherished rights of neutral citizens.

EARL WILLIS CRECRAFT,
Instructor in International Law.

Encouraging the Submarine.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Happily the Wilson Administration hit upon a principle that the people of the United States were proud to support when it said that it would hold Germany accountable for the loss of American lives through the torpedoing of merchant ships. If the Administration should now assent to the German program of sinking merchantmen carrying a gun, the principle above referred to would, most unhappily, be impaired or nullified altogether.

Permit me to add to your arguments of this morning another reason against the impending change. The submarine is essentially an assassin. It strikes from ambush, and, at its discretion, in regions where all the world has the common right to pass. As used by Germany, it has been the cause of far greater horror than the use of poison gas. It would be entered rightfully among the forbidden instruments of war in that article of The Hague Convention which forbids the use of poison gas. With the unrestrained license which would inevitably follow the suggested condemnation of "armed merchantmen," it would spread the terrorism of war now confined to the territory of the belligerents over the entire globe, taking within its deadly operation the civilians of all nations. "Sink, and plead mistake!" would be the German motto.

The submarine is a thing to be deplored rather than encouraged. If the Government of the United States should stretch international law in its favor, instead of holding resolutely to its own ground against it, the change would be indeed deplorable. PAUL DANA.

New York, Feb. 14, 1916.

Hindering the Allies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I venture to say that from eight to nine tenths of the people of this country feel that the Entente Allies are fighting the fight of civilization against barbarism, and incidentally our fight as well. This being so, it seems to me subversive of the will of the great majority of our people for the Government to go out of its way to change the rules of war by doing an unneutral act, the result of which everybody knows will be to aid and assist those of the belligerents who we are devoutly hoping will be defeated for the cause of civilization, and incidentally our own future security as a nation, while it hampers and embarrasses those of the belligerents for whose success in the war we are hoping and praying with all our hearts. If we cannot assist the Allies because our Government is neutral, let us demand that at least our Government remain neutral and refrain from doing an act at the same time unneutral to the Allies, whose success we ardently desire, and false to what we feel are our best interests. ANXIOUS.

New York, Feb. 14, 1916.

A Disguised Pumping Station.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The writer has not seen the plans and specifications of the shaft and conventional gatehouse proposed for Morningside Park. They are probably like the others placed along the aqueduct only where geological conditions make it necessary. But surface conditions in the park are vastly different from the other places and should not be disturbed by inharmonious structures.

A solution of the difficulty may possibly be had by adopting either one of the following suggestions: Let a buttress be built far out against the face of the cliff and level with the street, with parapets standing like splendid citadels on the western margin of the park. In the basement would be placed the "gatehouse"—out of sight and out of mind. Or, avoiding the appearance of another feudal castle and affording a typical American landscape of equally antique yet historic interest, there could be erected a mound of earth and rock, such as the mound builders made in the valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi, from excavated material, covering any form of "gatehouse" of substantial design. The outside of the mound proper could be shaped, trimmed, planted with trees, shrubs, and grass, and be an actual part of a very beautiful piece of landscape.

LE VERT CLARK.

New York, Feb. 12, 1916.

Children of Public Institutions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It wrings the heart of every mother, no less than it disgusts and horrifies the senses of every decent man, to learn the conditions under which children are compelled to live and suffer in certain public institutions in and around great and wealthy New York City. May I ask for an answer in your columns to the following question: "Are measures being taken now to secure those pitiful little wretches from further unnecessary neglect, disease, and general misery? Poor little victims of politics! It would be a charity to us who read, and are harrowed in the reading of these distressing conditions, Mr. Editor, if you could also print an account of the efforts being made toward immediate alleviation of such conditions surrounding these future mothers of our race—these future soldiers for our defense! K. H. W.

Annapolis, Feb. 4, 1916.

GERMAN IDEA OF THE STATE.

A Task for Germans Here—The Mixture of Mediaeval and Modern.

New York, Feb. 12, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of today it is asserted by a correspondent that "the German doctrine of the State as it is taught in the universities and practiced in politics today" is incompatible with the Hegelian conception of the State.

My recent effort to define the prevailing attitude of the Germans toward "the State" was not concerned with academic theories or with the political activities of a party adherence to which has been proclaimed to be inconsistent with the oath of allegiance. It was concerned merely with the intellectual prejudice that makes it impossible for Germans to see any illegality in an act that appears clearly illegal to Americans. The "doctrine" of the State is not synonymous with the "idea" of the State. Doctrines are applications of ideas. When your correspondent declares that German students are taught that the conception of the State involves three "elements," namely, "the people, the territory upon which they live, and organization," he unconsciously resorts to sophistry. He should have said "functions" in place of "elements." Any one who knows anything of political philosophy in Germany must know that democratic "doctrines" have frequently been grafted on the autocratic principle, just as we in this country are at times tempted to realize the democratic principle through autocratic practices.

When I analyzed the German attitude on the Lusitania horror I asserted that this attitude was determined by the people's political prejudice, declaring this to be in agreement with the Hegelian idea of the State. I still so believe. If I believed otherwise I should be unable to retain my esteem and love of the German people, and should find myself obliged to agree with those who decry this people as barbarians. If the Germans really cherish democratic ideals and still justify inhumanity, then there is no escape from the conclusion that their essential humanity has been lost. To my mind the apologists of Germany in this country have been, and unhappily continue to be, the worst enemies of the people whom they defend. For they assert that in Germany democracy is identical with inhumanity. Against this I protest. I would have them see the tragedy that is overwhelming the Germans. For it is a tragedy when the moral vision of a people becomes blurred through the use of political glasses with unco-ordinated lenses. But it is a still greater tragedy than this when a whole people is proclaimed to the world as preferring this distortion of its moral vision and as glorying in it.

If those in this country who love and esteem their fellow-men in Germany have not the wit or the courage to point out to them the incompatibility of their political prejudices and their humane impulses, how can we expect the Germans to take note of it? But if our countrymen of German birth, men and women who have learned to appreciate the spirit of democracy—inadequate though its manifestations often are—will not render this service to the people from which they have sprung, then those of us who are true Americans, and as such feel a profoundly human sympathy for a people suffering moral astigmatism, must do so. And so, as one who feels in this way for the Germans, I look upon any compromise in the Lusitania controversy not only as treason to our American ideal, but as a treacherous betrayal of our duty to humanity. For such a compromise will go far to maintain the political prejudices that are perverting Germany's humanity, while a firm but kindly stand might tend to strengthen and to hearten the temporarily subverted democracy of the German nation. JOHN F. COAR.

The State "a Super-Reality."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondents of last week, Professor Coar and Mr. Meier, have raised a very interesting controversy as to Hegel's influence and the philosophy behind the German conception of the State. May I defend the thesis of the former, that the Teutonic view of the State is that of a super-reality, and that the present generation of Germans is infected with this view?

In Germany one finds a strange mixture of modernism and mediaevalism—in the hotels, electric lights and an embarrassing servility; in the railroad cars, Pintsch lights and the universal "Verboten." So with the members of the military machine. They combine obsolete phrases and the latest inventions—the "mailed fist" and poison gas; "the sharp sword" and the Zeppelin; the "divine right of kings" and high-power explosives; in short, a strange combination of the age of chivalry and the age of chemistry.

In like manner one finds a creed to us outworn still, applied to politics. Hegel may be dead, but "his soul goes marching on." So the party in power, though post-Hegelian, makes use of formulae which their fathers were taught. Thus we find strange echoes of Hegel, professor in the Imperial University of Berlin, in the writings of his political successor, Treitschke, whom the Kaiser has been pleased to call "our great

VISCOUNT, CALLED TO COLORS, MARRIES

George M. De Kervern, French Aviator, Quickly Weds Miss Priscilla A. Griffin.

TWO SERVICES PERFORMED

Religious Ceremony in Bride's Home and Civic One by Alderman—Big Wedding Plans Upset.

Miss Priscilla Alden Griffin of 500 Madison Avenue, and Viscount George Marie De Kervern of Brittany were married late yesterday afternoon by Alderman Isaac Gutman in the Marriage Chapel in the Municipal Building. They had been married earlier in the day by Father Daly of St. Patrick's Cathedral.

The Viscount and his bride arrived at the Municipal Building when it was almost closing time. They went at once to the City Clerk's Office, where only last Friday they had obtained the license to wed. The Viscount explained that he is a member of the French aero service, and that he had just been summoned home to serve the colors. He said that he intended to sail on the first available steamship for a French port. Because of his departure it was decided to be married at once. He said that they had already been married by a religious service, but he desired to take back with him the record of a civil marriage.

With the Viscount and Viscountess were the bride's mother and her cousin, James F. Curtis of the Federal Reserve Bank. It was then so late that there was not an Alderman to be found in the building. Messages were sent out and Alderman Gutman was the first to respond.

Miss Griffin is the daughter of Mrs. Eugene Griffin and the late General Griffin, U. S. A. She is 22 years old, and her mother before her marriage was Miss Elmira Russell Hancock. Viscount De Kervern is 22 years old. He was born in France.

After the civil ceremony the couple went to the Ritz-Carlton, where they will remain until their departure for France. At the religious ceremony, which took place at 3 o'clock at the home of the bride's mother, the bride wore a simple afternoon frock of pearl-gray voile, with a hat to match, and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. She was attended by Miss Jean Worthington and Miss Dorothy Mills.

Arrangements had been completed for a large wedding on March 7, and in the meantime Viscount de Kervern expected to go to France to report to his Government. The plan decided that they would be married at once, and the wedding was hurriedly arranged for yesterday, in spite of the fact that the wedding dress was not completed and the best man could not arrive in time. James F. Curtis, a relative of the bride, acted as best man.

ST. VALENTINE KETTLEDRUM

Throng at Annual Benefit for Samaritan Home for the Aged.

The annual St. Valentine's Kettledrum was held yesterday afternoon at Sherry's for the benefit of the Samaritan Home for the Aged and was largely attended. There were all sorts of attractions for young and old. A moving-picture theatre was erected in one of the rooms adjoining the small ballroom and a lively program presented.

In another room there were twenty tables for auction bridge and coon can. Booths were ranged along the walls of the ballroom, and here flowers and fancy articles made by the inmates of the home were offered for sale. Joan Sawyer appeared in an exhibition dancing during the afternoon.

Mrs. H. L. Roosevelt and Mrs. Theodore E. Steinway were in charge of the tea tables. Mrs. Effingham Lawrence looked after the fancy goods tables, being assisted by Mrs. H. D. Benkard, Miss Elizabeth M. Lynch, Mrs. Alfred Kessler, Mrs. J. Brewster MacDonald, and Mrs. George W. Forsyth. Mrs. Gustav E. Kissel and Mrs. G. Herman Kintzing were in charge of the toy table. Mrs. Clarence G. Chasmore, Mrs. W. Kintzing Pomeroy, Mrs. John D. Prince, Miss Schenkberg, and Miss Rollo were among the others who had tables.

Mrs. Richard Irving is President of the home, which is almost entirely dependent upon the annual kettledrum for its support. Mrs. S. Rokeabaugh, Miss Antoinette Martin, and Miss Margaret Remsen were in charge of the card playing.

MISS PETERS TO MARRY.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Peters Engaged to John P. Hubbell

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Peters of Wyndmeede, Garden City, L. I., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Dorothy Peters, to John Platt Hubbell, the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. George Loring Hubbell of 6 Cathedral Avenue, Garden City. Mr. Hubbell was graduated from Williams College in 1913, and has two brothers, George L. Hubbell, Jr., and Sherwood Hubbell, and two sisters, the Misses Margaret and Elizabeth Hubbell.

Miss Peters's father is the President of the Long Island Railroad. Like her fiancé, she is a member of a large family. Her brother, Ralph Peters, Jr., married Miss Helen L. Frew, and her sister, Miss Eleanor Hartshorne Peters, married Argyle Ross Parsons in 1913, and another sister, Miss Pauline Peters, in the Spring of 1914 married George W. Pierpont. She has two younger sisters, the Misses Helaine P. Peters and Miss Jane B. Peters, the later not yet out in society.

No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

For Breakfast

Delicious waffles or griddle cakes can be made in a few minutes with the aid of Royal Baking Powder, which imparts distinctive qualities of wholesomeness and flavor.

Very appetizing and satisfying when served hot with maple syrup and little sausages if desired.

ROYAL
BAKING POWDER
Made from Cream of Tartar
Absolutely Pure
No Alum **No Phosphate**

SUNDAY PREACHES TO 27,000

Addresses Two Meetings in Philadelphia and Leaves for Trenton.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14.—Having, as he put it, "Soaked the Devil between the lamps," and "Banged booze all over the lot," "Billy" Sunday steamed out of Broad Street Station for Trenton at 10:30 tonight. He had had a splendid day. He spent ten hours in Philadelphia "seeing all the old folks," praying for them and preaching to 27,000 of them at two great meetings in Convention Hall. Men and women shouted, applauded, jumped on chairs and waved their handkerchiefs, welcoming him "back to Philly."

"Some cities," he said, "are noted for lots of things. New York for money, Boston for beans, Milwaukee for beer, Minneapolis for flour, Pittsburgh for steel, and old Philly for religion."

Sunday had a fur overcoat on when he started his sortie against sin, but when he got thoroughly attuned to his work his linen collar wilted and his shirt sagged. In his afternoon sermon the evangelist said:

"We are on the eve of one of the greatest religious revivals that this country has ever known—one of the greatest in the history of the world. We want to be ready and we want to fight like old Michiah, not like hog-jowelled, weasel-eyed, sponge-columned, pulpit-tasted, jelly-spined, greasy-footed, Charlotte-russed Christians."

Sunday held an impromptu reception after his sermon this afternoon, and again at night scores thronged the wide-spaced pulpit to shake his hand. But Ma Sunday, with her eye on daddy, pulled him away gradually, but effectively, from his worshipful surroundings.

NATS ARE MARRIED AGAIN.

Civil Ceremony Record Also for Couple Who Are to Sail for Paris.

Mr. and Mrs. Yves Philippe Avit Nat were married yesterday for the second time in two weeks. They were married by Alderman Fred Smith in the Marriage Chapel in the Municipal Building. The second marriage was performed in order that when they sail for Paris, they may have for presentation to the French authorities the record of a civil marriage as well as proof of the religious ceremony.

Mrs. Nat was Miss Piney Sutherland, a daughter of the late Daniel Fraser Sutherland, a Canadian banker. She is 25 years old, and was born in Winchester, Ontario. Her husband is the same age, and a native of Beziers, France. He is a musician. Mr. and Mrs. Nat were married in the Hotel Biltmore by the Rev. Edgar W. Work of the Fourth Presbyterian Church.

On Feb. 22 Mr. and Mrs. Nat will sail for France, where Mr. Nat will go with his regiment to the front. His wife will open in their home, 44 rue Nicolo, a recreation centre for Canadian soldiers on furlough in Paris.

E. TITMAN WEDS ACTRESS.

Wealthy Baseball Man, Who Weighs 400, Marries June Levy.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 14.—Miss Anna Smiley Corkey of Middletown, N. Y., this afternoon became the bride of Emery Titman, wealthy son of the late President of the Pennsylvania Reduction Company of Philadelphia, Thomas W. Davis, the "baseball pastor" of Philadelphia, officiated.

The couple appeared at the Marriage Bureau last week and made aplication for a license. Clerks, however, were forced to refuse, as Miss Corkey, who is a divorcée, did not have her record papers with her. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Titman left on their honeymoon for New York.

Miss Corkey is known to the stage as June Levy. The bridegroom, who weighs 400 pounds, has been a conspicuous figure in baseball for years. He owns a large interest in the Philadelphia American League Baseball Club.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Kirk Haskell of Morristown, N. J., are being congratulated upon the birth of a son, their first child. Mrs. Haskell was Miss Gladys E. Clarkson, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ashton G. Clarkson, and was married to Mr. Haskell, who was celebrated in May, 1912.

Miss Anne Morgan returned yesterday from her camp in the Adirondacks, where she had entertained over the weekend. Her guests were Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Miss Maude K. Wetmore, Miss Marjorie Curtis, Paul Dougherty, Chester Aldrich, and D. Mallard Bartlett.

Mrs. Horace S. Ely of 19 East Fifty-fifth Street will give a supper dance at the Hotel Gotham on Thursday evening.

Colonel and Mrs. Henry H. Andrew are to entertain with a small dance at their home, 507 West End Avenue, on Friday for Miss Beatrice Andrew.

Miss Anne Olyphant of 1,219 Madison Avenue is giving a luncheon on Friday for Miss Eleanor Van Buren Powers, the debutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William V. S. Powers of 375 Park Avenue.

Seymour Johnson, who will marry Miss Helen Dorothea Kane on Thursday, gave his farewell bachelor dinner last night at the Racquet and Tennis Club.

The wedding of Miss Clarina L. Cushman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis A. Cushman, and William M. T. Spence will take place this evening in the Broadway Presbyterian Church. A reception will follow at the Ritz-Carlton.

A Father Knickerbocker ball is to be given tonight at Sherry's under the auspices of the City History Club. Tableaux representing events in the early history of New York will be a feature of the evening's program.

Arrivals from Bergen.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Bergen on the Bergensfjord were:

Mrs. Janice T. Addison, Miss J. T. Addison, Israel Brenner, Raymond Baker, Rodney Dean, Miss Ellen Maher, Miss Nannita Miles, Mrs. N. J. Noble, Miss Marie Wittmann, Miss Ethel Louise Jones, John C. Miller, Miss Emilie Waller, Mr. and Mrs. Norman C. Chambers, Miss Florence Holbrook, Walcott Denison, John C. Miller, Princess Natalie Obolensky, Harry Sturges, John Read, Miss Charlotte Martin, Joseph Maloney, John Smith, and James Walsh.

MANY ARE SEEKING RICHES SHE SCORNS

Miss Kitching Decides to Help Woman Who Blames Uncle for Poverty.

CRIPPLE HOBBLES TO HOME

Another Visitor Wants Only "Inspiration"—Odd Legal Tangle Over the Will.

Although Miss Edith Kitching, who lives on $300 a year in a little hallroom in an old brick house at 24 Bank Street will not accept the $40,000, and possibly $200,000, which her uncle, Francis F. Ripley, left to her, because she believes that by doing so she would submit herself to moral indignities, there are other persons in New York who are anxious to get the money, or part of it, regardless of whether it is "tainted" or not.

In the first mail yesterday morning she received several letters suggesting what disposition she might make of the funds, and later in the day several callers indicated to her how to dispose of the money. To all suggestions she was inflexible.

"I have informed my lawyers," she said, "that I have definitely, and in full consciousness of the situation, relieved myself of all responsibility and interest in regard to the estate. I would not be a free woman if I were in any way to countenance a situation which never should have been created. That is why I cannot touch the money, even to do good with it. One of the letters which I received this morning was from a woman who wrote me that she lost all she had in the world through my uncle. She asked me that I ask the Hamilton Trust Company to pay back to her what she lost as the result of my uncle foreclosing a mortgage he held against her property. She owned a house in Brooklyn, and all that she had was in that house. She sold all of her jewelry and everything that she could of her personal property in order to pay her debt, but she says it did not satisfy my uncle.

"If I felt that I had the moral right to claim the money, one of the first things that I would do would be to repay that woman. As it is, I have a little inheritance coming to me through my mother, which I am going to give to that woman. It is only $300, and outside of the two mortgages from which I draw my small income it is all the property which I have," she said.

Suggests Gift to Hospital.

Another letter came from Mrs. Isabel C. Spencer of 193 Joralemon Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Spencer suggested that if Miss Kitching did not see fit to use the money herself she donate it to the Servants of Relief for Incurable Cancer. When seen last night, Mrs. Spencer explained that "it seemed a pity that the money should go to waste when so much good could be done with it."

Miss Kitching, however, said she was not interested in hospitals. "If every doctor were wiped off the face of the earth," she declared vehemently, "everybody would be better off than they are now."

As to what would happen to the money if she did not take it, Miss Kitching said it no longer was any concern of hers. She did not own Charles J. McDermott of 32 Rector Street, who is a lawyer for the Hamilton Trust Company of Brooklyn, explained yesterday what would probably become of the inheritance if it were not accepted by Miss Kitching. He said that one cannot abandon the title to real estate, although one can to personal property.

"In this case," he said, "the title to the real estate must always come through Miss Kitching. Perhaps $3,000 or $4,000 worth of real estate is involved. Of course, if the taxes are not paid on the real estate it might be sold for taxes. As to the personal property the Surrogate's Court probably will order the Hamilton Trust Company to pay the inheritance to Miss Kitching. She may then refuse it, and if within six months she still refuses it the Trust Company as administrator would be required to pay it into the court. It would then be deposited with the City Chamberlain, and the next of kin might make claim for it."

The next of kin to Miss Kitching is Mrs. Thomas H. Robinson of East Orange, N. J., who is the cousin of Miss Kitching's mother. Miss Kitching said Mr. Robinson jokingly asked her some time ago "Are you going to turn those ill-gotten goods over to me?" She said that she replied "I certainly am not," she was much interested yesterday afternoon when it was explained to her that if she did not claim the inheritance it might finally find its way to Mrs. Robinson, but she said that in no way changed her attitude.

Sees Lawyers Wasting Time.

"It is a pity," continued Miss Kitching, "that the lawyers are wasting their time over such useless things. They are busy quibbling over the old Roman law, which has come down to us like a disease. I do not mean to infer that I do not respect law, but we could reduce it to a minimum if we only would."

"Do you think people generally would have bigger souls if they had smaller bank accounts?" Miss Kitching was asked.

"Most surely they would," she exclaimed.

As to the skyscrapers of New York, she considers that they are palaces of evil where people grind out their souls. The skyscrapers should, every one of them, be turned into educational institutions," she said. "The times are ripe for it now, right here and now. Everyone of you is working for me now, preferring to a company of reporters. I could be co-operating with me to bring it about, if you were not afraid of self-abnegation. The trouble is that people are afraid to suffer nowadays."

One of the callers at Miss Kitching's home yesterday was a crippled man, who hobbled on stumps that were cut off at the knees. He waited for a long time in the hall while the reporters were interviewing Miss Kitching, and when questioned as to his mission said it was of a private nature, and that he wished to see Miss Kitching alone.

Another visitor was a fur-clad woman, who came "simply to gather inspiration," she said, from a woman who could do such a noble act as she believed Miss Kitching to have done.

KANE APPRAISAL FILED.

Colonel's Taxable Estate Here Is Fixed at $42,365.

Colonel De Lancey Astor Kane, who was credited with being the father of coaching in America, left a net taxable estate of $42,365 in this State when he died on April, 1915, according to the appraisal of the estate filed in the office of the State Controller yesterday by Transfer Tax Appraiser Lyons. The value of his entire estate is not disclosed, as he was a resident of Newport, R. I., and his will was probated in that city.

The real estate at Newport and in New Rochelle, horses, carriages, and all money in bank, are left to the widow, Mrs. Eleanora L. Kane, while James Brennan, as coachman for with the family receives $1,000. No provision for their son, De Lancey Kane, is made in the will, as previous arrangements were made for him by Colonel and Mrs. Kane. The remainder of the estate is divided between Colonel Kane's sisters, Miss Louisa Langdon Kane, Mrs. Emily A. Jay, and Sybil Kent Kane, each receiving one-fourth, while the remaining fourth is divided equally between his nieces, Mrs. Caroline M. Kane Phelps, wife of Edgar M. Phelps of New Rochelle, and Helen Dorothea Kane of Newport.

The taxable assets in New York included, with their respective appraised valuations, a one-fortieth interest each in 518 Broadway, $11,025; 579 Broadway, $13,125, and 676 Broadway, $40,-348. The furniture and personalty were appraised at $2,849.

TRIBUTE TO MOLLIE FANCHER

Crowds at Funeral of Woman Who Was an Invalid for Fifty Years.

Funeral services for Miss Mollie Fancher, who died last week, were held last night in the room at 160 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, where she had spent the last fifty years as an invalid. A little over two weeks ago the same room was decorated for Miss Fancher's "golden jubilee," as she termed it, in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of her injury which had necessitated her going to bed for the rest of her life.

Last night about 150 persons, including relatives and old friends who had come to know the cheerful invalid during her long illness, gathered to hear the last services for her. Two clergymen, the Rev. Dr. Avery A. Shaw of the Emmanuel Baptist Church of Brooklyn and the Rev. Dr. Joseph D. Burrell, pastor of the Classon Avenue Presbyterian Church, conducted the service. Mrs. Mattie Dorlan Turner sang the two favorite hymns of Miss Fancher, "Lead, Kindly Light," and "Beckoning Hand." Interment will be in the Greenwood Cemetery today.

MRS. SHONTS SUED ON NOTE

William Baxter Demands That Traction Man's Wife Pay $5,000.

Mrs. Milla D. Shonts, wife of Theodore P. Shonts, was sued in the Supreme Court yesterday for $5,000 said to be due on a note made by her on July 15, 1912. The plaintiff was William Baxter. According to the complaint, the note was due in three months, and was made payable to the Barytes and Chemical Sales Company. It was indorsed over to Robert E. Blei, and later was made part of collateral for two loans totaling $8,925.

Before the $5,000 note matured it was sold to the plaintiff, who began suit against Mr. Blei for $29,991.28. A judgment was obtained and returned unsatisfied. The plaintiff wants Mrs. Shonts to pay the face of her note, with interest.

FRAME RIVER-HARBOR BILL.

Item of $700,000 to Deepen East River Channel May Be Added.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Details of the annual River and Harbor Appropriation bill, as completed in committee, became known tonight. The measure, aggregating $40,000,000, will be brought up at a committee meeting tomorrow for report to the House.

All of the actual appropriations proposed are for the continuance of work and maintenance of projects previously authorized. If the comm.ttee votes tomorrow, as urged by President Wilson, to add to the bill $700,000 to deepen the channel to the Upper New York Bay and the Brooklyn Navy Yard, it will be the only new project reported to the House.

Among the items in the bill are these:

Connecticut—Dredging above Hartford, unnamed sum out of previous appropriations.

New York—New York Harbor, including Ambrose Channel, $40,000; Hudson River channel, $450,000; Harlem and Bronx Rivers, $250,000 each; Staten Island, (New York and New Jersey,) $500,000; Port Chester, $27,000; Gowanus Bay-Red Hook channel, $150,000; Buffalo Harbor, $140,000; Oswego Harbor, $100,000; Hudson River, $640,000, together with authorization for $610,000 more in contracts to be paid from subsequent appropriations.

New Jersey—Absecon inlet, $25,000; Cold Spring inlet, $40,000; Newark Bay and Passaic River, $175,000.

ST. CYRS REPORTED PARTED

Husband Goes to Washington—Lawyer Denies the Rumors.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Feb. 14.—Jean Harold Edward St. Cyr, over whose ancestry there has been much controversy, suddenly left Philadelphia today for Washington. His wife, widow of James Henry Smith and a sister of Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel, remains at the Bellevue-Stratford. St. Cyr was accompanied by his bosom friend, Robert von Schwein, and a third man whose identity is unknown.

There have been reports that St. Cyr and Mrs. St. Cyr would part, following the publication of statements that he was not a member of a distinguished French family, but "Jack" Thompson, once of Waco, Texas, who on Broadway developed into a man and a lover, as St. Cyr, into a society man. When he went away today these reports were revived.

The financial relations of the St. Cyrs, it was said, were arranged at a conference at the Bellevue-Stratford last Thursday. At that time St. Cyr was represented by Louis S. Levy, a law partner of John B. Stanchfield of New York. Mrs. St. Cyr was represented by an attorney from the office of John G. Johnson. Mr. Johnson was the attorney for Mrs. Drexel, and also for Mrs. Smith in the settlement of the estate of Smith, from which she received $3,000,000.

Louis S. Levy, St. Cyr's lawyer, was reported in a New York evening paper yesterday as saying that the reports of a separation were without foundation.

"Mr. St. Cyr went to Washington on business." Mr. Levy was quoted as having said. "He will return to his wife in Philadelphia as soon as his business is finished."

Capture of Chung-King Denied.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 14.—The report that Yunnanese rebel forces have captured Chung-King is officially denied. A dispatch received here from Chung-King last evening stated that conditions locally were quiet and unchanged.

A dispatch from London, dated Feb. 13, said that, according to advices from Tokio, the Chinese rebels who advanced from Yunnan Province into Sze-Chuan and captured Luchow and Chung-King had been joined by Government troops.

STEVENSON TOWLE DIES.

Prominent Consulting Engineer, Who Was Once Park Commissioner.

Stevenson Towle, a consulting engineer who took an active part in many civic projects here, died yesterday from heart disease at Brevoort Farm, Mamaroneck, N. Y., in his seventy-ninth year. He was born at Princes Bay, S. I., his father being the late Jeremiah Towle, who was a famous engineer and was connected with the laying out of Central Park and was Naval Officer of the Port of New York for many years.

Mr. Towle was a graduate of the College of the City of New York and was for eighteen years Chief Engineer for the Department of Sewers. In addition to this, he was at various times Park Commissioner, a member of the first Rapid Transit Commission, a member of the commission that laid out Long Island City, and was once consulting engineer of the Department of Health, the Department of Pavements, and the Consolidated Gas Company.

Mr. Towle was formerly a member of the Manhattan Club and was a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. Three sons and five daughters survive him.

Rev. Dr. T. F. Clark Dies in Jamaica

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Feb. 14.—The Rev. Dr. Theodore Fulinghuysen Clark, a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, died here today.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, February 12th, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 11.16 cents per pound.—Advt.

LINCOLN TRUST
Company

So far as this bank is concerned, it would rather make friends of its customers than impress them with a useless dignity. That's why cordiality and thoughtfulness are here in greater measure than in most banks.

204 Fifth Avenue
(Opposite Madison Square)
BROADWAY AT LEONARD STREET
BROADWAY AT 72ND STREET

PANIC ON ELEVATED AS RAILS EMIT FIRE

Passengers Break Windows to Escape from Short-Circuited B. R. T. Train.

FLYING GLASS CUTS MANY

Police Pick Up Quantities of Purses, Hats, and Personal Effects After Rescuing Crowds.

As the first and second cars of a heavily loaded Brooklyn elevated train of the Broadway line, which had left Canal Street at 6:10 o'clock last evening, drew into the Marcy Avenue station, the first station after crossing the Williamsburg Bridge, the contact shoe of the first car broke, fell between the live rail and the track, and caused a short circuit which put out every light in the six-car train and started a pyrotechnic display under and about the cars. As blue flames leaped about the windows the passengers became panic-stricken.

Those in the forward cars rushed for the doors, jamming the platforms so compactly that the guards could not open the gates. The terrified crowd pushed forward, however, until the gates burst outward and men and women were sent sprawling onto the platform. Others smashed the windows and crawled through the frames, lined with jagged bits of glass. The hands and faces of many men and women were cut. Their clothing was ripped and slashed. Women lost their hats in the scramble and dropped their purses, but in their terror none thought of anything except to escape from the cars.

Passengers in the four cars not in the station broke the gates and windows and clambered out onto the icy footpath beside the track. Because flames were shooting over this path alongside the train they feared to approach the station, and dozens fled back along the track, unable to leave it, but thinking only of getting away from the flames.

In Broadway and Marcy Avenue, below, twelve horses attached to wagons of the Dugan Brothers' bakery, on the corner, took fright at the spectacle and ran away in Broadway as far as Lorimer Street, half a mile away, before they were caught by the traffic policemen who were on duty at this trolley crossing, assisted by several pedestrians.

Policeman Brown of the Clymer Street Station saw the trouble from the street and telephoned at once to the power house to have the current shut off. Then he summoned the reserves.

Brown's command was obeyed instantly, and with the shutting off of the power the flames subsided. But the policemen had only begun to marshal the crowd past the cars to the platform when, for some reason which the police could not learn last night, the power was turned on again. Instantly the flames burst out anew, and men and women again rushed shrieking down the structure away from the cars. For three minutes this new display continued, and then again the power was shut down, remaining off this time until the reserves had got every one to the platform.

Ambulances were called from the Eastern District and Williamsburg Hospitals, but, though many persons were cut and bruised, none would go to a hospital. Dozens, however, went to the Clymer Street Police Station to complain they had lost purses, muffs, necklaces, and hats. Two patrol wagons were filled with personal belongings picked up in the deserted cars after the panic was over, and these were taken to the stations, where for the rest of the evening men and women sorted through the heap, selecting property that belonged to them.

MISS DULLES ENGAGED.

Daughter of Mrs. William Dulles to Wed Frederick Snare, Jr.

Mrs. William Dulles, who is spending the Winter at the Hotel Gotham, has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Edith Rutledge Dulles, to Frederick Snare, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Snare of 44 West Seventy-seventh Street.

Miss Dulles is the daughter of the late William Dulles and a granddaughter of the late Rev. John Welsh Dulles of Philadelphia.

Mr. Snare is associated with his father in the engineering firm of Snare & Triest. He is a member of Squadron A and of Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity of Columbia University.

No date has been set for the wedding.

WALTER E. DERBY DEAD.

Police Clerk for 33 Years Worried Over His Salary Being Cut.

Walter E. Derby, time clerk in the Police Department for thirty-three years, died on Sunday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Edith Robinson, in Quogue, L. I. Appointed in 1883, he had served under the various administrations since that time, and was one of the best-known men in the department.

Mr. Derby's death was caused by acute indigestion. He worried greatly over his salary being reduced from $2,000 to $1,440 a year by the Mayor's Standardization Committee. At that time he said that he felt that he had been humiliated, owing to his record for thirty-three years' faithful service. Mr. Derby lived at 49 West Twelfth Street.

GEN. BENJAMIN C. CARD DIES.

Civil War Veteran Succumbs in Washington in His 92d Year.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Brig. Gen. Benjamin Cozzens Card, U. S. A., retired, died at his home here today in his ninety-second year. At the beginning of the civil war he was appointed First Lieutenant of the Twelfth United States Infantry, of which he later became a Captain and Assistant Quartermaster. At the end of the war General Card was a Colonel and Quartermaster of Volunteers, and when he was retired in 1889 was a Lieutenant Colonel and Deputy Quartermaster General.

At the close of the civil war he received the brevet of Brigadier General "for faithful and meritorious services during the war." In 1904 General Card was breveted Colonel, retired.

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A Novel Skating Corset
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MATTHIAS PLUM DEAD.

Paper Merchant, Member of Old Newark Family, Stricken in South.

Matthias Plum, founder and President of Matthias Plum, Incorporated, printers, stationers, and paper merchants, of Clinton and Beaver Streets, Newark, is dead at the Pinehurst Inn, Somerville, S. C. Word of his death was received yesterday in Newark. Mr. Plum died suddenly of heart disease. He was 77 years old.

Mr. Plum left the home of his daughter, Mrs. George W. Downs, in Madison, N. J., Feb. 3 with a party of friends for the South to play golf. Mrs. Plum, who has been stopping at Clifton Springs, N. Y., was notified yesterday of her husband's death.

Mr. Plum was born in the old Plum homestead, at Washington and Plum Streets, Newark. The Plum family is one of the oldest families in Newark. The Plums are of Norman descent, and trace their lineage back to the eleventh century in Normandy and the twelfth century in England.

Besides Mrs. Downs, with whom he lived, Mr. Plum is survived by his wife and three sons, Matthias Plum, Jr., President of the Waverly Paper Box Company of Newark and Vice President of the United Box Board Company of New York; Stephen H. Plum, Vice President of Matthias Plum, Incorporated, and Secretary and Treasurer of the Humana Company, and William T. Plum, a Director of the Krueger Brewing Company and the Lyons Brewing Company of Newark.

The Rev. Dr. William H. De Hart.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Feb. 14.—The Rev. Dr. William H. De Hart, aged 79, a widely known minister of the Reformed Church and stated clerk of the General Synod since 1896, died at his home on Central Avenue today. He was born in New Brunswick and was graduated from Rutgers College in 1865 and from the New Brunswick Seminary in 1868. He had held the following pastorates: North and South Hampton, Penn., 1867-71; Knox Memorial Church, New York, 1871-77; Jamaica, L. I., 1877-87; First Bethlehem, Albany, N. Y., 1887-88; Raritan, N. J., 1888-1911.

Mrs. Clarence H. Cornell.

Mrs. Clarence H. Cornell, 72 years of age, died of pneumonia Sunday at her home, 157 West Seventy-eighth Street. Before her marriage she was Miss Elizabeth Noyes, daughter of the late Margaret Hibband and Clarke Noyes of St. Albans, Vt. Mrs. Cornell formerly lived in Jacksonville, Fla., for many years, but of late she had resided in New York City, her husband being connected with the United States Customs Service here. Besides her husband, Mrs. Cornell is survived by four children, Mrs. John E. Dockendorff, Miss Persis R. Cornell, and Noyes B. Cornell, all of New York, and Mrs. Harry F. Cary of Washington, D. C. The funeral of Mrs. Cornell, which will be private, will be from the residence of Mr. Dockendorff, Eldorado Apartments, Ninety-first Street and Central Park West, at 1:30 P. M. today, and the interment will be in Woodlawn Cemetery.

John D. Harley.

John D. Harley, for many years well known in theatrical circles as a manager, died yesterday at his home in Denver, Col. Mr. Harley was taken ill in Buffalo when he was there with Joseph Brooks's "Trilby" company, and went to his home in Denver. Mr. Harley was business manager for Daniel Frohman in the days of the old Lyceum Stock Company. Subsequently he was manager for Porter W. Tyler and James T. Powers, and was associated with Richard Harris and the Lieblers. He spent his Summers in Denver, where he had charge of the stock company at Elitch's Gardens. Mr. Harley was 53 years old. He is survived by his wife, a son, and a daughter. The funeral will be held tomorrow in Denver.

Vilhelm Hemmershoej, Artist.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 14. — Vilhelm Hemmershoej, one of the most prominent Danish artists, died yesterday. He was born in 1864.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN NICKINSON, for many years managing clerk of the grocery division of the Appraiser's Stores, died suddenly yesterday of heart disease a few minutes after reporting for work. He was 72 years old, and left a daughter who lives in Toronto. Mr. Nickinson entered the Customs Service in 1881, and was one of the oldest members of New York Lodge, 330, F. & A. M.

FRED H. CRAGG, a commission merchant in woodenware, and one of the most extensive dealers in buttons in Canada, died in Toronto, Can., on Sunday from Bright's disease. Mr. Cragg was born in England fifty-four years ago and was formerly a resident of Brooklyn. He left a wife and a brother, Samuel H. Cragg, a Brooklyn manufacturer.

ROBERT SMITH, a dealer in galvanized iron goods in Manhattan for thirty-two years, died on Sunday at his home, 1,057 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, aged 63 years.

Mrs. MARY P. HITCHCOCK, widow of Oscar Meneely Hitchcock, who was formerly an officer of the Morgan Steamship Line, died at her home, 427 Sixth Street, Brooklyn, on Sunday. Mrs. Hitchcock was one of the oldest residents of the Prospect Slope and for more than forty years was actively interested in the work of the All Saints' Protestant Episcopal Church.

CHARLES F. PRNST, 68 years old, for thirty-three years in the employ of the Brooklyn and New York Ferry Company and a member of Corner Stone Lodge, No. 367, F. and A. M., died from pneumonia on Sunday at his home, 1,274 Conselyea Street, Greenpoint. He left a wife.

Mrs. FLORENCE CLARK DUVINAGE, widow of Louis Duvinage, a contractor and engineer, died on last Saturday night at her home, 1,007 East Eighteenth Street, Flatbush. She was seventy-four years old.

AVERY B. WELLS, 59 years old, a retired policeman, died on Sunday at his home, 971 Madison Street, Brooklyn, from pneumonia.

Miss CATHERINE ANN LUTHER, a lifelong member of the Onslow Street Presbyterian Church and a teacher in the Sunday school, died on Sunday at her home, 552 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, aged 72 years.

ELIAS WOODWARD, a retired clothing manufacturer and a resident of Brooklyn for more than fifty years, died on Sunday at his home, 1,423 Seventy-third Street, in his eighty-sixth year. Mr. Woodward was one of the oldest members of the Throop Avenue Presbyterian Church, and is survived by a widow, two sons, Joseph H. and George J., and a daughter, Mrs. Jennie Allen.

Mrs. ANNIE M. BURSCH, wife of Friedrich Bursch, a real estate operator, died at her home, 936 Seventieth Street, Brooklyn, on Sunday in her eightieth year. Besides her husband she left four sons and a daughter.

JULIUS W. BUTTNER, 62 years old, a hardware merchant of Brooklyn and a member of Worth Lodge, No. 210, F. and A. M., and of the Brooklyn Eastern District Turn Verein, died at his home, 364 Lewis Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday. He is survived by his widow, a son, and three daughters.

JACOB SIMONS, a Deputy Sheriff of Kings County, one of the organizers of the Jefferson Democratic Club of the Fifth Assembly District, and long prominent in Democratic politics in his district, died suddenly on Sunday at his home, 908 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn. He was born fifty-nine years ago in London, England, but had lived most of his lifetime in Brooklyn. Mr. Simons left a widow, four daughters, and a son.

RICHARD W. DEWEY, for forty years a constable and court officer in the Hudson County Court House, died yesterday at his home, 821 Bloomfield Street, Hoboken, N. J., in his seventy-ninth year.

Mrs. JULIETTE R. CLAPP, widow of Edward T. Clapp, died yesterday at the home of her brother, Colonel Appleton D. Palmer, 55 Lenox Avenue, East Orange, N. J., after a recent operation.

DUNCAN WALKER, a resident of Plainfield, N. J., for forty-seven years, died at his home there yesterday in his ninety-third year.

JAMES N. FOSTER of 75 Bedford Place, Glen Brook, N. J., died suddenly yesterday on an Erie Railroad train, in his seventy-sixth year.

JOHN GERRENGER, a foreman in the factory of the Dixon Crucible Company, Jersey City, died suddenly yesterday at his home, 27 Laidlaw Avenue, in that place, in his fifty-ninth year.

HORATIO N. JUDAH, formerly Postmaster of Fort Richmond, S. I., died on Sunday at his home there in his seventy-ninth year. He was associated with the late Erastus Winan in the early eighties in the building of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad.

DANIEL YOUNG, a prominent business man of Denver, Col., died at his home there on Monday.

LOUIS NEUBERGER, founder of the Publicity Clock Company, died suddenly on Saturday at his home, 600 West 115th Street, in his sixty-fifth year.

Captain WILLIAM HAND a veteran of the civil war, and a prominent resident of Plainfield, N. J., died suddenly yesterday of heart disease while on a visit to Westfield. Captain Hand served in the Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers.

WILLIAM J. NICOLLS DEAD.

Civil and Mining Engineer and Author of Fiction Was 62.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14.—William Jasper Nicolls, an author and a widely known civil and mining engineer, dropped dead in the Art Club here today, in his sixty-third year. He had devoted many years to the study of coal mining and railroad construction, and had written extensively on both subjects.

Mr. Nicolls was born in Camden, N. J., and came of English stock, his grandfather being Lieut. Col. William Dann Nicolls of the Royal Artillery. He was educated in the Hill School at Pottstown, Penn., and in 1873 became Assistant Engineer of the Reading Railway. Two years later Mr. Nicolls became Chief Engineer of the Pennsylvania Steel Company, in 1880 receiving the appointment of Chief Engineer of the Long Island Railroad. Since 1882 he had been a mining and civil engineer in business for himself.

Mr. Nicolls was a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the

CLOSE MATCH IN NATIONAL INDOOR TENNIS—$25 TOP PRICE FOR WILLARD-MORAN FIGHT TICKETS

ERRATIC PLAYING IN TENNIS TOURNEY

Wylie C. Grant Hard Pressed to Win Three-Set Match with S. H. Voshell.

MANY FOOT FAULTS CALLED

Washburn Victor Over Goold—First Round in Doubles Championship Starts Today.

Erratic playing marked several of the matches in the singles event of the national indoor tennis championships at the Seventh Regiment Armory yesterday afternoon. When the tournament opened Saturday poor light handicapped the contestants, but yesterday, although there was no fault to find in this particular, the players did not show nearly as good form as on the opening day. Seven contestants have now won their way to the fourth round—Wylie C. Grant, George King, Alrick H. Man, Jr., R. Lindley Murray, Dr. A. W. Waite, Watson M. Washburn, and G. A. Walker, Jr.

One of the best matches yesterday was between Wylie C. Grant and S. Howard Voshell, the latter forcing Grant to three sets, all of which were closely contested. Grant finally won, 7—5, 5—7, 6—4. Neither of the men played as good tennis in the previous rounds, unsteady work being evident in every set. It was this unsteady play which deprived Voshell of an opportunity of defeating Grant. In the first set Grant broke through Voshell's service in the fifth game and made it 3—2, but Voshell returned in kind and evened matters. In the seventh game Voshell cast opportunity away. He served three double faults, and then lost the game through a foot fault.

In the next two games Voshell recovered somewhat and by taking both as love games made the score 5-4 in his favor. Grant made it 5-all, on his own service, and in the next game Voshell repeated his erratic performance of serving three double faults and losing on a foot fault. Grant had no difficulty in running it out on his own service.

This is the first match of the tournament in which foot faulting has been called and both players were frequent offenders. Voshell made most of his faults in the early games, while Grant reserved his for the latter stages of the match. It was on a foot fault that Grant lost the second set to Voshell.

Grant during the early games played to Voshell's backhand, which was weak, and scored a number of service aces. He kept pounding at Voshell's backhand until well along in the second set, when Voshell, due to the continual opportunity for practice which he was receiving, improved and began to play a pretty game. Then Grant changed his tactics and played to Voshell's forehand and again his strategy worked well.

Paul Goold gave Watson M. Washburn a hard match and furnished quite a surprise by taking the first set 6—2. It was getting dark in the armory when this match was played, and at first Washburn seemed under a handicap. This accounted in part for Goold winning in the first set. In the second set, under artificial light, Washburn played a stronger game and won at 6—1. The third set also found Washburn outplaying his opponent and this went to Washburn by 6—2.

The first real marathon match of the tournament was played between Robert Dolman and G. A. Walker, Jr., the latter winning after a long drawn out contest. In the first set Walker was defeated 17—15 after it seemed certain that he would run out the set at 6—3. With the score 5—3 in his favor and the last game 40-15, Dolman managed to pull up and eventually take the set at 17—15. It sapped the strength of both men and particularly of Dolman. He remarked to a friend during the second set that he was too tired to hit the ball. Walker won this set at 6—4 and the ext at 6—2.

In the match between Dr. A. W. Waite and A. S. Cragin, the former won 7—5, 2—6, 6—4. Cragin was leading at 4—2. It then went to 4—3 and 5—3 when Waite recovered and took four games in a row. The second set was easy for Cragin, and then Waite again played at top speed for the concluding set, which he won 6—4.

No matches will be played in the singles today, the floor being reserved for the opening round of the doubles, the draw for which was made yesterday. The best match scheduled will bring Dr. A. W. Waite and A. Eassford against Wylie C. Grant and G. C. Shafer. The summary:

Championship Singles.—Second Round—Paul Goold won from Ingo Hartmann by default; J. H. Steinkampf defeated J. L. Anderson, 6—1, 6—1.
Third Round—Wylie C. Grant defeated S. H. Voshell, 7—5, 5—7, 6—4; George King defeated G. O. Wagner, 6—6, 6—2; Dr. A. W. Waite defeated A. S. Cragin, 7—5, 2—6, 6—4; A. H. Man, Jr., defeated H. S. Parker, 11—9, 2—6, 9—7; G. A. Walker, Jr., defeated R. Dolman, 15—17, 6—4, 6—2; W. M. Washburn defeated Paul Goold, 2—6, 6—1, 6—2.
Championship Doubles, Second Round, Draw.
First Round Byes—B. Phillips and G. W. Faber vs. V. B. Ward and H. Voshell, W. D. Cunningham and George King vs. A. C. Postley and partner.
First Round—R. Tunis and H. H. Williams vs. King Smith and A. S. Cragin, E. Levisohn and partner vs. Otto Salm and G. Watson, L. G. Sivnon and partner vs. C. Chambers and Dwight, H. B. Haines and A. Von Bernuth vs. G. A. Walker and L. D. Root, G. Groesbeck and A. Behr vs. W. Washburn and A. Dabney, Dr. W. Rosenbaum and partner vs. C. A. Brown and G. Brinkerhoff, A. Bassford and Dr. A. W. Waite vs. W. G. Grant and G. C. Shafer, J. Anderson and F. Acker vs. C. J. Post, Jr., and G. O. Wagner.
Second Round, (First Round Byes.)—C. A. Sparks and H. S. Mellick vs. F. Goold and W. Botsford, E. H. Whitney and L. Beekman vs. G. Parks and J. M. Steinacher.
Consolation, Draw.—First Round—E. H. Hooker vs. V. B. Ward, R. B. Haines vs. J. S. Myrick, W. A. Gallon vs. H. Seymour, S. W. Merrihew vs. E. H. Whitney, Count O. Salm vs. Dr. J. Travell, C. M. Amerman vs. M. Johnson, H. B. Miller vs. C. F. Clarkson, D. Allen vs. A. G. Arguibau, C. A. Brown vs. C. Garland, F. C. Kallock vs. G. C. Shafer, C. A. Sparks vs. J. W. Fox, A. Von Bernuth vs. W. A. Cragin, G. Stadel vs. E. S. Peaslee, R. Tunis vs. H. A. Lamb, G. W. Faber vs. F. Mathews, G. S. Groesbeck vs. H. W. Robinson.
First Round—W. J. Gallon won from H. Seymour by default; C. A. Brown won from C. Garland by default; G. W. Faber defeated F. Mathews, 6—1, 6—2; E. H. Whitney defeated S. W. Merrihew, 6—1, 7—5.

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PENN RUNNERS FLUNK.

McHale and Boughton Lost to Freshman Track Team.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14.—Two of the best scholastic distance runners in the country, Ralph McHale, who wore the colors of the Central High School, and Charles Boughton of the Newark, N. J., Central High School, who was disqualified by the A. A. U., have flunked out of Pennsylvania and are lost to the red and blue freshman track team for this season.

McHale was one of the best middle distance men in the running game, and Boughton won many races in New York and New Jersey. He defeated McHale by a foot two years ago in the Middle States cross country championship in Fairmont Park.

With this pair of runners it was thought that Coach George Orton would give Coach Moakley's Cornell freshmen a good beating in the distance events when the two freshmen teams met at Franklin Field.

Boughton has gone to his home in Newark, and says he will forget running and enter the business world. McHale will remain in Philadelphia and plans to again enter Pennsylvania in the Fall.

Neither of the boys did much running last Fall for Coach Orton was anxious that they spend all their time on their books so that they would be eligible for the freshman sports in the Spring.

CHICAGO IN PENN RACES.

Dismond and Cornwell to Represent Midway Team in Spring Games.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14.—The University of Chicago entries for the one-mile relay championship and the sprint medley relay race in the University of Pennsylvania relay carnival to be held April 28 and 29 were received here today. Dismond and Cornwall, two of the members of the Western championship team, which made a new record at the conference meet last June, are included in the entries sent by Coach Stagg. Dismond, a colored runner, is the holder of the Western 440-yard college championship, which he won in 49 1-5 seconds. Clark, a freshman quarter-miler of last year; Swett, Angier, and Merrill are trying for the other two places.

Coach Stagg is expected to develop a fast quartet for the one-mile relay, but it is predicted that it will take better than 3 minutes 20 seconds to win the race this season. Pennsylvania was the victor last year in 3:18.

Chicago will also be represented in the special events. Fisher, who tied with James of Northwestern for the Western high jump championship, and Whiting, a teammate, will compete in that event.

HARVARD CREW CALL.

'Varsity Candidates Report to Coaches Herrick and Haines.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 14.—Captain D. Morgan of the Harvard University oarsmen called the 'Varsity candidates together at the Newell Boat Club this afternoon, a large squad reporting to start the indoor work under the direction of the new graduate coaches, R. F. Herrick and Bill Haines. The latter has come to Harvard from the Union Boat Club in Boston to succeed James Wray as the professional coach and adviser.

Captain Morgan has only two places to fill, Murray, at bow, and Harwood, at No. 4, being the only 'Varsity men graduated last Spring. Morgan rowed No. 2 last year, and his veterans are Stebbins, 3; Mittendorf, 5; Parsons, 6; Cabot, 7, and Lund, the 'Varsity stroke.

In addition to the big squad of 'Varsity men, Harvard will have more than seventy freshmen out for rowing.

BIG ROWING SQUAD.

Columbia Has 105 Candidates for Crew Positions.

The goal of 100 candidates for the crew at Columbia University was attained yesterday, when indoor rowing began to settle down to serious work. Light drilling began last week, but from now on the candidates will be expected to conform to fairly strict training regulations, and the time on the machines will be increased a little each afternoon.

Nine more oarsmen and two additional coxswains have registered, making a total of ninety-five rowers and ten coxswains. Because of the urgent appeals, and the new rowing conditions, a greater number of men from the upper classes have answered the call this year than before. Under a new system every man who reports regularly is assured of a seat in some crew this Spring and this has been an incentive to Seniors who heretofore have felt that a few weeks' work, and then notice of a cut in the squad, offered no inducement to rowing work. This year there will be no cuts in the squad. To provide for the large number of candidates, class crews will be selected, and, if necessary, shells representing the dormitories will be matched for a campus championship race which will be held on the Hudson late in the season.

COLUMBIA'S BIG ENTRY.

Blue and White Will Have Ninety-three Men in Intercollegiates.

Columbia will have ninety-three entries, the largest number of any college, in the indoor intercollegiates which will be held at Madison Square Garden March 4. This number is also the greatest ever entered by the Blue and White in any indoor track event. Captain A. Harvitt and his team mates will compete in eleven of the events, and in the medley, fourteen entry applications have been filed.

In the shot put event Columbia will have some of her best athletes, drafted from the football, basket ball, and crew squads. Among them are Captain-elect Jeff A. Healey of the 1916 football team; E. V. Littaur, football fullback and substitute centre on the basket ball team; H. J. Ritter, Captain of last year's freshman crew; A. B. Wilber, right tackle, and J. H. Brown, centre on the football team, and G. F. Orthey of the crew. Coach Bernie J. Wefers has also borrowed Buermeyer, Stover, Monroe, and Donoho from the football squad for some of the running events.

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Very Dark Mahogany. Value $6
It's Horseshide, the newest favorite.
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$25 HIGHEST PRICE FOR FIGHT TICKETS

Rickard and McCracken Expect to Clear $30,000 on Willard-Moran Bout.

Seats for Fight at Garden.

Total seating capacity	12,900
Total receipts	$145,500
Estimated expenses	115,500
Balance for promoters	30,000
1,400 seats at $25 each	$35,000
2,000 seats at $20 each	40,000
1,000 seats at $15 each	15,000
2,000 seats at $10 each	20,000
2,000 seats at $7 each	14,000
4,000 seats at $5 each	20,000
500 seats at $3 each	1,500
Total receipts	$145,500

Tex Rickard and Sam McCracken, promoters of the Willard-Moran ten-round bout to be held at Madison Square Garden on March 8, decided yesterday that the highest price for a single seat at the contest would be $25. The promoters figure on a seating capacity of 12,900, and the prices of the various seats were so arranged that the promoters figured that they would have a net balance of $30,000 if all the tickets were sold.

The prices of the seats will be $3, $5, $7, $10, $15, $20, and $25. There will be only 500 of the $3 pasteboards, 250 at each end of the Garden's top galleries. Rickard explained that the limiting of the price of seats at $25 was not because of the protest of Tom Jones, Willard's manager. When he first announced that the top prices would be $50 the promoter did not see his way clear to come out better than even on the big proposition.

The charts of seats were made yesterday and the scale of prices arranged as announced, so the promoters may make a large profit after all. There will be 1,400 of the $25 seats in the front row boxes about the ringside. Rickard said yesterday that these have all been asked for already. Judging from the demand for seats, the promoters predict that the Garden will be sold out long before the bout takes place.

The promoters realize that it is going to be a difficult task to keep the pasteboards out of the hands of the speculators. Several ticket agencies have made demands for tickets, but Rickard has positively refused to permit the agencies to distribute them unless they do it on the same basis that theatre tickets are disposed of, on an advance of fifty cents a ticket.

As the agencies realize that they can get a price far in excess of this, they are holding out for the privilege of disposing of them at their own prices, to be regulated by the demand. The bout will attract a number of fight fans from all over the country, so the speculators think they can reap a harvest by holding back a number of tickets for the out-of-town contingent.

The expenses of the bout are going to be unusually heavy. The purse and bonuses offered the boxers amount to $77,500 alone. The State tax on the bout will reach more than $10,000, while the large number of complimentary seats which will be taken from the total number of 12,900 will mean a loss of more than $10,000. Rickard figures that these items, with incidental expenses added, will bring the expenses of the bout up to at least $115,500. It was on account of seeing such a great expense in store that Rickard and McCracken hesitated about charging less than $50 for seats in the ringside boxes.

Willard's manager, Tom Jones, had a telephone conversation with Willard yesterday, but the champion stated that he did not think he would leave Chicago until some time today. Jones asked Willard how he felt and the champion stated that he would be in good enough shape to box Moran within a few days. He told his manager that the two weeks in the gymnasium of the Chicago A. A. had put him into fine condition, and that he is not as heavy as some persons think he is.

Jones assured his champion that if he was not in condition he did not want him to venture into the ring, and that he would ask for a postponement rather than run any risk. Willard assured Jones that no postponement would be necessary and that he would arrive in New York not later than tomorrow.

Willard had light exercise in the Chicago A. A. gymnasium on Saturday, and on Sunday he boxed a few rounds with his sparring parner, Walter Monahan of California.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—Jess Willard, owing to a cold, remained at home today. He did no training work.

DOUBTS LEONARD'S PUNCH.

O'Brien Asserts Benny Used Hard Bandages in Boxing Bouts.

A complaint was filed with the State Athletic Commission yesterday against Benny Leonard, the promising Harlem lightweight, who is managed by Billy Gibson of the Bronx. Leonard is charged with using adhesive bandages of such a hard substance around his knuckles that it has been an easy matter for him to knock his opponents out. Leonard recently scored knockouts against Joe Mandot and Phil Bloom, two of the most rugged boxers among the lightweights.

The charge was made by the manager of Shamus O'Brien, who boxed Leonard in Syracuse last week. Chairman Wenck was told by O'Brien's manager that he had watched Leonard closely in his recent bouts. The manager says that he demanded an examination of Leonard's hands, and discovered under the soft bandages about the hands rolls of adhesive plaster, which made the hands as hard as a rock.

When the bandages were removed, the manager further alleges, O'Brien twice sent Leonard to the floor. After reviewing the charges, Chairman Wenck sent a summons to Billy Gibson, Leonard's manager, to appear before the commission and answer the charges.

Referee Stops Touhey-Maher Bout.

Four ten-round bouts featured the boxing exhibition at the Olympic A. C. last night. All but one went the limit, and in this Tommy Touhey of Paterson defeated Frankie Maher. Touhey had the better of the bout, but Maher fought back gamely for five rounds, when the referee stopped the contest. Farmer Sullivan scored a victory over Willie Adams, and Abe Freidman, a former amateur champion, outpointed Willie Astey. In the first bout of the evening Eddie Clifford outpointed Paddy Burns.

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AMATEUR FANCY SKATING.

Leonore Chanaud Most Skillful in Competition at the Hippodrome.

The amateur fancy skating competition at the New York Hippodrome got under way yesterday after the matinée performance when little Leonore Chanaud, clad in a crimson skating costume, edged with white fur like a Santa Claus robe, advanced to the centre of the rink on the large stage and turned a dainty outer edge circle on her right foot. With five other girls and one lonesome boy she was entered in the class for boys and girls under 16 years of age. The contest called for an exhibition by each contestant on outer and inner edge circles, figure 8's, and long spirals, judged for points according to the correctness of the tracing, the carriage of the body, the size of the tracing, and the excellence in the triple repetition of the figure.

Little Miss Chanaud led the contestants in point of form until Miss May Judels, a diminutive performer in a broad check dress, drew the applause of the audience, the judges, the other contestants, and all the girl skaters from the Hippodrome chorus, who were occupying mountain tops and sitting on glaciers on the rear of the stage. The other contestants—Ruth A. Nussbaum, Barbara Brokaw, Susan Seligman, and Florence Mayer—displayed surprising form for such youthful skaters, but Miss Chanaud and Miss Judels topped the list. Three minutes of free skating to music was allowed to each contestant, and in this period Miss Chanaud flashed a brilliant exhibition of waltzing on the tips of her glittering skates. Miss Judels more than held her own, however, and the judges awarded her the prize. Charges of professionalism were entered against Miss Chanaud on the grounds that she had received money for skating exhibitions, but the result would have been unchanged in any event.

The little boy in the competition was very lonely and nervous and he looked the part. He shook so with stage fright that he could hardly stand on his skates, and although his brown sweater and his gray knickerbockers came in unexpected contact with the ice on more than one occasion he pluckily continued to the end, winning great applause for his grit and a silver cup for his efforts, as he was the only entrant in his class.

In the special figure skating for the Plaza Cup there were eight entries—M. Horn, W. Fitzmaurice, W. Penders, L. C. Howard, G. N. Lynes, I. Shifter, M. E. Naughton, and H. F. Linder. The event was won by M. E. Naughton, who showed his skill as a designer by working a tracing of four blacksmith's anvils into a Maltese cross. The contest will be continued this afternoon with events for both men and women in figure skating.

INTERNATIONAL SOCCER.

Swedish Team May Come Here to Play Match Next Summer.

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 14, (via London.)—The Swedish Football Association has invited the American Football Association to play a match in Sweden next Summer. If this is impossible, a Swedish football team will go to the United States, accompanied by an athletic team.

Ira Nelson Morris, the American Minister to Sweden, in a statement in the Stockholm newspapers, expressed enthusiasm over the prospects of an athletic meeting between teams of Sweden and the United States.

NOTES OF THE BOXERS.

Sam Langford, who will box Sam Mosea at Madison Square Garden on Thursday night, will appear, with his manager, Joe Woodman, before the State Athletic Commission when he arrives in this city today, and ask that the ban on mixed bouts be removed. Woodman threatens to take court action to test the legality of the rule if the commission acts unfavorably upon the request. The question of mixed bouts has been before the commission for some time, but the decision has been held up, although the commission considered the matter at a meeting in Albany two weeks ago. Chairman Wenck favors rescinding the rule.

Ted Lewis of England and Jack Britton will settle the much-disputed question of supremacy at the Broadway Sporting Club in Brooklyn tonight. As both men are fast boxers, the bout should furnish a welterweight contest worth seeing. The boxers have met several times before, and there has always been a difference of opinion as to the winner. In their recent bout in Buffalo, Britton was not in the best of condition, but he has trained for this engagement, and expects to give the versatile Lewis a strong argument.

In the main bout at the Pioneer A. C. tomorrow night, Wild Burt Kenny, the Bronx heavyweight, has been substituted for Tom Cowler in the bout with Bartley Madden. Kenny was matched yesterday to box six rounds with George Chip in Pittsburgh on Feb. 22.

Charley White, the Chicago lightweight, will make his first appearance in a Brooklyn ring next Thursday night, Feb. 24, against Harry Pierce, the Brooklyn boxer, who has been developing fast this season. Pierce is being coached by Jim Savage, who was in Jess Willard's camp at Havana. This is the first chance Pierce has had against any of the top-notch lightweights, and he expects to make the most of the opportunity.

Freddie Welsh, the lightweight champion of the world, through his manager, Harry Pollok, yesterday refused an offer of $10,000 from Promoter Dominick Tortorich of New Orleans for a championship open-air battle with the winner of the Dundee-Mandot bout. Welsh and his manager rejected the offer, as Welsh's next championship battle has practically been promised to Charley White of Chicago, and Pollok is now waiting until some city offers a suitable purse for the fight.

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SIX-DAY BICYCLE RIDERS SUSPENDED

All Contestants in Chicago Race Placed Under Ban of National Association.

The National Cycling Association, carrying out its threat made some time ago, has suspended all the bicycle riders who competed in the six-day race at Chicago recently, and all amateurs who competed in the preliminary events at the Coliseum, which were promoted by Packey McFarland and his associates. Chairman Richard F. Kelsey announced that the following persons were officially suspended by the N. C. A.:

Professionals—Alfred T. Goullet, Iver Lawson, Francesco Verri, Percy Lawrence, Jacob Magin, Reginald McNamara, Robert Spears, George Cameron, Harry Kaiser, Martin Ryan, Lloyd Thomas, Vincenzo Madonna, Ernest Ohrt, Gus Wohlrab, Joseph G. Kopsky, Charles Piercey, Frank Cavanagh, Peter Drobach, Frank Corry, Thomas Smith, William Coburn, Norman Anderson, Ned Young, Thomas Grimm, Rudolph Ruddi-Russe, William Hanley, and Edward Madden.

Amateurs—Fred Samlow, Ernest Kockler, Andrew Anderson, William Kell, Bert Nelson, Rene Neirynck, Dino Baldacci, C. Stunkle, Bert Williamson, Ralph Schepens, Olaf Lodel, Julius Braeckelere, R. Van der Pelt, Herman Hoffman, Charles Minetti, Ferdinand Vinch, Cyril A. White, William Anderson, Paul Kell, Tony Spickel, Egisto Divini, Mayor Olson, Leon Gillo, and Egisto Tagnarelli, all of Chicago, and Lloyd Gundaker of Newark.

Entry blanks have been sent out for the first race meet of the season at the Newark Velodrome, which is scheduled for April 2. There are eight numbers on the program, with prizes totaling $1,040 for the professionals in five races, and the value of $153 for the amateurs.

INTERCITY DOG SHOW.

Philadelphians Invited to Bring Boston Terriers Here March 13.

It was decided at the monthly meeting of the Boston Terrier Club of New York, held last night at the Hotel Gregorian, to invite the members of the Philadelphia Boston Terrier Club in a body to attend the next regular meeting, and to show their dogs against those of New York. President Richey suggested that it be an intercity contest, the five or ten best dogs in each club being pitted against each other. The match will be held at the Hotel Gregorian on March 13. Mr. Foster of the Quaker City Club has been selected as judge.

President D. P. Richey proposed an amendment to the ruling in all three-point shows, in an effort to protect the larger breeders against those who own and breed dogs which are little known. He suggested that there should be no winners' classes at three-point exhibitions, unless there were five or more dogs of the same sex competing, and that a dog must compete with five dogs of the same sex before it could be eligible to enter a winners' class.

The treasurer's report showed the club to be on a sound financial basis, the present balance in the bank being larger than any other in the last five years. Two new members were elected to membership.

Terse News of Sports in Town and Out

Marshall Challenges Capablanca.

Frank J. Marshall, chess champion of the United States, has issued a challenge to José R. Capablanca, champion of Cuba, for a chess match for the Pan-American championship. One of the conditions of the challenge is that half of the series of games must be played in the United States, and the remainder in Cuba. The number of games to be played is not specified in the challenge, nor is any time fixed for holding the match.

Fordham Track Captain Injured.

Bob McLoughlan, Captain of the Fordham track team, will have to undergo an operation as a result of an injury he received in practice last week. McLoughlan snapped a bone in his left leg last week when he fell in the gymnasium.

Change in Baseball Practice Schedule.

Baseball practice, which was to have started yesterday at Fordham, was postponed until today. It was planned to hold the drills on every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, but after it was announced that these days conflict with the study sessions of the candidates from the Law and Medical Schools, Coach Lush decided to change the practice to Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Club Match for Boston Terriers.

The tenth club match of the Boston Terrier Breeders' Association will be held at Reisenweber's tomorrow night.

Peddie School Still Undefeated.

Peddie Institute basket ball team on Saturday night defeated the St. Joseph's College five, 32 to 25. Peddie has not lost this season, and on Saturday will play George School for the New Jersey preparatory school championship.

Chappell to Go to Cleveland.

Outfielder Larry Chappell of the White Sox will be sent to the Cleveland American League team within the week. The sending of the player to Cleveland by President Comiskey of the White Sox is said to be his final payment for Joe Jackson, purchased last Summer from the Cleveland owners.

Phillies Release Beals Becker.

President William F. Baker of the Philadelphia National League baseball club has given Beals Becker, utility outfielder, his unconditional release.

Kansas City Buys Catcher Berry.

The Kansas City American Association club has purchased Claude Berry, a catcher from the Pittsburgh Federal League club.

Collins Oakland Golf Pro.

Willie Collins, for many years the professional at the Oakland links, Bayside, L. I., has been appointed to a similar position at the Knickerbocker Country Club, Tenafly, N. J. The Knickerbocker course was designed by Donald Ross. Nine holes were in use last Summer, and the full eighteen-hole circuit was ready for play late in the Fall. It is a popular and difficult course, and the membership has reached such a total that an addition to the clubhouse has already been planned.

Beecher-Saylor Bout.

The twelve-round bout scheduled between Willie Beecher of New York and Milburn Saylor of Indianapolis for Columbus, Ohio, last night, was called off at the request of Joe Greenbaum, Beecher's manager. A message from Greenbaum to the Columbus Boxing Commission said blood poisoning had developed in a wound in Beecher's lip, and he would be unable to keep his engagement.

Clubmen in Hockey for Charity.

As a feature of the benefit for the Belgian Relief Fund at St. Nicholas Rink on Feb. 23, the Union and Knickerbocker clubs will play their annual hockey game with teams which are composed of several former college players. In the Union Club's lineup will be Clarence C. Pell, George B. Wagstaff, and Bernon S. Prentice, all former Harvard players, and Victor Onativia, Samuel Wagstaff, Addison Cammack and Reginald Reeves, Jr. The Knickerbocker Club's lineup will include Harrison Tweed, Cortlandt Moss, Devereux Milburn, Robert Morgan, Carey Morgan, Maurice Roche and G. Mifflin Wharton. The Union Club seven has won the last three annual games played.

Lefty George Goes to Columbus.

Lefty George, a pitcher with the Cincinnati National League Club last season, has signed a Columbus American Association contract.

Tiger Five at Columbia Tonight.

Columbia's basket ball team will play its first league game with Princeton tonight in the Columbia gymnasium. H. S. Kornsand, guard for the last two years on the Blue and White team, will be unable to play against the Tigers, and Jeff Healey will probably take his place.

Nicholas Ineligible at Columbia.

Harry Fisher, coach of the Columbia basket ball team, announced last night that Nicholas, former captain of the St. John's College team, was ineligible to represent Columbia. Nicholas has been practicing with the Blue and White for several weeks.

Eighth Victory for De La Salle.

The basket ball team of De La Salle Institute won its eighth consecutive victory yesterday afternoon by defeating the All Hallows Institute five by a score of 20 to 5 on the De La Salle court.

Poor Shooting by Columbia.

Columbia University marksmen made a poor showing in the shoot last week against Iowa State College and netted only 905 points as compared with 982 made against Pennsylvania State College the previous week. J. F. Condon, a freshman, made the high single score of 194.

Columbia and Yale in Dual Swim.

The Columbia-Yale swimming meet Friday night will be one of the features of the Columbia junior week festivities. This meet will be the first league swim, at home, for the Blue and White.

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NEW ENGLAND BASEBALL LEAGUES TO MERGE

TEN-CLUB LEAGUE IN NEW ENGLAND

Five Massachusetts, Four Connecticut, and One Maine City in Merger Plan.

AUBURN, N. Y., Feb. 14.—The merger of New England League and Eastern Association baseball clubs, which has been under consideration for some time by a committee appointed by the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues, is allowed in a decision made public today by Secretary J. H. Farrell of the National Association.

The committee, consisting of Mr. Farrell, E. G. Barrow, President of the International League, and T. H. Murnane, President of the New England League, finds that the best interests of baseball will be conserved by allowing the merger.

Upon the conclusion of certain formalities, for which fifteen days are allowed, the order for a ten-club circuit becomes effective. The circuit comprises the Towns of Lowell, Lawrence, Worcester, Portland, and Lynn of the New England League, and Bridgeport, New Haven, Hartford, New London, and Springfield of the Eastern Association.

J. A. Zeller of Pittsfield is allowed $3,500 for the dissolution of his franchise, and President James H. O'Rourke of the Eastern Association is allowed $1,000 for expenses. The three retiring clubs of the New England League, Fitchburg, Lewiston, and Manchester, are taken care of under arrangements made by the New England League Clubs at a meeting held in Boston on Dec. 30, 1915.

By the arrangement Fitchburg will be financially reimbursed, the Lewiston Club is to become part owner of the Lynn Club and Manchester franchise members are to become interested in the Lowell franchise.

Chief opposition to the merger, the report recites, came from President J. H. O'Rourke of the Eastern Association, but satisfactory proofs that the association had a local organization in each city of its circuit were not presented to the committee.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 14.—James H. O'Rourke, President of the Eastern Baseball Association, made the following statement tonight concerning the decision to merge the New England and Eastern Leagues:

"I expected it. The report from Auburn merely covers the tracks of the merger men. The ruling ignores the principles of law, which are entirely in our favor, it ignores the laws and constitution of organized baseball and is based on mere statements. There is no justification for the decision. I shall consult with the Directors of the Eastern Association. We have the choice of an appeal to the National Board, the National Commission and to the law courts. It is up to the Directors of the Eastern Association."

OUT OF PHILADELPHIA CLUB.

Neither C. W. Murphy Nor C. P. Taft Owns Shares in Champions.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Feb. 14.—In an official statement made this afternoon, President William F. Baker of the Philadelphia National League Club said that neither Charles Webb Murphy of Chicago nor Charles P. Taft of Cincinnati had any financial interest in the club. The controlling ownership is held jointly by a syndicate of four—Fred T. Chandler, Colonel Thomas E. Murphy, both of this city; L. E. Ruch, and Mr. Baker of New York.

The holdings of these men give them the controlling interest of 65 per cent. Mr. Baker explained how the four present owners had obtained the club, and added that they had signed a four years' agreement last month whereby each agreed not to dispose of his stock in the club without the knowledge and consent of the others.

Girl Injured in Basket Ball.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., Feb. 14.—Miss Florence Nally, Captain and star forward of the Rutherford High School girls' team, was rendered unconscious for several minutes when she collided with Miss Dorothy Bigler, guard of the Hasbrouck Heights High School team, in their game on the Rutherford City Hall court this afternoon. Coach Van Atta of the Rutherford team then stopped the home girls from continuing play, asserting that the game was too rough. It was then forfeited to Hasbrouck Heights. The score stood 10 to 10.

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BASEBALL PEACE MEETING.

Committee to Close Up Affairs with Federal League.

The National Baseball Commission will meet at the Waldorf-Astoria on Thursday with John H. Farrell, Secretary of the National Association, and Edward G. Barrow, President of the International League, to make the final adjustment of the peace terms with the Federal League in relation to the minor leagues. The commission will try to make some compromise in the complicated situation in Baltimore, where the International League has flatly refused to come to any agreement with the Federal League club in that city.

When peace plans were arranged in Cincinnati, one of the terms provided for was a settlement of the baseball war in Baltimore as well as in other cities where the Federal League clashed with the International. The Internation League has gone ahead with its plans and has completely ignored the Baltimore and Buffalo Federals.

Baltimore can see nothing ahead but complete loss unless the International League at least consents to lease the Federal League park in that city. Jack Dunn, who owns the Baltimore franchise in the International League, has decided to build a new park. The commission hopes to effect some sort of compromise between the warring factions.

The claim of Charles H. Ebbets of the Brooklyn Club, as former owner of Newark of the International League, for $74,000 for money alleged to have been loaned that club, will also receive the attention of the commission. If the commission acts favorably upon the Ebbets claim, it is stated that former owners of International League clubs will put in claims for money lost when franchises in that league were declared forfeited. The International League believes that stockholders in franchises which have been forfeited have no claims on those clubs.

The final meeting of the Federal League has been called by President James A. Gilmore for Chicago on Saturday, when the remaining club owners will wind up their affairs and officially declare the league a thing of the past.

Some time ago six clubs, Chicago, Brooklyn, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Newark, and St. Louis, were asked to send their final assessments to the President, and all responded except Baltimore. The Kansas City and Buffalo franchises were forfeited to the league. It is understood that at Saturday's meeting Baltimore will refuse to meet any further assessment, so the other five clubs will share the burden of Baltimore's obligations.

PLAN TO BUY CARDINALS.

Realty Company Would Cut Up Ball Park Into Bungalow Sites.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 14.—The Weisels-Gerhart Realty Company, it was announced today by Henry R. Weisels, a member of the firm, has been negotiating for the purchase of the St. Louis Nationals by a local syndicate, and only $25,000 separates the present owners of the club from the would-be purchasers.

The new syndicate, if the deal goes through, will cut the playing field up into bungalow sites. Phil Ball, President of the St. Louis Americans, has agreed that all the National League games in St. Louis can be transferred to Sportsman Park.

Mr. Weisels said the negotiations started with a proposition by the syndicate to buy the real estate holdings of the club, for which $125,000 was offered. Mrs. Schuyler Britton, however, was unwilling to sell the real estate only, and the negotiations developed into a deal for the purchase of both the realty and the club. Mrs. Britton asked $400,000 for the club and its realty. The syndicate was willing to pay $375,000. There the negotiations stand today.

"The men in the syndicate," said Mr. Weisels, "are supported by enough money to buy a St. Louis baseball winner."

He would not disclose the names of the men in the syndicate. President Britton of the St. Louis Nationals and Mrs. Britton are in Cleveland.

PREDICT NEW RECORDS.

Best Swimmers of Country to Compete in Coast Championships.

The Olympic Club of San Francisco has been granted a sanction for all the aquatic championships of the Pacific Coast A. A. U. Association, and will hold them in the Sutro Bath on March 10. This site was chosen in preference to the club pool, because it has accommodations for more than 8,000 spectators. Water sports are popular in California, and the title meet promises to be the most brilliant of the season.

World's record performances are looked for in several events. William Coffman, a member of the Coast Championship Committee, writes that arrangements have been made to defray the traveling expenses of the leading swimmers of California, Oregon, Nevada, Washington, and Hawaii, and that most of them have signified their intention of competing.

Among the contestants, says Coffman, will be Duke Kahanamoku of Honolulu, the fastest sprinter of the day; George Cunha, also of Honolulu, joint holder with Kahanamoku of the world's 220-yard record; Ludy Langer of the Los Angeles A. C., who has to his credit the international records for 440 and 500 yards; Norman Ross of the Olympic Club, a dangerous rival to Kahanamoku at the century; Miss Dorothy Becker and Miss Frances Cowells, two of the speediest girl swimmers in America, and Louis Balbach of the Multnomah A. C., Portland, and J. H. Williams of the Los Angeles A. C., who have defeated the Eastern champions in fancy diving.

As a side show to the water carnival, the Olympic Club will stage, simultaneously, on a special platform, a set of athletic events, including amateur gymnastic, wrestling, and boxing contests.

Mahan Not to Coach in California.

BERKELEY, Cal., Feb. 14.—John A. Stroud, graduate manager of athletics at the University of California, said today that there was no truth in the report that Eddie Mahan, captain of Harvard's football eleven last Fall, had been engaged to coach California's backfield next season. Stroud said he met Mahan when he was in the East recently and that a number of the alumni had suggested that Mahan would be a good man to coach the backfield, but no steps had been taken to secure him nor were any contemplated.

Notre Dame Football Schedule.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Feb. 14.—Nine games have been scheduled by Coach Harper for next Fall's Notre Dame football team, according to announcement, as follows: Sept. 30, Case at Notre Dame; Oct. 7, Western Reserve at Oberlin; 14, Haskell at Notre Dame; 21, open; 28, Wabash at Notre Dame; Nov. 4, Army at West Point; 11, South Dakota at Sioux Falls; 18, Michigan Aggies at Lansing; 25, Alma at Notre Dame; 30, Nebraska at Lincoln. The Thanksgiving trip to Texas was dropped because of the length of time required for the journey.

Dolder Wins Title Race.

One championship event was decided at the games of the West Side Y. M. C. A. last night. In the half-mile event A. H. Dolder scored a victory, winning the title from S. W. Severins in a close race. The Salome event was one of the novelty features of the program and it occasioned much mirth among the big gathering of spectators. W. A. Weber finished first in this race. The summary:

20-Yard Dash, Scratch.—Won by S. W. Severins; J. Caldwell, second; W. A. Weber, third. Time—0:03 1-5.

300-Yard Handicap.—Won by H. Stalder, 6 yards; F. Donahue, 3 yards, second; W. A. Weber, scratch, third. Time—0:36 2-5.

880-Yard Championship.—Won by A. H. Dolder; S. W. Severins, second; E. H. Church, third. Time—2:06.

Salome Race.—Won by W. A. Weber; F. Donahue, second; S. W. Severins, third. Time—0:25 2-5.

WOMEN TO PLAY GOLF AT BALTUSROL

Metropolitan Championship to be Contested on Jersey Club's Links June 12 to 16.

Miss Marion Hollins, Secretary of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association, announced yesterday that at a meeting of the Executive Committee it was decided that the women's metropolitan golf championship would be played at Baltusrol, beginning Monday, June 12, and ending Friday, June 16. The announcement came in the nature of a surprise, for it has been the custom to hold this tournament prior to the championships of the Women's Eastern Golf Association and the metropolitan amateur championship for men. These last two events will be contested during the week ending June 10, the metropolitan amateur championship at Nassau and the women's Eastern championship at Boston, and, with the invitation tournaments usually held at this part of the season, the golf calendar will be more than well filled for June.

The selection of Baltusrol will be very popular among the women players, as this is their favorite course in the metropolitan district. There was a serious doubt at one time as to whether Baltusrol would be available for the event, as the Short Hills Club had made application for the women's national championship at the Chicago meeting of the U. S. G. A., and had been rejected. The Directors of the club felt that they did not wish to risk a repetition of such an occurrence, but they let it be known at the meeting of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association that if the women requested the use of the course it would willingly be granted. The last tournament was held at Sleepy Hollow in May, where Miss Lillian B. Hyde won the title for the fourth time.

Mrs. C. H. Connor, Apawamis; Mrs. M. H. Frayne, Dunwoodie, and Mrs. F. E. Donohoe, Montclair, were appointed to the Handicap Committee by Mrs. Donohoe.

MISS HYDE GOLF LEADER.

Metropolitan Champion Medalist in Women's Florida Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 14.—The women's Florida golf championship tournament opened at the Palm Beach Golf Club today with a field containing some excellent players, notably the Metropolitan and Western champions, Miss Lillian B. Hyde and Miss Elane Rosenthal, and Mrs. Edwin H. Fitler of the Merion Cricket Club. These three came in true to form in the order mentioned, Miss Hyde being the medalist and the cards running 84, 85, and 87 respectively. A possible "dark horse" was discovered in Miss Dorothy Hancock, Austin Country Club, who, although she went out none too well in 49, came home with a 46 that beat the medalist and tied the runner-up for the lowest inward journey. Her putting and approaching were excellent and she was at a great disadvantage as compared with the other two, inasmuch as her driving did not carry far. Miss Hyde was not quite up to her mark. She holds the record of 75 for the course, but began play after a long and tiring ride here. Mrs. Fitler went out as well as any one in 37, but her return trip put her in third place. The summary:

First Division.—Miss Lillian B. Hyde, South Shore, 84; Miss Elane Rosenthal, Ravisloe, 85; Mrs. Edwin H. Fitler, Merion, 87; Mrs. A. S. Rossin, Century, 93; Miss Louise Witherbee, Port Henry, 93; Mrs. Henry Carnegie Phipps, Piping Rock, 93; Miss Caroline Kohl, Oconomowoc, 94; Miss Dorothy Hancock, Austin C. C., 95; Mrs. L. Grumbach, Century, 96; Miss Ethel Campbell, Philadelphia C. C., 97; Mrs. C. D. Smithers, Nassau, 97; Mrs. F. C. Letts, Cincinnati G. C., 97; Miss Claire Bird, Meadow Brook, 100; Mrs. James A. Hill, Piping Rock, 100; Mrs. Louis F. Stumer, Ravisloe, 102; Mrs. Vincent B. Hubbell, South Shore, 102.

Second Division.—Mrs. W. L. Hodgkins, Midlothian, 103; Mrs. William Seybert, Berkshire, 104; Mrs. A. W. Goodrich, Harbor Point, 104; Mrs. Vaughn C. Spalding, Onwentsia, 106; Miss Alice J. Connors, Buffalo, 106; Miss Evelyn Crimmins, Wee Burn, 107; Mrs. C. Welber, La Crosse, 107; Mrs. Frederick Lewisohn, Deal, 107; Mrs. Louise E. Stumer, Ravisloe, 107; Mrs. Alvin Sanders, Midlothian, 107; Mrs. S. C. Jones, Kanawah, 108; Miss E. Jones, Kanawah, 106; Mrs. John Rutherford, Tuxedo, 110; Mrs. M. A. Wolf, Norwood, 110; Miss Hilda Holmes, Wee Burn, 110; Mrs. Benjamin J. Rosenthal, Ravisloe, 112.

Kuhn Will Play with St. Nicholas.

When the St. Nicholas Skating Club hockey team lines up against the Hockey Club seven at St. Nicholas Rink tonight, the St. Nicks will have Wendell Kuhn, the former Princeton star, on their forward line. Kuhn was captain of the 1914 Princeton team and has been practicing with his former team mate, Hobey Baker, for some time. As Kuhn and Baker were developed under the same coaching system at Princeton, Manager Von Bernuth of the Santa Claus seven is sure the newcomer will strengthen the title holders. The Hockey Club team will make a strong effort to stop the winning streak of the St. Nicholas seven in tonight's game. It wasn't until their second round of last season's league games that the Hockey Club showed its real strength, and Coach Howard predicts that from now on the Hockey Club skaters will rank with the best in the league.

NEWS OF THE TURF.

Captain E. B. Cassatt of Philadelphia, who was in New York last week to attend the Jockey Club meeting, has had the misfortune of losing two of his 1915 foals. One was a chestnut son of Aeronaut and Neta, and the other a daughter of Aeronaut and Foothold. Captain Cassatt has ten thoroughbreds at his farm at Chester Brook, Penn., and they will be raced during the coming season. They are Flying Fairy, who has proved to be one of the best racing mares in the country; Trial by Jury, Spearhead, Garbage, Sun God, Buck Board, Dirigible, County Court, Odds and Ends, and Cachet. With the exception of Trial by Jury, who is a son of Fair Play, they are all sired by Aeronaut.

W. S. Vosburgh, the official handicapper of the Jockey Club, yesterday expressed the opinion that the coming season would be one of the greatest in the history of the American turf. "I look for some great contests between the home-bred horses and those from abroad," said Mr. Vosburgh. "And while there may be some really good imported horses here, I think we have some three and four-year-olds which will hold their own with any of them."

According to Registrar Rowe, over 250 thoroughbred horses from England and France will have arrived in New York before the Winter is over.

Harry Payne Whitney's undefeated filly, Regret, the only thoroughbred of her sex to win the Kentucky Derby in forty years, will make her first appearance in 1916 in Louisville, said James Rowe, her trainer. Rowe said yesterday that all the horses in his care at Brookdale, N. J., the Whitney stock farm, are wintering well.

Peter Fleming sailed yesterday for London with Foxhall P. Keene's racehorse, Puss in Boots, which will be raced in England this season. The filly will start in the Oaks, if it is run this year.

It has been tentatively decided that pari-mutuel machines will be installed at the Havre de Grace, Md., racetrack for the Spring meeting, which will begin about April 17.

VICTORY FOR N. Y. A. C.

Fencing Team Captures Junior Dueling Sword Championship.

Fencing luck favored the New York Athletic Club trio in the junior dueling sword championship tournament held under the auspices of the Amateur Fencers' League at the Fencers' Club of New York last night, and another title was won by the Mercury Foot organization. Three straight victories were credited to the New York A. C. team, and in each instance the count was unusually close.

In succession the Mercury Foot squad disposed of the New York Turn Verein, the Bridgeport Young Men's Christian Association, and the Fencers' Club of New York.

A questionable decision in the deciding bout of the series with the Bridgeport team enabled the New York A. C. team to triumph by five bouts to four. The same count was recorded in the series between the Mercury Footers and the New York Turn Verein, and in this meeting the verdict of the judges twice went to New York A. C. men against the opinion of some of the spectators.

Five teams started in the competition, Yale University, Bridgeport Y. M. C. A., New York Turn Verein, Fencers' Club of New York, and the New York A. C. The collegians were eliminated in the opening round by the Fencers' Club representatives, by five bouts to two.

The competing teams were: New York A. C., W. C. Gottshalk, Ray W. Dutcher and H. Van Buskirk. Fencers' Club of New York, Paul Meylan, L. W. Schoonmaker and F. B. Culver. Yale University, H. W. Ruhl, M. J. Baker and F. F. Curtis. Bridgeport Y. M. C. A., Robert Gresson, Louis Kotchiss and P. F. Willimore. New York Turn Verein, Dr. S. Brantato, George Reimherr, Jr., and John Allaire. The summary:

Yale vs. Fencers Club.—P. Meylan, Fencers Club, defeated Curtis, Barker, and Ruhl; L. M. Schoonmaker, Fencers Club, defeated Barker and Ruhl; F. F. Curtis, Yale, defeated Culver; H. W. Ruhl, Yale, defeated Culver. Score—Fencers Club, 5; Yale, 2.

New York Athletic Club vs. New York Turn Verein.—R. W. Dutcher, New York A. C., defeated Brancato, Reimherr, and Allaire; W. C. Gottshalk, New York A. C., defeated Brancato and Allaire; George Reimherr, Jr., New York Turn Verein, defeated Gottshalk and Van Buskirk; Dr. S. Brancato, Turn Verein, defeated Van Buskirk. Score—New York A. C., 5; New York Turn Verein, 4.

Bridgeport Y. M. C. A. vs. New York A. C.—H. Van Buskirk, New York A. C., defeated Gresson and Kotchiss and fenced double touch with Willimore; R. W. Dutcher, New York A. C., defeated Gresson and fenced double touch with Kotchiss; R. Gresson, Bridgeport Y. M. C. A., defeated Gottshalk; P. F. Willimore, Bridgeport Y. M. C. A., defeated Gottshalk. Score—New York A. C., 5; Bridgeport Y. M. C. A., 4.

New York A. C. vs. Fencers Club.—W. C. Gottshalk, New York A. C., defeated Meylan, Schoonmaker, and Culver; R. W. Dutcher, New York A. C., defeated Meylan; H. Van Buskirk, New York A. C., defeated Culver; P. Meylan, Fencers Club, defeated Van Buskirk; L. Schoonmaker, Fencers Club, defeated Dutcher and Van Buskirk. Score—New York A. C., 5; Fencers Club, 3.

To Clear Ice of Snow for Skating.

If the snow can be cleared from Van Cortlandt Park lake there will probably be skating there today. The measurements taken yesterday disclosed the fact that the ice along the edge was five inches or more thick, which is the minimum thickness at which the Park Department opens the lake for skating. A start was made at clearing off the snow around the edges yesterday, and although only a small strip was cleared and skating was not allowed officially, the skaters who had journeyed to the park could not be kept off the ice. Investigation showed that under the coating of snow there is the finest sheet of ice of the season.

Ozanam Athletic Meet Saturday.

The annual indoor athletic meet of the Ozanam Association will be held at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, next Saturday night. There will be short races for the small boys, and relay and medley races for the larger ones; two events for the Catholic Athletic League; a novice walk, open to all registered amateurs; a quarter-mile race, bicycle races, and a special 1,000-yard race.

PETER THE GREAT SOLD.

S. R. Fletcher Buys Famous Stallion from W. E. D. Stokes for $50,000.

The most important sale of recent years in the harness horse world was consummated recently when Greeley Winnings, representing S. R. Fletcher of Indianapolis, purchased from W. E. D. Stokes of New York the famous sire Peter the Great, 2:07¼. The price paid was $50,000. This is the highest price paid for a harness horse since the world's champion The Harvester, 2:01, was sold several years ago to C. K. G. Billings.

Peter the Great is now at Patchen Wilkes farm near Lexington, Ky., and probably will remain in Kentucky the coming season.

Peter the Great is conceded to be the greatest living harness horse sire, having sired such sensational performers as Peter Volo, 2:02, world champion at two, three, and four years; Peter Scott, 2:05¼, champion money winner of the past season; Margaret Druien, 2:03¾, and the Futurity winners, Grace, 2:04¾; Czareona, 2:07¼; Volga, 2:07¾, and Miss Stokes, 2:08¾.

Among the younger trotters sired by Peter the Great are Peter Mac, the great trotting stallion, owned by Captain David Shaw of Cleveland. Peter Mac is expected to win a majority of the big stakes on the Grand Circuit this year.

Peter the Great won the Kentucky Futurity in 1898. He is now 21 years of age.

Tinker Buys a Ball Club.

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 14.—Joe Tinker, manager of the Chicago National League baseball team, and Peoria fans came to an agreement whereby Tinker will take charge of the local Three I League team, in addition to his major league activities.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Strathtay, at Marseilles, Feb. 10.
SS Ile de la Reunion, at Marseilles, Feb. 10.
SS Frogner, at Rosbjerg, Feb. 11.
SS Virginia, at Kirkwall, Feb. 12.
SS Dramonsfjord, at London, Feb. 9.
SS Anglo-Californian, at Liverpool, Feb. 14.
SS Evangeline, at Bermuda, Feb. 14.
SS Quebra, at Liverpool, Feb. 12.
SS Ros, at Stockholm, Feb. 12.
SS North Britain, at Cork, Feb. 13.
SS Pastores, at Colon, Feb. 14.
SS Maresfield, at Birkenhead, Feb. 13.

Sailed.

SS Nieuw Amsterdam, from Falmouth, Feb. 14.
SS Maartensdyk, from Coronel, Feb. 14.
SS Toddard Maru, from Port Natal, Feb. 10.
SS La Drome, from Bordeaux, Feb. 8.
SS Basse Terre, from Bordeaux, Feb. 6.
SS Ranvick, from Rotterdam, Feb. 10.
SS Sif, from Shields, Feb. 11.
SS Onega, from Newport, Feb. 12.
SS Lackawanna, from Sunderland, Feb. 12.
SS Lafayette, from Bordeaux, Feb. 12.
SS Acre, from Pernambuco, Dec. 11.
SS Industry, from Newport, Feb. 12.

Passed.

SS Texel, New York for Rotterdam, passed Malta.
SS Pathan, New York for Hull, passed Dungeness.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Feb. 19, SS St. Paul.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Feb. 19, SS Espagne.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. Feb. 19, SS Cretic.
Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. March 2, SS Ioannina.
Liberia—No sailing at present.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Feb. 17, SS Oscar II.
Norway—Close at 9 A. M. Feb. 17, SS Oscar II., and at 8:30 A. M. Feb. 19, SS Bergensfjord.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Feb. 15, SS Taormina, and at 9:30 A. M. Feb. 18, SS San Giovanni.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..6:51 | Sun sets..5:30 | Moon sets..4:54

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	4:55	5:26	4:33	11:31
Governors Island	5:46	6:11	12:00	12:14
Hell Gate	7:52	8:17	1:08	1:55

Arrived—Monday, Feb. 14.

SS Bergensfjord, Bergen, Feb. 2.
SS Kroonland, London, Jan. 30.
SS Margarita, Oran, Jan. 28.
SS Mexico, Havana, Feb. 10.
SS Murillo, Manchester, Jan. 21.
SS Tiverton, Hull, Jan. 10.
SS Zent, Matanzas, Feb. 9.
SS Carolina, San Juan, Feb. 9.
SS Southerndown, Bordeaux, Jan. 14.
SS San Juan, San Juan, Feb. 8.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda, Feb. 13.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah, Feb. 11.
SS Comus, New Orleans, Feb. 10.
SS El Mundo, Galveston, Feb. 8.
SS Mjllinocket, Stockton, Feb. 13.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville, Feb. 11.
SS Billiton, Hampton Roads, Feb. 13.
SS Northern, Havre, Jan. 26.
SS Delaware, Philadelphia, Feb. 13.
SS Mentor, Liverpool, Feb. 2.
SS Brinkburn, Oran, Jan. 29.
SS Upcerne, Marseilles.
SS Venezia, Brest.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*St. Paul	Liverpool	Feb.	5
*Espagne	Bordeaux	Feb.	6
Comanche	Liverpool	Jan.	24
Alphard	Rotterdam	Jan.	22
Chicago City	Swansea	Jan.	23
Muskegee	Copenhagen	Jan.	23
Giorgios	Oran	Jan.	20
Kentigern	London	Jan.	27
Pacific	Hull	Jan.	26
Appenine	London	Jan.	27
Sibiria	Gibraltar	Jan.	28
Oostdyk	Rotterdam	Jan.	28
Chorley	Havre	Jan.	26
Snowdonian	Naples	Jan.	26
Batsford	Liverpool	Jan.	28
Strathspey	Havre	Jan.	29
Herm	Seville	Jan.	23
Belford	Barry	Jan.	27
Norwegian	Liverpool	Jan.	29
Hindoo	Hull	Jan.	29
Satilla	Freeport	Feb.	7
Havana	Havana	Feb.	12
*Orduna	Liverpool	Feb.	8
Zaandyk	Rotterdam	Feb.	6
El Siglo	Galveston	Feb.	9

DUE TOMORROW.

Kronstadt	Manchester	Feb.	2
Panama	Cristobal	Feb.	10
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Feb.	13
El Sud	Galveston	Feb.	10

DUE THURSDAY.

Mentor	Liverpool	Feb.	2
Polynesia	Grimsby	Feb.	2
Strathleven	Havre	Feb.	1
Ares	Amsterdam	Feb.	1
Brinkburn	Oran	Jan.	27
Gregory	Para	Feb.	5
Almirante	Kingston	Feb.	12
Caracas	San Juan	Feb.	12
Manzanillo	Mexico	Feb.	9
Momus	New Orleans	Feb.	12
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	Feb.	14
City of Columbus	Savannah	Feb.	14
†Nieuw Amsterdam	Falmouth	Feb.	13

DUE FRIDAY.

*Finland	Liverpool	Feb.	9
†Frederik VIII	Christiansand	Feb.	9
Saldanha de Gama	Paris	Feb.	6
Lenape	Jacksonville	Feb.	16
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Feb.	16

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
*Taormina, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hesperides, Argentine	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
El Cid, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Santa Marta, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Zulia, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Chincha, Argentina	2:30 A.M.	5:00 A.M.
Pennsylvanian, Bahia	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Nicholas Cuneo, Haiti	2:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Galileo, Hull		12:00 M.
Paloma, Cardenas		12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Comal, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans		12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

*Adriatic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
†Oscar II., Christians'd	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Mexico, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Advance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Tapajoz, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Krooniand, London		12:00 M.
El Dia, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Bayamo, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Calypso, Haiti	12:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Seguranca, Rio Janeiro	3:00 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Fagersand, Cayenne	3:00 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Iroquois, S. Domingo	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

*St. Paul, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
†Bergensfjord, Bergen	9:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
*Espagne, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Metapan, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hubert, Para	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Vasari, Argentina	6:00 A.M.	9:30 A.M.
*Orduna, Liverpool		10:00 A.M.
Hindoo, Hull		12:00 M.
Comus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Tampa		1:00 P.M.
El Valle, Galveston		12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., FEB. 14.

SS St. Paul, Liverpool to New York, was 365 miles E. at 11:25 A. M.; due 15th, forenoon. American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Caracas, San Juan to New York, was 1,130 miles S. at 6 P. M. 13th.
SS Monterey, Vera Cruz to New York, was 140 miles W. of Progreso at 8 P. M. 13th.
SS Momus, New Orleans to New York, was 120 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Somerset, Tuxpam to New York, was 175 miles W. of Sand Key at noon.
SS Siberia, Naples to New York, was 200 miles from New York at noon.
SS Muskogee, Stockholm to New York, was 290 miles W. S. W. of Cape Race at 8 P. M.
SS Petrolite, Copenhagen to New York, was 430 miles E. of Cape Race at 8 P. M.
SS Lampasas, Mobile to New York, was 240 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS San Juan, San Juan to New York, was 116 miles S. at noon.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 95 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Norte, bound to New York, crossed Galveston Bar at 6:15 P. M.
SS El Siglo, Galveston to New York, was 193 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, was 145 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 6 P. M.
SS Nueces, Galveston to New York, was 313 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Rio Grande, Brunswick to New York, was 370 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 510 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Matsonia.....Feb. 18
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Sado Maru...Feb. 19
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and specially addressed mail for New Zealand, (via San Francisco)—Ventura.....Feb. 24
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via San Francisco)—Matai..Feb. 28
Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport....Mar. 1
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (specially addressed) (via Vancouver)—Niagara.....Mar. 11

FALL RIVER LINE TO BOSTON $3.00

Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., daily at 5:00 P. M. Music.

New London (Norwich) Line, Str. lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:00 P. M.

New Haven Line, Str. lv. Pier 28, E. R. ft. Catharine St., week days only, 2:00 P. M.; Pier 70, ft. E. 22d St., 2:15 P. M.

Bridgeport Line, week days only, str. lv. Pier 27, E. R., 11:00 A. M.; Pier 70, ft. E. 22d St., 11:15 A. M.

THE PU

PERSONALTY IN 1916 PUT AT $369,000,000

Shrinkage of $3,335,000,000 from Tax Board's Figures of Oct. 1 Last.

RATE UP 12 TO 17 POINTS

Controller Says If It Were Not for Direct State Tax Rates Would Be Same as Last Year.

The tentative assessed valuation on personal property for taxation purposes as given out by Controller Prendergast yesterday in round figures is $369,000,000. This is a gain over last year of $17,000,000 in round figures and a shrinkage from the first assessment of the Tax Commissioners when the tax books were opened on Oct. 1 last of $3,335,000,000 in round figures.

When the Tax Commissioners announced the enormous total of personal property valuations last October it was intimated at first that it was the result of a new policy on the part of the Mitchel administration, and the Mayor said that all tax dodgers, if detected, would be proceeded against strictly. Then came a denial that the stupendous total was the result of any new policy, and the Mayor said it was accomplished through "greater efficiency on the part of the tax officials" than had been shown in other years.

Admission finally came from the Tax Board that if it were able to produce a final assessment 10 per cent. larger than that of 1915 the new policy would have been justified. This year's assessment of $369,000,000 is a little less than 5 per cent. greater than the figures for 1915, $352,051,755.

A statement issued from Controller Prendergast's office yesterday, which gives the probable tax rate this year in the five boroughs, follows:

"Tentative figures on the 1916 tax rate were prepared by Controller Prendergast's accountants. Final calculations which will be the basis for action by the Board of Aldermen in fixing the tax rate are not expected to change materially the figures which the Controller announced.

"The distribution by boroughs is as follows, with a comparison with the 1915 rate:

	1916.	1915.
Manhattan	2.04	1.87
Bronx	2.10	1.94
Brooklyn	2.08	1.92
Queens	2.07	1.93
Richmond	2.14	2.24

"The Manhattan tax rate, despite the fact that the assessment on personal property fell far short of the total estimated early in the Fall, is less than was anticipated when the budget was passed. At that time it was thought probable that the tax rate for Manhattan would be about 2.10. All the boroughs show an increase from 12 to 17 points except Richmond, which has a decrease of 10 points owing to a reduction in the tax for special assessment and county purposes.

"If it were not for the direct State tax, which accounts for approximately 16.2 points of the tax, the rate would be approximately the same as last year. The Manhattan tax would be about 1.88, a slight increase over 1915. In all the other boroughs the rate would show a decrease, except in Brooklyn, where the rate would be precisely the same as last year.

"The tentative assessed valuation for personal property amounts to $369,000,000 as against $352,000,000 last year. This is an increase of $17,000,000.

"The tentative assessed valuation for real estate for 1916 is $8,205,000,000 as against $8,108,000,000 last year, an increase of $97,000,000."

NAMES SLADE IN REPORT.

Macfarlane Calls Attention of Court to Lawyer's Admissions.

Wallace Macfarlane, to whom had been assigned as special master the task of fixing the blame for the interlineations in the appeal papers of Frank D. Safford before the Circuit Court of Appeals, reported yesterday that he was unable to say who had made the additions, but he called attention to certain admissions of David Slade of Slade & Slade in the matter. Safford was convicted of perjury in identifying James W. Osborne as the man who had been with Rae Tanzer at a hotel in Plainfield, N. J.

After finding that certain objections, rulings, and exceptions had been inserted in the bill of exceptions after it had been filed with the court, and stating explicitly that he could not say who had made the interlineations, Mr. Macfarlane went on:

"I call attention, however, to the statements made by David Slade on the argument of the motions in the Circuit Court of Appeals and the District Court, in which he admits that he knew that these objections, rulings, and exceptions, which are the subject of this inquiry, were not in the official transcript of the minutes that he received from the stenographers who reported the trial, but that he and his brother, recollecting that such objections and rulings had been made and exceptions taken, inserted them in this copy of the minutes of the trial.

"Slade thus accepts a certain responsibility for the interlineations, which he appears to have made in his original copy of the minutes, of his own motion, without any notice to the United States Attorney."

Mr. Macfarlane denies positively that the interlineations were in the copy of the minutes left with Judge Hough. The matter will now come before Judge Learned Hand for action.

INDORSE JUDGE HOUGH.

Many Patent Attorneys Ask President to Promote Him.

The following petition signed by many patent lawyers of this city will be forwarded to Washington today:

The Hon. Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States:

Sir: We are patent lawyers, practicing chiefly in the Federal District and Appellate courts. Many second hands represent large patent holding interests whose property rights are constantly being brought before those tribunals. We and they feel a deep interest in the appointment of the Judges who must pass upon these rights.

We respectfully submit that appointment to the Circuit Court of Appeals should be by way of promotion from the bench of the District Courts, to the end that, on appeal, patent causes will be ruled upon by Judges experienced, by reason of their work in the trial courts, in this important department of the law.

In the instant case we strongly recommend, to fill the vacancy now existing in the Appellate Court for the Second Circuit, the appointment, by way of promotion, of the Hon. Charles M. Hough, who has most capably filled the position of District Judge in this district for the past ten years, and who would, we believe, for that reason, more adequately meet the requirements of the position than would an appointee from the bar without experience in the administration of the patent law.

Among the signers are Samuel Owen Edmonds, J. Edgar Bull, Edmund Wetmore, Oscar W. Jeffery, Harry G. Kimball, John C. Kerr, Thomas B. Kerr, Drury W. Cooper, J. Rich Hayward, William G. McKnight, Parker W. Page, Thomas J. Byrne, Hubert Howson, Alan N. Mann, Clarence D. Kerr, John Robert Taylor, Leonard H. Dyer, William H. Davis, Arba B. Marvin, Dean S. Edmonds, L. F. H. Betts, William Houston Kenyon, Alan D. Kenyon, Richard Eyre, A. Parker Smith, Henry D. Williams, Clifton V. Edwards, Lawrence K. Sager, Julian S. Wooster, Emerson R. Newell, Chester T. Neal, Harry E. Knight, Alfred W. Kiddle, Wylie C. Margeson, Alfred Wilkinson, Park Benjamin, Arthur C. Fraser, Henry M. Turk, C. J. Shoemaker, Philip, P. B. Philipp, William A. Redding, Nicholas M. Goodlett, William B. Greeley, Charles C. Gill, O. Ellery Edwards, Jr., Joseph L. Levy, T. Hart Anderson, Philip Farnsworth, Edwin J. Prindle, Warren H. Small, H. B. Brownell, John H. Hilliard, Charles Neave, and Dyer Smith.

BRAZILIAN CONDITIONS.

Consul Declares These Favorable for Trade Extension.

That South Americans are taking more interest in trade and other things connected with the United States than this country appears to be showing in South American affairs was the statement made yesterday by George H. Pickerell, American Consul at Para, Brazil, who is spending this week at the New York office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, in the Custom House.

"The people down in Brazil," said Mr. Pickerell, "are taking an immense amount of interest in everything North American, and they cannot understand why the people up here are not reciprocating to a greater degree. The feeling toward the United States is of the best, and the prospects, on account of the conditions brought about by the European war, were never more favorable for United States trade expansion than at this moment.

"There is a boom in the rubber business, and the outlook in this direction is of the best. When the war broke out rubber planters found they were unable to finance the moving of their crops. The prompt assistance of American and British banks saved them, and the planters were wise enough to see that an organization to met future crises was a necessity. As a result, they are preparing to meet the competition of Ceylon rubber which they foresee when the war is over. The restrictions on Ceylon importations and the advance in the price of rubber have brought them a belated but welcome prosperity."

The Consul said that American banking facilities in the Para district were imperative, and expressed gratification that the National City Bank is about to open a branch in Para. Credit conditions, he said, were good. He also was of the opinion that American capital could do a great deal in developing the cattle and meat industries of Brazil, as well as utilizing the immense forests of Brazil for the commercial production of various hardwoods. These, although not known, he declared were far superior to rosewood and mahogany.

Mr. Pickerell said there is a great future for North Brazil. With the aid of foreign capital, it would be possible to raise great crops of rice, cotton, and tobacco, although the people at the present time showed little interest in anything except rubber, since it was the easiest thing from which to obtain quick results.

TEA EXPERTS IN SESSION.

Inferior Grades, After Rejection Here, Find Markets Abroad.

The members of the United States Board of Tea Experts assembled yesterday at the Appraiser's Stores, and, after electing H. G. Woodworth of Boston Chairman and George F. Mitchell of Charleston, S. C., Secretary, began the testing of teas as a preliminary to the selection of the Government standards for imports for the twelve months following May 1. The members present besides the Chairman and the Secretary were J. J. McNamara, Brooklyn; Arthur T. Hellyer, Chicago; G. H. Wyman, St. Paul; E. R. Rogers, Tacoma, and George W. Caswell, San Francisco. The only change from last year in the personnel was the substitution of Mr. Caswell in place of C. B. Platt, also of San Francisco, who was unable to serve owing to illness.

As the board is now constituted there are three members from the importing trade, three from the jobbing and wholesale trade, and Supervising Tea Examiner Mitchell, who serves as the direct representative of the Government. Statistics prepared by Mr. Mitchell show that for the fiscal year ended June 30 last 0.99 per cent. of the tea importations were rejected by the examiners as being below the standard—0.22 per cent. for artificial color, and 0.77 per cent. on account of inferior quality. During the previous fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, the total rejections were 0.9 per cent., but the proportion was 0.7 per cent. for artificial color, and 0.2 per cent. for inferior quality. The increase in percentage of rejections for inferior quality for the fiscal year of 1915 was due, the Supervising Tea Examiner said, to an increased demand on the United States markets for low-grade teas by some of the countries at war.

The total amount of tea imported and examined last year was 95,306,854 pounds, against 92,180,460 pounds for the preceding fiscal year. During the last fiscal year 4,813,878 pounds of tea were exported, against 983,222 pounds in the year before.

COTTON MILLS ARE ACTIVE.

31,841,510 Spindles Last Month, Against 30,556,330 a Year Ago.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Cotton used during January amounted to 542,055 running bales, compared with 467,862 used during January last year, the Census Bureau today announced. Cotton used during the six months ending Jan. 31 was 3,074,654 running bales, compared with 2,589,880 during the same period the previous year.

Cotton on hand Jan. 31 was: In consuming establishments, 1,974,669 bales, against 1,516,443 a year ago, and in public storage and at compresses, 4,545,859 bales, against 4,665,346 a year ago. Cotton spindles active in January number 31,841,510, against 30,556,330 a year ago.

Cotton exported during January was 539,415 bales, against 1,372,183 a year ago, and for the six months 2,960,958, against 3,979,847 during the same period a year ago. Imports of cotton were 56,922 bales, against 39,229 a year ago, and for the six months 180,507 bales, against 1,876,133 a year ago.

Linters used during January were 95,409 bales, against 25,959 a year ago; on hand Jan. 31 in consuming establishments, 206,440, against 120,449 a year ago, and in public storage and at compresses, 163,513, against 93,780 a year ago. Linters used for the six months were 453,321 bales, against 161,634 during the same period a year ago.

Linters exported during January were 5,468 bales, against 24,012 bales in 1915, and during the six months 66,831, against 68,507 during the same period last year.

Should Price Shoes Higher.

The opportunity for increasing retail profits was never greater than it is now, according to a well-known local shoe man, because of the rising market for all of the raw materials. "Unless the retailer takes advantage of the situation," he says, "and advances his prices, he will, later on, find himself on the wrong side of the ledger. Every staple or good-looking shoe in his store is worth more today than it was last week or last month, and, knowing this to be a fact, is there any real reason why these goods should be sold at old prices? Owing to the scarcity of raw materials, shoes must continue to go up in price. Reliable manufacturers will not take orders unless they already have the leather bought. Tanners do not take orders even at the advanced prices, for they do not know when or at what price they will be able to get hides. Under these conditions it is easy to see that retail prices must advance; so why should they not be moved up on the stock that is owned at old purchase prices?"

BUSINESS NOTES.

A supplementary notice sent out by the wholesale department of W. & J. Sloane of this city cancels a "jobbers' basis" advance of 90 cents on plain amber velvet carpets manufactured by C. H. Masland & Sons, Philadelphia. The other advance announced on these goods, amounting to $1.05 on the wholesale list, stands.

A meeting of the notions buyers of the Dry Goods Alliance will be held today at 432 Fourth Avenue.

The accounts of the Globe Outlet Company, Waukegan, Ill., and the Boston Store, Bloomington, Ill., have been added to the list of the Munzer & Lyon Company, resident buyers, 303 Fifth Avenue.

Ben Levitman, formerly of Mirkin-Levitman, Inc., of this city, has become associated in the coat and suit business with Louis Fein, under the firm name of Levitman & Fein, with showrooms and offices at 33 to 39 West Thirty-fourth Street.

Barnet Mirkin has entered business on his own account at 123 West Twenty-first Street, handling pile fabric coats.

John Vavasour Noel, who is well-known in this city, has opened an office in the Colorado Building, Washington, as an adviser on Pan-American affairs. He will have a local office at 116 Nassau Street.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

CASH Jobber looking at Wash and Palm Beach suits and coats. 15 East 26th St., Room 1,911.

COATS.—White chinchilla; will place orders on snappy styles. Y 257 Times Annex.

COATS and SUITS.—Call with samples. 3d floor, 1,333 Broadway. Entrance on 36th St.

COATS, Suits, Dresses wanted for cash; large or small quantity. Call Gramercy 4390.

COATS AND SUITS.—Contractors bring own styles all week, 6th floor, 120 W. 20th.

CONTRACTORS WANTED on Spring suits and coats. J. Buchman, 202 5th Av.

CONTRACTORS for silk waists. Eagle Skirt Co., 37 West 20th St.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—Spot cash paid for cotton goods. H. M. Knopp, 438 B'way.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Open to buy large quantities for spot cash. Schwartz Bros., 39 West 19th St., today.

DRESSES, COATS, SUITS.—Open to buy jobs for spot cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

FRENCH LINENS.—Will buy any quantity for cash. Madison Square 562. 12th floor, 141 West 29th St.

GINGHAMS WANTED.—Stripes and checks; quantity no object; cash. Montgomery Ward & Co., 43 West 23d St.

JOBBER looking at linen and cotton dresses; orders given. 8th floor, 32 West 27th.

SKIRTS.—Jobber looking at white corduroy skirts. 10th floor, 14 West 30th St.

SUITS.—Looking at new samples all week. 28 West 25th St., second floor.

SUITS.—Jobber looking on snappy styles. Room 804, 27-35 West 24th.

TAFFETAS.—Open for crepe de chines and taffetas; all colors. R. Siegel & Son, 45 West 25th St.

WAISTS in Georgettes, crepe de chine or cottons. The Rosenbaum Company of Pittsburgh, Penn., will buy 10,000 for cash. Must be considerably below market price for sale purposes. Bring samples to New York office, A. Fanti, 120 West 32d St., Tuesday until 11 A. M.

WAISTS.—Jobber looking at waists wants smart, snappy styles silk and cotton waists. Call Tuesday and Wednesday, 10-12, 2-4, Room 1,103, 1,239 Broadway.

WAISTS, SKIRTS, MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.—Jobs wanted for cash; quantities no object. Milton Lichtenstein & Co., 38 West 33d St.

WAISTS, dresses, suits, skirts, underwear for women; better-grade jobs bought for cash. Sumner, 8 Lispenard. Franklin 4343.

WAISTS.—Silk and cotton; also house dresses. Call 22 East 21st St., Room 303.

WEARING APPAREL.—Will buy women's wearing apparel. Harris Bros., 40 West 22d St. Gramercy 2981.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BUCKLES.—100 gross sash pins, assorted styles, to close. Slote & Schaffer, 49 East 21st St.

COATS.—See the real values that we offer: Corduroy coat, $2.75; all wool poplin coat, $5.00; stylish looking shepherd check suits, $3.75 and $4.00, and good number in serge at $5.00. Adams-Berlin & Co., 1,133 Broadway.

COATS.—Velour Checks, White Chinchillas, and Golfines, immediate delivery, $3.75 up. Harry Greenberg Co., 39 West 21st.

COATS.—Closing out all Winter coats and suits cheap. P. Hutner & Co., 60 East 11th.

COATS, Spring, from $3 up; nifty models at low prices. Alex. Kogut, 129 West 22d St.

COATS, SUITS, and DRESSES.—Over 2,000 last season's, to close out. Wonderful opportunity for the merchant with nerve. 36 East 14th.

CORDUROYS.—Spring shades, all qualities; immediate delivery. A. Bacher & Co., 354 4th Av.

DRESSES.—Afternoon, party, and taffeta; jobs. Merchandise Sales Co., 30 East 20th St.

FRENCH SERGE and All Wool Poplin Suits, with guaranteed lining, $6.75; very latest models. Sol Levine & Co., 12-16 West 27th.

LACES.—Assorted lot to close; fine quality silk marquisette. Swan Waist Co., 49 East 21st St.

MILLINERY.—Must dispose immediately, fine silk flowers, wreaths, ostrich feathers. Room 98, 83 Union Square.

SERGES, all wool, half wool, and French. Solomon, 134 Spring St.; 3083 Spring.

SNAP FASTENERS, black and white, United Merchandise Co., 640 Broadway. Spring 9861.

SUITS.—All wool poplin; best in New York; delivered immediately; $6.75. M. J. Myers Co., 135 West 20th St.

TAFFETA.—Will sell all shades. 12th floor, 141 West 29th. Madison Square 562.

WAISTS.—Novelty Cotton Waists, $9 and $16.50 dozen. Justrite Waist Co., 129 West 22d St.

Help and Situations Wanted.

CHILDREN'S MUSLIN UNDERWEAR manufacturer wanted; must have full knowledge of both cutting and manufacturing. M 106 Times.

RIBBON SALESMAN covering forty cities east of Chicago; commission only. K 10 Times.

SALESMAN traveling Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Norfolk, carrying well known line of ladies' belts, open for high grade line ladies' bags. M 103 Times.

SILK MANUFACTURER open for engagement as trade representative or other position requiring knowledge of silk manufacturing. K 2 Times.

SILK SALESMAN wants position, selling city trade; commission basis. J 120 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday, 3@3¼ per cent. for the best names Friday, 3@3¼

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Good Outlook for Summer Suits.

The manufacturing clothiers who specialize on Summer clothing foresee a very wide demand for such merchandise during the coming hot weather season. Houses that never before ventured into this business have made preparations to fill the wants of retailers for these goods. A manufacturer said yesterday that he expects to see cleaner competition in Summer clothing this year than has been the case in the past. "At the start," he said, "the number of people who took up this line made it very unpleasant for the firms who were in it before and had a reputation to sustain. Standard cloths were put together in the flimsiest manner possible and sold at ridiculously low prices. A host of imitations of well known Summer cloths appeared, and conditions were most unsettled and disturbing. I think the period of speculation and hazard has passed, and that during the forthcoming season business will be conducted on a much better basis."

Worsted Yarns Wanted.

Inquiries are coming in from all corners of the world for worsted yarns, according to an executive connected with a prominent house in the business. The neutral countries that were accustomed before the war to get their supplies from the belligerent nations cannot now depend upon these sources. Conditions in this country, this man said, are just the opposite of those which prevailed before the European conflict began. At that time several manufacturers suspended operations on account of the influx of foreign yarns at lower prices than they could be made for here. Now the domestic houses have all they can do to keep up with the home demand. Buyers from other countries in need of yarn supplies have, under the circumstances, a hard time getting what they want. It seems very probable that opportunities to build up an export trade will be disregarded as long as the demand from domestic buyers continues to exert the pressure it has.

Blankets and Quilts Are Scarce.

Wool, shoddy, and cotton blankets are about as scarce as the proverbial hens' teeth in this market at the present time, and it is not all on account of the current cold weather, either. Mills making all of these goods are under orders for some time to come, especially those making cotton blankets, and prices are being advanced on the few goods that can still be had. Quilts are also difficult to obtain in commercial quantities at the present time, the jobbers having cleaned up about all the mills can make for as far ahead as the latter want to trade. In addition to this, the wholesalers have also been busy on wide, seamless sheets in the finished state, so much so, in fact, that it is said to be practically out of the question now to buy half-way sizeable quantities in case lots. These goods are also said to be very well sold up in the gray.

Burlap Market Is Quieter.

The burlap market is now in the midst of a temporary lull, buyers either having stopped for a breathing spell or to look the situation over carefully before going on. For the first time in several months forward shipment prices on lightweight burlaps in Calcutta are higher than the figures quoted here, cables from that city yesterday quoting 40-inch, eight-ounce goods at 7⅝ cents for March shipment. Spot goods of this weight and width were quoted here at 7.25 cents, while 7½-ounce cloths were held at 7.15 cents. These goods are considered cheap in comparison with the prices asked for heavyweights, but it is said that the competition of cotton goods has so far prevented their advancing above the points named. Higher prices for the future are thought inevitable, however, in view of the position of the Calcutta market. Ten-ounce "forties," spot, were quoted yesterday at 11¼ cents, while 10½-ounce goods were held at 11½ cents. Both of these prices are considered "top" for the time being.

Hosiery Novelties Plentiful.

Buyers of women's hosiery are having little trouble this season in finding novelties in these goods to fit every purse, hose of this kind being shown here that ranges all the way from $9 to $60 a dozen, wholesale. In the former grade some new things were shown in this market yesterday. One of these novelties was a solid-color coral stocking with an up-and-down open stripe of boot length, while another showed a similar effect in gold. Alternate horizontal stripes of black and white running the full length of the stocking, and crossed by up-and-down open stripes all the way, are also shown. Similar effects are offered in two-tone in pleasing combinations. Other novelties show colored horizontal stripes of varying widths on contrasting grounds of boot length, the upper part of the stocking being of the same shade as the stripes. Gold stripes on a bronze ground are especially neat. Some of these effects are clocked, while others are not.

Dress Goods Sold Up.

Many of the dress goods mills have found it unnecessary to hold formal openings of their lines for next Fall. The reason given is that it takes a very short time of "quiet showing" to sell a line up to the handle. The lessons taught during the past season have not passed unregarded. There is not so much "selling on hope." Greater certainty marks the operations of the mill owners. Safeguards are being erected on all sides to protect the mill as well as the buyer. The blue pencil is being exercised on orders more freely this season than perhaps ever before. If the selling agent knows that the mill has not the proper kind of dyestuff to fill an order, he frankly tells his customer so. Despite all these precautionary measures, however, there are daily examples given of how quickly the garment trade will book up the production of a mill.

Tussah Silks Coming In Fast.

Considerable attention is being given to tussah silks these days by manufacturers of women's ready-to-wear garments, they being especially adaptable for use in sport suits and other outdoor garments. The retail trade is also taking them up well, from all accounts, and it is said by men who know that they will have the same run that marked these goods seven or eight years ago, when they were known as "Rajah" silks. Samuel Eiseman & Co. of this city very recently purchased between 7,000 and 8,000 pieces of these silks, already converted, for immediate delivery, this being one of the largest orders of its kind ever placed in this city. The assortments are said to be perfect commercially, and the colors of a standard that is hardly obtainable now in view of the dyestuffs shortage. Six branded lines are included in the purchase.

Artificial Silk Required.

There are two things that have sent up artificial silk to record-price levels: The demand has become much greater and the supply has dwindled. The cost of real silk has greatly extended the use of the artificial variety. Hosiery, neckwear, shirts, and a number of other articles of apparel are now manufactured from artificial silk, and this product is becoming more popular day by day. Compared with this is a supply of the material that is smaller with the fast dwindling supply of chemicals required to make the silk. The shortage of chemicals in England has removed that market as a source of supply to outside buyers. In Germany the blockade has accomplished the same result.

Gray Goods Prices Harden.

Prices on staple gray goods in the local market have taken on a firmer tone, and it is now impossible to get certain goods from first hands at the figures they could be bought for several days ago. For instance, 39-inch 80 squares for any delivery now are held at 6¾ cents, while 38½-inch 64-60s have moved up to 4 13-16 cents for spots. For spot 60-52s in that width the best that buyers can do is 4½ cents, while 60-48s are held at 4 5-16 cents. Quite a little business was done on printcloths, both for nearby and contract deliveries yesterday, but there were few sales large enough to attract more than passing attention. Sheetings also moved quietly in fair volume, while on 3.05 drills business was put through at 5⅝@6 cents, depending on deliveries. Fancies and specialties continued to sell in a large way. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	6¾c	38½-inch, 64-60s	4⅛c
39-inch, 72-76s	6½c	38½-inch, 64-56s	4¼c
39-inch, 68-72s	5¾c	38½-inch, 60-52s	4¼c
39-inch, 56-44s	*4⅛c	38½-inch, 60-48s	4⅛c
38½-inch, 64-64s	5c	27-inch, 64-60s	3½c

*Asked.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

NOUVELLE MODEL CO., INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Nouvelle Model Co., Inc., manufacturer of cloaks and suits at 35 West Thirty-ninth Street by R. A. Cullum, $300; J. R. Frisch, $400, and Harry Baum, $20. The company also made an assignment to Rose Rosenberg.

METROPOLITAN FIRE PROOF DOOR & SASH CO., INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Metropolitan Fire Proof Door & Sash Co., Inc., of 841 East 136th Street by Isaac Sheftman, $275, and William Fischman, $200. Liabilities are $5,000 and assets $900.

HARRY ELROFF.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Harry Elroff, manufacturer of cloaks and suits at 33 West Seventeenth Street, by William Isaacs, $662, Abraham E. Rothstein, $7, and Abraham Sanders, $7.

DAVID WASSER of 272 East Eighth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $104,436 and no assets.

LEONARD DAVIS, salesman of 17 West Ninth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $1,658 and no assets.

BAWO & DOTTER.—Judge Mayer has dismissed the bankruptcy petition filed on April 29, 1915, and the intervening petitions filed against Bawo & Dotter, Ltd., importers of china and house furnishings at 20 and 28 West Thirty-third Street. Liabilities were $630,000.

MORRIS GURIAN.—Judge Hand has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on Nov. 1, 1915, against Morris Gurian, shoe dealer at 184 Monroe Street, on a settlement with creditors at 50 cents on the dollar.

MORRIS BUCHSBAUM.—Judge Hand has confirmed a composition of Morris Buchsbaum, butcher, of 511 Amsterdam Avenue, with creditors, at 25 cents on the dollar, cash.

JOHN H. PUTNAM & CO.—Judge Hand has granted an order on the application of John L. Lyttle, receiver for John H. Putnam & Co., stockbrokers, of 68 Broad Street, for the examination before Alexander Gilchrist, Jr., as special commissioner, of John Grant Lyman, John H. Putnam, Louis B. Thonet, Lyman, John H. Putnam, Louis B. Thonet, William Curran, Jr., Robinson Duff, Rensdorf Lyon & Co., F. Smithers, Chatham and Phenix National Bank, Atlantic National Bank, Corn Exchange Bank, Seaboard National Bank, Miss Drata, Miss Jane Jones, Miss Alice Lyman, Harry Neely, and Charles A. Stoneham & Co., with a view of discovering assets.

BERNARD ORDOVER, manufacturer of furs at 20 West Twenty-seventh Street, who made an assignment on Jan. 29, has had his property reassigned to him.

Judge Learned Hand in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts:

ERNEST G. SOLTMANN, wholesale drawing materials, 134 to 140 West Twenty-ninth Street; liabilities, $1,069,672.

VICTOR G. KRANICH and ARTHUR G. KRANICH, formerly President and Treasurer of Buckley Realty and Construction Company; liabilities, $292,271.

SARA FERTIG, women's apparel, 470 Seventh Avenue; liabilities, $35,246.

JACOB STEIN, as J. Stein & Co., wholesale flowers and feathers, 661 Broadway; liabilities, $28,891.

C. M. MOSEMAN & BROTHER, (corporation,) harness, 128 Chambers Street; liabilities, $22,192.

HENRY P. MILLS, 476 West 141st Street; liabilities, $15,965.

ASA J. FAULKNER, hay and grain, Produce Exchange; liabilities, $12,206.

ABRAHAM LEVY, 601 West 183d Street, formerly cafe; liabilities, $11,000.

HENRY FELDMAN, dry goods, 2,506 Seventh Avenue.

CELIA J. WEISS, rubber coats, 216 East Fourteenth Street.

CHESHENSKY & KUGELMAN, furs, 53 West Twenty-eighth Street.

MAX APOTHEKER, upholstery supplies, 413 West Forty-second Street.

FRANK CELENTINO, dry goods, 132 Thompson Street.

GEORGINA F. KIP, 100 West 121st Street.

LOUIS MARKO, butcher, 145 Lenox Avenue.

CLEMENT C. WILSON, mail carrier, Catskill.

JOHN M. YEAGER, Monticello.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 14.—Charles H. Emens & Son, furniture dealers of Owego, filed a petition in bankruptcy here with firm and individual liabilities of $12,000, and assets of $7,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—Willis E. Barker, a promoter, liabilities $41,650, assets $207.00. Voluntary petition. Alice C. Grove, a teacher, liabilities $10,103, assets $8,080; voluntary petition in bankruptcy. A. P. Miller, shoe dealer, involuntary petition filed in behalf of W. Douglas Shoe Company, with claims aggregating $1,444. Liabilities and assets not yet computed.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 14.—Emma R. Jungbluth of Parma; petition in voluntary bankruptcy. Liabilities $17,906.20 and assets of $17,675. Her husband, Jacob Jungbluth, filed a petition; liabilities, $81,732.09; assets, $2,795.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Brothwaite, Damsel C.—C. Hinds....$111.91
Bolihorst, John—B. Sittig 242.29
Busch, Buena Vista—E. F. Dick et al., costs 102.57
Burrough, Wm. F.—Irving National Bank of New York 287.86
Black, Louise J.—C. V. Pallistaer....1,021.21
Ball, Royden S.—U. S. Envelope Co....126.27
Babcock, Frederick D.—J. S. Timmins..225.91
Brinckerhoff, Daniel D., Philip Phillips, trustee—A. Brinckerhoff 172.71
Cohen, Chas. F.—B. Cohen 288.08
Cohen, Morris, and Aaron Goldberg—Muller, Schall & Co. 2,247.47
Cahn, Ferdinand—A. Morris et al.....6,826.26
Same—Same 6,326.26
Cort Film Corp.—A. Lieser & Co., Inc..124.80
Collins, Clarkson A., Jr.—Lord & Taylor 408.97
Clute, James, and Roxanna M. Roxbury—Clute—Edmund Francis Realty Co.....468.33
Clute, Roxanna M. Roxbury—Same.....293.84
Co-operative Display Fixture Co.—Greenpoint Moulding Co. 342.39
Ehrentreu, Jonas—H. S. Orr et al.....216.21
Engel, Fred L.—Railways Adv. Co.....581.41
Friedman, Dora—A. Stieglitz Co., inc..120.68
Grossman, David P.—A. Grossman, costs 110.27
Gormly, Harry H.—H. N. Holde 583.71
Green, Daniel—J. Pitts 394.52
Holden, Harry—Lasher & Lathrop.....130.47
Graf, Frank—Dyre Avenue Realty Co..246.41
Gorkin, Louis—H. Baff 184.13
Haskell, Geo. M.—G. E. Gibson 1,443.97
Hill, George W., and Hill Sanitarium—P. Parker 127.88
Hunt, Thomas—P. Preston 1,094.88
Hammond, George M., Jadance Mulligan, and John P. La Franz—J. J. Holy.....231.02
Harrington, Cornelius—F. S. Hardisty 108.24
Hagerin, David T.—V. Milstein 406.06
Imperial Curtain Co.—I. Harris 108.02
Same—Columbia Amusement Co.....2,967.11
Haig, James B.—Rockland County Trust Co. 2,482.64
Kleinfeld, Alexander S.—Hickory Realty Co. 128.22
Kayfetz Bros., Inc.—L. Greenberg.....447.05
Krieger, Sarah and Feder—H Baff.....109.09
Kramer, Charles—Box Board and Lining Co. 127.90
Kelly, Teresa—F. De W. Cuyler 196.52
Koffler, Rachel—Denzer, Goodheart & Co. 145.75
Keyser, Edward or Edward King—C. G. Braxman Co. 502.62
Luckman, Moses—Brooklyn Poultry Co.416.58
Same—W. Simon 334.78
Little, William—Stewart Distilling Co.843.16
Metropolitan Mausoleum Corp.—William Mills Butler et al. 251.21
Miller, William H.—A. Bassler.....164.01
Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co.—J. Davies 10,777.28
Minsker Realty Co., Inc., and Louis Minsky—E. L. Richards 2,094.94
Millstein, Joseph M.—B. Daxe et al...128.47
Peristein, Morris—Hecht & Campe, Inc. 1,941.99
Richman, Max—M. Burrington 298.16
Rubenstein, Jacob—H. Oppenheimer et al. 168.76
Scott, Michael J.—J. A. Scriven Co.....106.82
Schachnow, Benno—Newark Trust Co.2,283.19
Singer, Charles A.—Dennis & Buhler..396.01
Shor, Samuel—Aldel Co. 233.01
Atolitz Appliances Corp—Richardson Press 374.43
Southack, Frederick, Jr., and Alwyn Ball, Jr.—Maurice Co., costs 108.94
Tossing, James P.—J. S. Hoskins Lumber Co. 408.00
Ullman, Hugo H.—F. Engster et al.....266.37
Weintraub, Fishel—E. Ceskoff 704.32
Wulf, Frank—J. Guttman 111.90
Walters, Eugene—White Studio, Inc....423.93
Whritenaur, John A.—E. C. Carter et al.136.76
Zrugiovitz, Theresa—B. Ficken, costs.110.70
Zlotnick, Jacob—State Bank 1,032.15

The judgment filed against Jules Altman was not obtained against Jules Altman of 129 West Forty-second Street.

In Bronx County.

Carlton Dress Goods Co., Inc.—H. Benowitz $150.22
De Cesare, Anthony—N. Y. Telephone Co. 33.97
Harris, Jesse J.—M. J. Richheimer 133.22
Hahn, Joseph, and Maurice Stierer—E. Ashforth et al. 3,487.18
Harrison, Ike—H. Benowitz 85.78
Hilduff, Margaret—Star Co. 200.88
Klinger, William, and Charles Henkel—A. Danzig et al. 93.96
Lutynski, Antoni P.—N. Y. Telephone Co. 42.27
Lesson, Rubin—M. I. Horwitz 92.43
Levison, Harry D. and Isaac—A. Karmel 115.91
McConnell, John—A. G. Johnson.....747.46
Northern Leasing & Realty Corp.—N. Y. Telephone Co. 33.01
Price, Mary Jane, as executrix—Northern Bank of N. Y. 15,453.84
Roder, Eugene—N. Y. Telephone Co.... 38.84
Sherr, Frank—L. Imersheln 78.67
Silvestri, Paul—W. Cannon 435.32
Scrima, Donato, as guardian—J. Brunnings 23.16
Smith, Cornelius—W. Lang 22.72
Weiher, Louis F.—Twenty-third Ward of the City of N. Y. 321.73
Zambler, Harry, and William A. Kraus—Weber Supply Co. 54.76

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Weber, Jacob—F. F. Neuman et al., Dec. 15, 1915 ..... $300.11
Davis, Alexander, and Ernest O. Jacobson—J. Cohen, June 30, 1915....1,061.11
Dickinson, Louis—City of N. Y., May 5, 1911, (vacated) 212.33
Taussig, Edw. D.—Carnegie Trust Co. et al., Nov 20, 1914 ..... 120.30
Charles Weisbecker, (corporation)—A. M. Henry, Jan. 27, 1916 ..... 700.00
Groll, Peter J.—O'Neill Adams Co., May 5, 1915 ..... 163.33
Jarmulowsky, Meyer—S. Rapkin, Feb. 2, 1915 ..... 464.41
Lake Storage, Inc.—Apex Leasing Co., Inc., Jan. 27, 1916, (by deposit). 103.78
N. Y. Finance Co.—C. M. Braker, Feb. 5, 1912 ..... 388.03
Same—Same, April 3, 1913 ..... 121.56
Polakin, Hyman, Jacob, and Hyman Jr.—A. Kampfer, Sept. 28, 1915....1,047.88
Racka, John, Jr., and John Wearean—J. A. Keating, Nov. 11, 1915 ..... 148.06
Robertson, Ross F., and John B. Mcnan—Jacob Dold Packing Co., Feb. 28, 1901 ..... 316.83
Wallace, Gurdon H.—W. Barthman, Sept. 16, 1913 ..... 594.14
Cohen, Bertha—B. Cohn, Sept. 15, 1915, (reversed)

Barnet Mirkin
(Formerly Mirkin-Levitman, Inc.)
COATS
The Pile Fabric House
NOW AT
133-141 WEST 21ST.

The L. B. Schindler Shoe Co.

TRADE MARK
If you are in need of immediate men's welt shoes, be sure to call when in town. We are jobbers of $2.00 to $2.60 snappy makes. Shoes unbranded.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
99 DUANE ST.
Telephone 2467 Worth.

Don't miss Seeing the New
NORTH SHORE
Women's Cotton Dresses
Children's Cotton Dresses
For February & March Selling
Royal Mfg Co. 35W35thSt.NY
Phone 3535 Greeley

BLACK CAT HOSIERY
For Men, Women and Children.
Albertson, Beckhard & Allen, Inc.
140 Fifth Avenue.

Silk Coats
Spring Novelties. Popular Prices.
LION EMBROIDERY CO.,
15-17 West 26th St.

SPECIAL VALUE
in Ladies' All-Wool Poplin Suits, Peau de Cygne Lined, at $7.50.
S. STEINFELD & CO.
43 West 23d St.

Maternity Skirts
NO. 206 PAT.
of the Baer Line is the Season's Big Seller. Made of All-Wool Men's Wear. Call at our showrooms and have it demonstrated.
Gustave Baer, 510 Sixth Ave., (near 31st.)

To the Import Trade.
Connection desired with first-class firm willing to open special department for Portuguese inland and colonial products. Reply to Advertiser, Post Office Box 206, Madison Sq., New York.

Lax & Burgheimer, Inc.
Successors to
LAX & STRAUS and B. & J. BURGHEIMER
Are Now Located at
24-26-28 WEST 32ND STREET
SPECIAL VALUES IN UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

Popular Misses' and Children's Hats
LIDS for KIDS
S. MAYER & SONS, 584-590 Broadway.
Uptown Showroom, 1970 Broadway.
Wilson Building, corner 32d Street.

SEE HUSSEY FIRST
COAT SUITS
"Smart Stouts" that fit the heavy figures. Suits from twelve to thirty dollars.
William J. Hussey & Co.,
6 and 8 West 32d St., Near 5th Ave.

IMPORTED FRENCH AND BELGIAN
Lace Capes
RICHARD ROTH,
156 Fifth Avenue.
"One Minute Ahead."

From $2.25 to $3.75
Dresses
Messalines—Poplins—Silks
Taffetas—Crepe de Chines.
IPP & KWINT,
118 WEST 22D STREET.

"Bestmaid"

	Prices.
Middles.....2 to 20	$4.50 to
Bloomer Dresses..2 to 8	$12.00
Dresses .....2 to 14	Per Doz.

Room 408, 1270 B'way. Phone 8792 Madison Sq.

SOLD
Our Suits to All Those Who Have Looked at Them.
WHY NOT YOU?
COOPER & GRAPES,
145 West 28th Street.

ATTENTION—Suits, Latest Styles,
Special Suits—Serges, Poplins and Gabardines, $8.50 to $22.50.
ALSO SILK SUITS, $13.50 up.
ALPER & SCHULTZ, 140 W.22d St.

WHITE DRESSES,
$1.50 to $3.75
SILK WAISTS,
$15.50 up
SCHWARTZ BROS., 39-47 W. 19TH.

SUIT BUYERS—LOOK!
Three Poplin Suits, $7.75, $9, $10.
Two Combination Suits, $10.50, $12.50.
You should see by all means. Selling big.
Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

Burroughs Adding Machine
USED. COST $550. PRIVATE SALE.
Jabb E. Sexton, Auctioneer, 90 Church St., N. Y.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On February 4, 1916, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against 100 Cases more or Fully upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food & Drugs act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise or interested therein to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on February 21, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

February 4, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

HILL DEMANDS LAWS TO AID DYE INDUSTRY

Connecticut Congressman Asks All Parties to Back His Protection Bill.

AT THE MERCY OF GERMANY

America, Without Imported Stuffs, Might Have to Change Even Colors of the Flag.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Non-partisan consideration of legislation to encourage the American dyestuffs industry and relieve the dependence of this nation on a German monopoly was urged in the House today by Representative Ebenezer Hill of Connecticut, a minority member of the Ways and Means Committee. He advocated the immediate passage of his bill imposing protective duties on dyestuffs importations and suggested that in the present industrial crisis the Democratic Party might well yield on its free trade and tariff-for-revenue doctrines.

"I know of no more humiliating fact," said Representative Hill, "in connection with our national economic policy than that the United States is compelled today to humbly beg from the German Government the poor privilege of buying from a dye factory in Charlottenburg the dyestuffs needed to print our money and make our postage and revenue stamps. And such consent is only granted on condition that the State Department shall make a cash purchase in its own name for Government use only and shall furnish a guarantee that the dyes will not be used for commercial purposes.

"Having purchased and paid for dyes by the consent of a German King, this great nation must then, forsooth, humbly beg from an English King the poorer privilége of having these dyes transported in a neutral ship from a neutral port, across an ocean which we had fondly believed to be free to every neutral power for non-contraband of war.

"This purchase amounts to $75,000, and a part of it is now in Rotterdam. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing has now enough material to continue its work for two months, and if this supply is received it will permit an extension of work for nearly a year. A further supply is dependent upon England's permission for us to exchange linseed oil with Germany in payment.

Talks of Paper Blockade.

"As I learn these facts I wonder whether this nation has again become a colony of a European monarchy, and subject to Orders in Council and paper blockades, and whether our trade with the world is absolutely controlled by our greatest commercial rival.

"Is it not high time for the American people to issue a new Declaration of Industrial Independence?

"Congress has already been notified that the colors for the uniforms of our soldiers and sailors must soon be changed unless there is some relief in the existing shortage of dyestuffs. If the war is long continued and the chemical plants on the Rhine perchance should be destroyed, who knows but that this nation might ultimately be compelled to change the color of the national flag?

"Few people realize the embarrassment under which the industries of this country are now struggling because of our dependence upon one nation for our supply of dyestuffs. The Bureau of Foreign Commerce says more than 2,000,000 working men and women are occupied in industries which are directly dependent upon the use of artificial colors and the value of the dyed products is between three and four billions of dollars annually.

"For thirty years the world has paid tribute to this German monopoly and the world is being scoured today to find relief. Witnesses have testified that they were bringing dyes from the interior of China at $7.50 per pound, which, in normal conditions, were sold at 20 cents per pound. Others testify that prices have advanced in some instances 2,000 to 4,000 per cent., and it is impossible to secure many dyes at any price."

Mr. Hill said the cotton, wool, leather, and other industries were crippled by the dye shortage. He referred to the foresight which made Germany's dyestuff factories available for the manufacture of high explosives at the beginning of the war.

"Japan has waked up," continued Mr. Hill, "and has guaranteed 6 per cent. dividends to Japanese-owned capital invested in dyestuffs and explosives plants built for Japanese citizens on Japanese soil. Great Britain last year, but too late, subscribed $15,000,000 to the British Dyes, Limited, and, in addition to subsidizing the industry in other ways, has absolutely prohibited the future importation of the German product. France and Russia are subsidizing the industry within their own territory.

"When will the United States wake up? Or will it be that by and by some Representative will tell the American Congress, as Lloyd George is telling England now, 'Too late, too late'?"

Both Parties Negligent.

Mr. Hill said both political parties had been negligent in not encouraging the manufacture here of dyestuffs. The home producers, he asserted, "had not been given a living chance for thirty years." He argued that anti-dumping legislation would not meet the situation.

"A new feature in the economic history of the country was given during the hearings on by bill," he said, "when the Representatives of more than $1,000,000,000 of capital in this country insistently called for increased duties on their own raw materials to encourage domestic competition, which should be to them an insurance against any repetition of the famine in dyestuffs which is now proving so disastrous to them. I believe that American capital will respond to the inducements offered by this measure and accept battle, not only with a strongly intrenched and remunerative industry in Germany, but with the subsidized and Government-aided plants which the necessities of war have forced into life in other countries. I appeal for non-partisan consideration of this vital question."

SEES DANGER TO OUR TRADE

American from Buenos Aires Fears Boycott of British Ships.

J. H. Black, who has spent the last twenty-six years in Latin-American countries, where he has successfully introduced American methods of advertising, arrived yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria. Mr. Black has been in business in Buenos Aires for the last seven years, and is half owner of the weekly magazine Fray Mucho, which has a circulation of about 75,000. He is concerned over the outcome of the present controversy between the United States and the Allies relative to merchant ships carrying guns.

"If the United States heeds the dictates of Germany and boycotts British ships carrying guns for self-defense, and the British retaliate by refusing to carry American cargoes, communication between the United States and most of South America will be absolutely cut off," said Mr. Black. "The only way you can get from here to most ports of South America is by English ships, and British bottoms are about the only hand taking cargo down there. American merchants and manufacturers who hope to develop South American markets will be in a predicament if we start boycotting British ships.

"Argentina is in fine condition, and everybody has money. People down there are ready to buy. It would be a terrible error if America by boycotting British ships should stir up a retaliation that would cut off from her a market of such tremendous possibilities."

WOULD AMEND LABOR LAWS.

Wagner Assails 'Employers' Right of Court Review.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—Senator Robert F. Wagner, minority leader of the upper house, tonight introduced a series of bills amending the State labor laws by denying to employers the right of court review of decisions of the Industrial Commission, increasing the penalty for locking doors in factories, and more definitely fixing responsibility for enforcement of laws upon the whole commission.

"The first bill introduced by me repeals the provisions of law enacted in the Spring bill of last year giving the right of review to the courts of an order of the Industrial Commission," Senator Wagner explained. "The right of review given to a factory owner who has failed to comply with an order of the Industrial Commission gives such owner an opportunity to hold up the order of the commission for at least three years. If the Industrial Commission should make an unreasonable order the matter can still be tested in the criminal courts.

"My other proposed amendment holds the entire Industrial Commission responsible for the administration of that office. As the law now stands the commission may apportion the administration of the different departments among its members, thus dividing responsibility. Another bill provides that the meetings and the hearings of the Industrial Commission shall be public and its minutes made a public record.

"The last bill increases the penalty for a violation of the labor law requiring exits to be unlocked in factories. Of all the fires which have occurred during the past few years where there has been a loss of life nothing has contributed so much to the loss of life as locked exits and the penalty for a violation of that law should be increased."

PAYS NATURALIZATION FEES

Packard Motor Car Co. Will Aid Employes Taking Out Papers.

The Packard Motor Car Company has announced that it will pay the fees required of any of its alien employes who may desire to take out first papers toward obtaining American citizenship. This follows the announcement made Jan. 31 that only American citizens or those of foreign birth who had relinquished their foreign citizenship and who had filed their applications for citizenship would be promoted to places of importance, and that loyalty to the United States was a prerequisite to employment.

The company offers practical help in training foreign-born employes to become citizens. One class in English for foreigners is being conducted several nights a week at the factory, and two more classes are in preparation.

COTTONS FOR CHINA.

In Medium Grades American Goods Have a Chance There.

The exhibit of samples of cotton goods now being sold by European, Japanese, and Chinese manufacturers in the Chinese market was placed on exhibition yesterday at the local office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Room 306, Custom House, and were inspected during the day by many domestic manufacturers and mill-selling agents.

The samples were in charge of W. A. Graham Clark, who as a special agent of the Department of Commerce has made several investigations into the kind of competition American textile goods are subjected to in the Chinese market. In speaking of the situation confronting the American export trade at the present time and its prospects in the near future, Mr. Clark said:

"Japanese, and now Chinese, cotton mills are turning out grades of coarse cottons at prices which render it impossible for American manufacturers to hold the Chinese market in these lines. Accordingly attention should be concentrated on the medium grade class of cottons, such as poplins, gray and white sheetings and prints, and also possibly sateens. In the medium grades the American competition would be with England and, owing to present conditions brought about by the European war, English costs of production, materials and other charges are mounting, all of which should prove of benefit to exporters here."

Mr. Clark gave it as his opinion that on the medium grades of cottons for the Chinese market, American manufacturers have little to fear for years to come from the English goods. He said that while the English were making desperate attempts to hold their own in the markets of China at the present time, the higher and constantly increasing costs at home were proving a decided handicap. The agent believed it would be a long time before England will again be in an advantageous position in selling medium grades in the Far East market.

Senate Rejects Nearpass Nomination

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The Senate today rejected the nomination of William H. Nearpass to be Postmaster at Port Jervis, N. Y., in succession to Thomas J. Quick. No charges were filed against Mr. Nearpass, but he was one of a number of men nominated in New York State by President Wilson without the indorsement of the local Democratic organization. Under the rule of senatorial courtesy rejection followed the request of Senator O'Gorman.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON, Ohio—M. O'Neil Co.; J. I. Garxin, notions, hosiery, toilet goods; Miss E. Hallinan, laces, embroideries; Miss A. Knapp, ribbons, hdkfs.; F. B. Geolman, umbrellas, leather goods; P. Flanagan, toys, bags, trunks; 37 West 25th.

ALLENTOWN, Penn.—Hess Bros.; Miss M. Burke, art needlework; Miss A. Metzger, fancy goods; 41 Union Sq.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Waldman Bros.; M. C. Waldman, ready-to-wear; 60 West 38d.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Bewit, Lennon & Co., Inc.; H. A. Lennon, ready-to-wear; Imperial.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—Rosenwald Bros.; Miss Stausenbach, millinery, 1,150 Broadway; Netherland.

ALEXANDRIA, Va.—D. Rendheim & Sons; S. Rendheim, fancy goods, notions, cloaks, carpets, 17 W. 28th; Gregorian.

ALTOONA, Penn.—W. F. Gable & Co.; Miss Plank, embroideries; Miss B. Hake, upholstery goods; 2 Walker.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—A. Marks sons; J. G. Caldwell, dress goods, silks; Wallick.

ANACONDA, Mon.—Copper City Commercial Co.; P. Collins, men's furnishing goods; A. J. Haslin, general merchandise; 1,261 Broadway.

ANNISTON, Ala.—J. Saks & Co.; J. Saks, clothing; 220 5th Av.; Wallick.

ANNISTON, Ala.—N. E. Ory, ready-to-wear, general merchandise; 1,123 Broadway.

ATCHISON, Kan.—Salzer Clothing Co.; S. Salzer, clothing; Grand.

ATLANTA Ga.—Keely Co.; C. F. Cantrell, silks, trimmings, linings, &c.; J. W. Farlow, notions, fancy goods, toilet goods, gloves; 1,170 Broadway; Broztell.

ATLANTA, Ga.—J. C. Stanford, clothing, furn. goods; Herald Square.

AURORA, Ill.—International Corset Co.; C. H. Schopbach, corsets; Imperial.

AUSTIN, Texas—McKean-Eilers Co., L. Davis, dry goods, furn. goods, women's waists; 71 Leonard.

BALTIMORE—M. Lazarus, waistings; Breslin.

BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; J. Wolf, cloaks, suits; New Strand.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Harris Clothing Co.; I. Harris, mfrs. boys' clothing; Grand.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; P. L. Beck, toys; B. R. Reid, silks, dress goods; F. M. German, umbrellas, parasols; 304 4th Av.

BARDSTOWN, Ky.—F. Heyman & Sons; J. S. Heyman, millinery, ready-to-wear; 220 5th Av.

BELLAIRE, Ohio—A. Freedman, ready-to-wear; Wallick.

BIDDEFORD, Me.—W. E. Youland & Co.; Miss M. Dougherty, corsets, women's underwear; F. J. Kember, dress goods, silks, velvets; W. J. Lumb, carpets, rugs; Albert.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill.; Seibel Bros.; I. Seibel, millinery; Continental.

BOSTON—Devoe Smart Shop; Miss Devoe, ladies' wear; Great Northern.

BOSTON, Mass.—R. H. Stearns Co.; L. S. Root, silks, velvets; 200 5th Av.; Murray Hill.

BOSTON, Mass.—Hawley-Folsom Co.; J. H. Cook, hosiery; Imperial.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; A. E. Finney, furnishing goods, sweaters, gloves; E. J. Pendergast, silks; M. McHugh, representing; Miss Hurtubis, tailored suits; 462 4th Av.

BOSTON, Mass.—Remick Co.; F. F. Remick, men's furnishing goods, hats, shoes; Endicott.

BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Mahoney, skirts; Miss Leonie, trimmed hats; Mrs. Lansberg, misses' dresses; Miss Peck, undermuslins, petticoats, basement buyers; Mr. O'Brien, ladies', misses' coats, suits; Mr. Tobey, shoes; Mr. Levinson, women's, misses' dresses; Mr. Hannah, men's, boys' clothing; Mr. Cooper, general merchandise; Mr. Levy, waists; Mr. Smith, infants', children's, juniors' dresses, coats, petticoats; Mr. Fanning, men's, boys' furnishing goods; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; H. B. Runyan, books, stationery; J. J. Murphy, women's hosiery, knit underwear; 470 4th Av.

BOSTON—A. Shuman & Co.; W. F. Maher, boys' clothing; Prince George.

BOSTON—Crawford-Plummer Co.; J. Schenker, coats, suits, waists, dresses; 12 W. 31st.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—C. Misch, Inc., millinery, men's, women's ready-to-wear; 1,261 Broadway.

BRIDGEPORT—Dorsen D. G. Co.; A. B. Chamansky, dresses; J. Schaefer, men's furnishing goods; hosiery, knit underwear; M. Murphy, muslin underwear; J. S. Herman, silks, dress goods, domestics, linings; 225 5th Av.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Smith-Murray Co.; E. M. Lampson, suits, coats, skirts; 215 5th Av.

BROOKFIELD, Mo.—O. Cramer, dry goods, shoes, &c.; Felix-Portland.

BROCKTON, Mass.—A. Sydeman & Co.; J. A. Rankan, ready-to-wear; Breslin.

BROWNSVILLE, Tenn.—Sherman & Turner; C. R. Sherman, ladies' ready-to-wear, furn. goods; Collingwood.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Hamlin's, Inc.; S. Y. Conrad, notions, jewelry, leather goods, laces, embroideries, neckwear, toilet goods; P. H. Hamill, dress goods, silks, linens, wash goods; S. Sirum, cloaks, suits, waists, infants' wear; M. Michel, millinery, muslin underwear, corsets; W. Dyer, clothing; J. Sweeney, furnishing goods, hosiery, umbrellas, underwear; 353 4th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adams & Co.; R. E. Evans, housefurn. goods, china; H. Krampf, R. F. Smith, ready-to-wear; H. Burns, hats, caps; M. J. Mauer, F. Bowser, millinery; Mrs. C. Joyce, art goods; 18 West 35th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Clawson & Wilson Co.; R. E. Wilson, fabrics; 38 West 32d.

BUFFALO—William Hengerer Co.; W. J. Bovie, dress goods, silks; 18 West 35th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Hens & Kelly Co.; J. M. Looby, ready-to-wear; 31 Union Square.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—R. Schwartz & Co.; Miss S. Chauncey, millinery; 1,140 B'way.

CHICAGO, Ill.—The 12th St. Store; V. H. Walsh, general mdse.; R. Gilbert, laces, embroidery, ribbons, neckwear; Miss Miss O'Brien, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 302 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Kite & Lovitt; A. Kite and I. Lovitt, general mdse.; Grand.

CHICAGO—Rosenblum & Co.; N. Neuman, dress goods, linens; 215 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; G. Kettlewell, furs; 116 5th Av.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Evans-Lloyd Co.; H. Marchand, suits, waists; 302 5th Av.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss S. E. Stapleton, millinery; G. A. Wilson, furs; W. E. Love, cloaks, suits; Miss C. Meehan, millinery; 104 Worth St.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Morris, Goldschmidt Co.; L. Morris, tailors' trimmings, clothing; St. Louis.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Spira & Steiner; M. Spira, woolens, dress goods; Gerard.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Hall, Paine & Co.; C. M. McLeod, linens, whits, wash goods, handkerchiefs; 72 Leonard, tenth floor.

CHICAGO, Ill.—J. Laskin & Co.; J. Laskin, furs; Navarre.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Mandel Bros.; Miss J. Kessler, coats, skirts; Miss S. Stevens, millinery; 13 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; E. D. Mandel, laces, embroideries, hdkfs; Miss G. Anderson, corsets; Miss Connelly, infants' wear; Miss J. Nichols, millinery; 15 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—Phillipsborn Outer Garment Co.; H. Phillipsborn, ready-to-wear; 132 W. 21st.

CHICAGO—Chas. A. Stevens & Bros.; S. Whiard, coats, suits, basement; A. Winkler, women's waists; 40 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; G. A. Dahlgren, housefurn. goods; stoves; 215 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Morris, Mann & Reilly; H. Morris, imports; 134 West 31th.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie Scott & Co.; R. W. Hall, silks, velvets; Y. Pearce, men's furn. goods; 115 Worth.

CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; F. N. Culver, coats, petticoats, house dresses, muslin underwear; 72 Leonard.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.—C. C. Bunker, linens; J. Bezard, W. R. Bettcher, silks; Mrs. W. Nelson, trimmed, untrimmed hats; 104 Worth.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—The Fair Store; J. W. McInnes, millinery; W. A. Ruchde Schel, ready-to-wear; H. Alexander, piece goods; 75 E. 20th.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—G. W. McAlpin Co.; M. O. Hagan, representing; McAlpin; H. Fussner, leather novelties; 23 E. 20th.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Rose Miller, ladies' wear; Gregorian.

CINCINNATI—Sims & Doepke Co.; M. Hartenian, Oriental rugs; 350 Broadway.

CINCINNATI—John Shillito Co.; M. Wickersham, linens; E. A. Schulze, ribbons, laces, handkerchiefs; G. Brown, housefurnishing goods; Miss A. Fosha, dresses; 72 Madison Av.

CLEVELAND—William Taylor, Son & Co.; D. Wilhelm, toys; 470 4th Av.

CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; H. R. Tyroler, cloaks, suits, waists, muslin underwear; L. G. Wesselman, housefurn. goods; 72 Madison Av.

CLEVELAND—Knoll, Campen Co.; S. Knoll, dresses; Longacre.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The May Co.; E. D. Stauffer, toys, sporting, athletic goods, photo supplies, musical instruments; 37 W. 20th; Wallick.

COLEMAN, Texas—Kessels D. G. Co.; B. Kessel, general dry goods, ready-to-wear; 1,185 Broadway.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Columbus Dry Goods Co.; C. E. Reiley, carpets; Miss Callinan, notions; Breslin.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—F. & R. Lazarus & Co.; Miss A. Miller, ladies' neckwear, handkerchiefs, ribbons; W. C. Moore, dry goods; 220 5th Av.; Collingwood.

DAVILLE, Penn.—Cohen Bros.; B. F. Cohen, clothing, men's furnishing goods; Latham.

DAYTON, Ohio—Elder & Johnston Co.; C. H. Reiling, toys; 2 Walker.

DECATUR—Wesver Dry Goods Co.; B. L. Weaver, dry goods; H. J. Hill, ready-to-wear; Grand.

DECATUR, Ill.; Linn & Scruggs D. G. and Carpet Co.; Mrs. L. E. Dills, laces, neckwear, trimmings, ribbons; 31 Union Square.

DENISON, Texas—W. Madden Co.; B. B. Lackey, clothing, furn. goods; Aberdeen.

DENVER, Col.—Denver D. G. Co.; Miss D. Elston, art needlework; 60 E. 20th.

DENVER, Col.—The Neusteter Co.; Meyer Neusteter, waists; 804 5th Av.

DES MOINES, Iowa—Younker Bros.; M. Rauch, toys, house furnishing goods; A. Younker, gloves, ribbons, ladies' neckwear, parasols; 302 5th Av.

DE SMOINES, Iowa—J. Mandelbaum & Sons; I. J. Willerstein, handkerchiefs, gloves; 315 5th Av.

DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; H. Rich, furnishing goods, 354 4th Av.

DETROIT—Newcomb, Endicott Co.; H. R. Newcomb, furn. goods; C. A. Bland, laces, neckwear; H. B. Scott, cloaks, suits, waists, corsets, muslin underwear; Miss McCarthy, waists; Miss E. Bennett, ladies' wear; Miss N. Oppenheim, infants' wear; 200 5th Av.

DETROIT, Mich.—Kline Garment Co.; Miss H. Block, dresses; Miss J. Sharp, waists; 95 Madison Av.

DETROIT—Crowley Bros.; J. J. Crowley, dry goods; 43 Leonard.

DETROIT, Mich.—Field Cloak and Suit Co.; H. Simons, cloaks, suits, dresses; 1,161 B'way.

DETROIT—Grand Leader Bazaar; M. Barnett, furs, linoleums, carpets; 150 W. 23d.

DULUTH, Minn.—I. Freimuth; F. E. Fleishman, housefurnishing goods, crockery, hardware; F. P. Robinson, dress goods, silks, wash goods; 1,170 B'way; Algonquin.

DURHAM, N. C.—B. F. Kronheimer, dry goods; Wellington.

EASTON, Penn.—Bon Ton; P. K. Wien, ready-to-wear; Miss H. Hildebrandt, waists; 1261 Broadway.

ELLENVILLE, N. Y.—Cox Brothers; H. A. Cox, A. E. Cox, furnishing goods; Herald Square.

EMPORIA, Kan.—Downs & Taylor; Miss P. L. Taylor, women's ready-to-wear; Gregorian.

ERIE—Warner Brothers—G. Rischel, blankets; Brostell.

EVANSVILLE, Ind.—Caddens Dept. Store; M. S. Cadden, men's, women's ready-to-wear; New Victoria.

FERGUS FALLS, Minn.—Leader Dept. Store; Miss J. Dozovan, coats, suits; 45 W. 34th.

FLINT, Mich.—M. Smith & Co.; Miss A. Patterson, ready-to-wear; Breslin.

FLORENCE, S. C.—E. Waters, furn. goods; Herald Square.

FORT WAYNE, Ind.—Wolf & Dessauer; Miss Fash, millinery; 1,270 Broadway.

FOSTORIA, Ohio—J. Crawford Co.; J. Crawford, dry goods; Imperial.

FRANKFORT, Ind.—B. F. Cohen's Sons; W. B. Cohen, dry goods, ready-to-wear; Wallick.

FRANKLIN, Penn.—H. L. Ricalton, ready-to-wear; Latham.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va.—I. Hirsch & Son; M. Hirsch, dry goods, notions, fancy goods, millinery.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.; C. Trankis & Co.; Miss R. M. Thill, ready-to-wear; 462 4th Av.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—C. Trankis & Co.; Miss A. Tuft, millinery; Waldorf.

GREENWOOD, S. C.—J. W. Wharton Co.; J. W. Duckett, dry goods; Aberdeen.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Brown, Thomson & Co.; W. Blauvelt, furn. goods, hosiery, umbrellas; 9 Walker.

HAVANA, Cuba—C. Mendendes, ladies' waists, skirts; 377 Broadway, Room 506.

HOLYOKE, Mass.—McAuslan & Wakelin Co.; F. A. Brennan, dress goods, linings; Navarre.

HOT SPRINGS—Woodcock & Lawson; W. B. Massey, woolens, silks, domettios, flannels, blankets; 1,150 B'way; St. Denis.

HOUSTON, Texas—W. J. Munn Co.; C. Rias, cloaks, suits, waists, corsets, muslin underwear; 1,150 Broadway.

HUGO, Okla.—A. Joseph & Co.; A. Joseph, ready-to-wear shoes; 315 5th Av.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—Croft-Standard Co.; S. J. Williams, dry goods; O. L. Stanard, ready-to-wear; 256 Church.

INDIANAPOLIS—Goldstein Bros.; F. J. Goldstein, muslin underwear; 1133 B'way.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—H. P. Wasson & Co.; Mr. Clark, ribbons; C. Hasselar, jewelry, leather goods, fancy goods, laces, embroideries, E. Mann, stationery, toilet goods; Miss Combs, ladies' neckwear; Miss McCaig, laces, embroidery; 71 W. 23rd.

INDIANAPOLIS—L. S. Ayres & Co.; Miss A. B. Krauch, children's, infants' wear; 220 5th Av.

INDIANAPOLIS—William H. Block Co.; C. B. Drake, Miss McCluskey, toilet goods, stationery, silverware; 1,261 Broadway.

INDIANAPOLIS—Selig D. G. Co.; S. Selig, general mdse.; 116 West 32d.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Efroymson & Wolf; Mr. Hanson, furnishing goods; 43 Leonard.

INDIANAPOLIS—Selig D. G. Co.; S. Selig, Miss Kennedy, ready-to-wear; 116 West 32d.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—H. P. Wasson & Co.; Mrs. U. B. McClenaglye, laces, embroidery, neckwear, veilings, &c.; 71 West 23d.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Pettis Dry Goods Co.; H. L. Alden, dress goods, prints; F. Walker.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—L. S. Ayres & Co.; R. M. Guthrie, carpets, rugs, floor coverings; 220 5th Av.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—W. H. Block Co.; J. Hays, ready-to-wear, (basement;) 1,261 Broadway.

IONIA, Mich.—The Quality Shop; Miss F. M. Vint, women's, misses', children's ready-to-wear; Empire.

ITHACA, N. Y.—Rothschild Bros.; Miss M. Crance, millinery, ribbons, muslin underwear; Imperial.

JACKSON, Miss.; Union Dept. Store; K. F. Walker, jewelry, hosiery, furn. goods; 358 4th Av.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.; J. M. Johnson, millinery; Albert.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—M. Nathan & Bro.; B. Becker, carpets; 79 Madison Av.; Navarre.

KANSAS CITY—Kline Cloak and Suit Co.; Miss Schultz, dresses; 93 Madison Av.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—G. Bernheimer Bros. Co.; L. J. Schiff, ladies' coats, suits; 7 W. 22d.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Webb-Freyschlag Merc. Co.; E. W. Freyschlag, furnishing goods, laces, ribbons, handkerchiefs, hosiery; Empire.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Missouri Credit Clothing Co.; B. Lieberman, ready-to-wear; 43 W. 27th; New Strand.

KOKOMO, Ind.—Thalman & Levi; S. Leon, silks; 354 4th Av.

LAFAYETTE, Ind.—W. H. Zinn Co.; G. B. Beadle, dress goods, silks, cloaks, suits, waists; J. C. Doventer, dry goods; 97 Grand.

LAWRENCE, Mass.—J. F. McGrath Co.; J. F. McGrath, men's furn. goods, umbrellas; Mrs. A. Colburn, Miss A. Evans, millinery; Miss A. Narlen, infants' wear; Continental.

LAWRENCE, Mass.—Robertson, Sutherland Co.; J. Duncan, hdkfs., toys, stationery, books; Miss Harvey, notions; Miss Devir, millinery; 432 4th Av.

LEWISTON, Me.—E. S. Paul & Co.; E. H. Perry, cloaks, waists; Latham.

LEXINGTON, Ky.—J. D. Purcell Co.; K. K. Denniston, housefurnishing goods; 315 5th Av.

LEXINGTON, Ky.—G. L. Heyman & Co.; G. L. Heyman, ready-to-wear, carpets; York.

LINCOLN, Neb.—Miller & Paine; E. C. Miller, upholstery goods, carpets, rugs; 2 Walker.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Kaufmann-Strauss Co.; Z. Jacoby, linings; 220 5th Av.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Stewart D. G. Co.; Mrs. E. S. Vetter, Miss H. J. Gehring, millinery; H. D. Batz, laces, trimmings, hdkfs., neckwear; D. L. McCarthy, housefurn. goods; 18 West 35th.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—J. Bacon & Sons; J. K. Mayer, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear, house dresses; S. White, jewelry, leather, toilet goods, neckwear, veilings; 23 E. 20th; Prince George.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Stewart Dry Goods Co.; Mrs. A. L. Hutchinson, laces, embroidery, trimmings; Miss E. L. Hoffes, representing; 18 West 35th; Gregorian.

MARIETTA, Ga.—W. A. Florence, dry goods; Hermitage.

MARYVILLE, Mo.—D. P. Eversole & Son; R. Eversole, general mdse., carpets; Imperial.

MEMPHIS—Bry-Block Mercantile Co.; M. J. Starr, millinery; 333 4th Av.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—B. Lowenstein & Bros.; H. J. Neff, toys; 22 E. 17th.

MILWAUKEE—Gimbel Bros.; Mrs. M. R. Collins, corsets, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 6th Av. and 32d.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Milwaukee Apparel Co.; Miss L. Elsas, children's dresses, coats, waists; basement; 304 5th Av.

MILWAUKEE—Milwaukee Gaslight Co.; E. E. Baumgarten, aprons; Latham.

MILWAUKEE—M. L. Williamson Co.; Mrs. T. W. Earle, ladies' neckwear, children's underwear; Imperial.

MILWAUKEE—S. Fein Bros. Co.; J. S. Fein, woolens; Woodstock.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—E. Schuster Co.; L. Arnstein, toys, housefurn. goods; 166 Grand.

MINNEAPOLIS—Smith, Alden & Co.; W. A. Alden, carpets; Navarre.

MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson Co.; C. E. Sharon, notions, fancy goods; J. M. Hurley, men's furn. goods, underwear; E. Walker.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—New England Furniture Company; E. W. Merrill, china, cut glass, silverware; McAlpin.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Minneapolis D. G. Co.; Miss M. Blum, millinery; 462 4th Av.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The Dayton Co.; N. H. Dashiell, underwear, hosiery, men's furn. goods; 1,170 Broadway.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Montgomery Fair; W. H. Ball, silks, velvets; C. Beswick, wash goods, linens; 23 E. 20th.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Naftel D. G. Co.; E. G. Naftel, holiday goods, toys; Continental.

MONTREAL, Canada—Almy's, Inc.; H. Atkinson, dress goods, silks, velvets, laces; 2 Walker; Latham.

MT. CARMEL, Ill.—J. G. Stansfield Sons; W. A. Stansfield, dry goods, carpets, clothing, furnishing goods, ready-to-wear; Montcello.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Castner-Knott D. G. Co.; O. W. Clayton, house furn. goods, china; E. Zeller, notions, fancy goods; 23 E. 20th.

NASHVILLE—Castner Knott D. G. Co.; W. H. Riley, cloaks, suits, waists; 23 East 20th.

NEW BERNE, N. C.—Coplon & Son; H. Coplon, ready-to-wear; 1,123 B'way.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—E. Malley Co.;

WE OFFER

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at 94 and interest to yield 5.45%

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Recede — International Questions an Important Factor.

The stock market encountered a good deal of commission-house selling yesterday, and prices in most parts of the list yielded to this influence. The decline was accentuated in some instances, as in the case of International Mercantile Marine, by specific items of news, but the general influences were those which controlled. Chief among these was the realization that the market's buying power was still much restricted and the concern which was felt over the possibility of international complications.

The Lusitania case has not yet been settled, and this country is now confronted with the delicate situation growing out of the proposal to change the status under international law of armed merchant ships which is being considered in connection with Germany's notice that after March 1 such ships will be subject to attack without notice. A good many people in Wall Street look upon this situation as one which suggests the need of caution, and not a little of yesterday's selling was due to this feeling.

Some parts of the list resisted the pressure which was encountered, but even the copper shares, which had been decidedly strong for some days, supplied a number of declines. The course in these shares was indicative of the influences which are controlling in most directions at this time. The movement in these stocks was designed to stimulate public interest in them, but although it had the support of an exceptionally strong market for copper metal the rise failed to elicit the sort of support which is most needed at a time when Wall Street's buying power has been brought close to exhaustion so far as speculative operations are concerned, or, rather, it should be said, when the buying power of brokerage houses has been exhausted, for there is, of course, plenty of opportunity for direct financing of purchases by those who arrange their own loans instead of dealing through brokerage houses.

The publication of the annual report of the Federal Reserve Board and of the New York Federal Reserve Bank brought forward prominently the events which have added so greatly to the lending power of the country's banks, but the action of the stock market attested the fact that the banks are wisely refraining from giving the free rein to speculation which it would be very easy to give in view of their still very large unused resources. The conservatism which is being shown in this respect is not based on any misgiving regarding the state of business, for admittedly that is very good indeed, but on the sound principle that when conditions favor inflation, as they do now, the part of wisdom is to put such checks on the use of credit as will safeguard the loan position and prevent as far as possible the unwise employment of money. Coupled with this condition the uncertainty which attaches to the outcome of the delicate and important questions which are now occupying the forefront of our international relations offers the sufficient explanation of the spread of the cautionary market sentiment which found reflection in yesterday's declines.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4
Richmond	4	4	4	4½
Atlanta		4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½
Minneapolis		4	4	4
Kansas City	3½	4	4	4½
Dallas		4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Com-modity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	3½
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	3
Cleveland	5	3½	4	4
Richmond	5	3½	4	4
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5	3½	3½	3
St. Louis	5	3½	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	4	4	4
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent., over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2@2¼
Ninety days	2@2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
On call	2¼	1¾	1¾	1¾

ON TIME.

60 days	2½@2¾	5 months	3
90 days	2¾	6 months	3
4 months	3		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Best Known Names.

4 to 6 months	3 @3¼
30 to 90 days	2½@3
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	3¼@3½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling—				
Demand	4.76½	4.76	4.76	— .00½
Cables	4.76⅝	4.76½	4.76½	— .00½
Paris—				
Demand	5.87	5.87⅝	5.87⅜	— .01⅛
Cables	5.86⅛	5.86⅛	5.86⅛	— .01
Berlin—				
Demand	75.75	75.50	75.50	—0.25
Cables	75.87½	75.62½	75.62½	—0.25

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the unit of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.76	4.76⅛
5.1826 Paris	5.87⅜	5.86⅞
95.28 Berlin	75.50	75.62½
20.20 Austria	13.50	13.55
26.70 Scandinavia	26.40	26.45
19.29 Spain	19.00	19.05
5.1826 Switzerland	5.22	5.21⅝
40.19 Holland	42.25	42.37½
19.293 Greece	19.40	19.45
5.1826 Italy	6.72	6.71¼
51.45 Russia	19½	31.87½
China—		
Hongkong	46.50	46.65
Shanghai	63.00	63.00
India—		
32.44 Bombay	33.00	....
32.44 Calcutta	33.00	....
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	49.75	49.87½
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	42.00	42.12½
32.44 Rio	22.50	22.62½
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.25	50.37½
49.84 Yokohama	50.25	50.37½

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.73	$4.72	$4.71¾	$4.69¼

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $573,173,331; balance, $31,878,078; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,390,870.

The local banks have lost $3,191,000 in their Sub-Treasury operations this week.

Domestic Exchanges.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 30c premium; Montreal, $4.375 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 27d, off ⅛d; New York, 56⅝c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 43¾c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, FEB. 14, 1916.

Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	649,528
Same day last year	425,515
Year to date	22,705,963
Same period last year	7,633,525
Average price and change 50 stocks	87.92 — .73
Same day last year	61.80 — .20

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	91.87	Jan. 3	84.47	Jan. 31
Same period last year	64.68	Jan. 22	60.07	Jan. 2
Range year 1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
23⅜	23½	5,300	Alaska Gold Mines	23	24¼	22⅝	23⅝	+1¼
9¼	9⅜	1,300	Alaska Juneau	9¼	9⅜	9¼	9¼	
30½	30⅝	1,700	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	31	31⅜	30½	30⅝	−1⅛
82	82½	1,700	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	81½	82¼	81½	82¼	+⅞
69	71½	400	Am. Agricul. Chem	71	71	71	71	−1½
70	70¼	1,700	Am. Beet Sugar	70⅝	70⅝	69⅝	69⅝	−1½
61½	61⅝	7,800	Am. Can	62⅜	63	61⅝	61⅝	−1½
109½	111	1,300	Am. Can pf	110⅞	110⅞	110	110	−⅞
71	71½	2,500	Am. Car & Fdry	72⅜	72⅜	71	71	−2⅞
117½	118	300	Am. Car & Fdry pf	117¼	117½	117¼	117½	
166½	170	850	Am. Coal Products	170	170	167	167	−3
54½	56	500	Am. Cotton Oil	55½	55½	55½	55¾	−⅛
10	10⅝	100	Am. H. & Leather	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	−⅜
49½	51	400	Am. H. & Leath. pf	50	50	49⅝	49⅝	−1½
36	30¼	2,400	Am. Ice Securities	30	31	30	30	−⅝
23½	23⅝	400	Am. Linseed	23⅝	23⅝	23½	23½	−⅜
41½	42	1,500	Am. Linseed pf	41½	42	41½	42	−1
65⅜	66½	2,600	Am. Locomotive	67½	67⅛	66	66	−1⅜
102	103	200	Am. Locomotive pf	102½	102⅝	102½	102⅝	−⅛
9	9⅜	800	Am. Malt	9	9¼	9	9¼	+⅛
101	101½	11,625	Am. Smelt. & Ref	103	103½	101¼	101½	−1½
111	113	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	+⅝
93	93¼	300	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	93	93	93	93	...
56½	57	100	Am. Steel F'dries	57½	57½	57½	57½	...
113	114	500	Am. Sugar Ref	113½	113½	113½	113½	−⅛
117	118	200	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	−⅛
66	68	200	Am. Tel. & Cable	68	68	68	68	+3
66	68	50	Do., odd lot	67½	67½	67½	67½	...
127⅝	127⅞	1,600	Am. Tel. & Tel	127⅝	127⅞	127⅝	127⅞	+⅛
195	195¼	810	Am. Tobacco x d	198½	198½	195½	195½	−3⅝
105½	106½	600	Am. Tob. pf., new	108½	108½	106½	106½	...
48½	49	1,100	Am. Woolen t. r	50	50	49	49¼	−⅛
97½	97⅝	600	Am. Woolen pf. t. r	97⅝	97⅝	97¼	97⅜	−⅝
76¾	76½	10,300	Am. Zinc Lt. & S	76½	77⅜	76⅜	76⅜	+1⅝
90¾	90½	78,310	Anaconda Cop. Co	91½	92⅝	90⅝	90⅝	−⅞
66	67⅜	600	Associated Oil	67½	67½	66½	66½	−⅞
103	103½	900	Atch., Top. & S. F	103⅜	103½	103	103	−⅞
101	101½	300	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	101⅜	101⅝	101	101	−⅝
111⅜	112¼	18,100	Baldwin Loco	115	115	111¼	112¼	−1⅜
87⅞	88	1,002	Baltimore & Ohio	88⅞	88⅞	87⅞	88	−⅛
76¼	77½	78	Baltimore & O. pf	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜	−⅛
2¼	2⅜	1,850	Batopilas Mining	2⅜	2⅜	2¼	2¼	−⅛
468	471	200	Bethlehem Steel	470	470	470	470	−1
130	145	200	Bethlehem Steel pf	139	140	139	140	+3
84⅞	85¼	5,700	Bklyn Rapid Tran	86⅜	86⅝	85	85	−1½
84¼	85½	200	Burns Brothers	85½	85½	85	85	+1½
118	119½	200	Bush Terminal	119½	119½	119	119	−1
88⅜	89	10,500	Bush Terminal Bldgs	89⅜	90	88½	88¾	−¼
31½	32	900	California Petrol	32	32	32	32¼	−⅛
62	64	600	California Pet. pf	65	65¼	64½	64½	−⅜
172	172¼	4,700	Canadian Pacific	175	175	172	172	−3½
53½	54	2,450	Central Leather Co	53⅜	54¼	53⅜	53⅜	+⅞
135	140	1	Cent. & So. Am. Tel	140	140	140	140	...
61⅜	62	4,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	61⅞	62	60⅜	62	−1
36	36⅜	100	Chi., West. pf	36	36	36	36	...
95	95½	1,800	Chi., Mil. & St. P	96⅜	96⅜	95	95¼	−1⅜
128⅜	129½	200	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	129	129	128⅜	128⅜	−⅝
19	19¼	1,500	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	19¼	19⅜	19	19	−⅝
23¾	24	6,100	Chile Copper	24⅜	25	23⅝	23⅞	−⅝
58½	58¾	16,920	Chino Copper	58½	59	58½	58½	−⅜
39	40	100	Clev., C. & St.L.	40	40	40	40	+1
72½	73	200	Cluett, Peabody Co	72½	72¾	72¾	72¾	...
45½	45¾	4,300	Col. Fuel & Iron	47½	47⅞	45½	45½	−1⅞
46	47½	100	Comput. Tab. Rec	46½	46½	46½	46½	...
134⅞	135¼	700	Consolidated Gas	135	135¼	134½	134½	−⅜
79½	80½	600	Continental Can	80	80	80	80	−1
21⅜	22	3,800	Corn Products Ref	22½	22½	21⅜	22½	+½
95½	97½	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	96½	96¾	96¼	96¼	−¾
77	77⅜	30,400	Crucible Steel	81⅜	81⅜	77	77	−4¼
113	115	400	Crucible Steel pf	115	115	114	114	−1
198	200	300	Cuban-Am. Sugar	204⅜	204⅜	200	200	−3
98	98¼	200	Deere & Co. pf	98	98¼	98	98¼	+1⅝
236	239	100	Detroit Edison Co	138	138	136	136	−4
85	85½	300	Detroit United x d	84½	85¼	84½	85¼	+1⅜
...	...	40	Do. odd lots	83½	83½	83	83	...
47¼	47½	5,600	Distillers' Secur	48¼	48¼	47¼	47¼	−1⅜
29	29½	800	Dome Mines	29¼	29¼	29	29	−⅛
37⅛	37⅜	5,800	Erie	38	38¼	37⅜	37½	−⅝
53⅜	54	1,200	Erie 1st pf	54⅝	54⅝	53⅜	53⅜	−⅝
47	48½	100	Erie 2d pf	47	47	47	47	−1
290	290	40	General Chemical	290	290	290	290	...
114	116	100	Gen. Chemical pf	113½	115⅞	113½	115½	−½
170	172	600	General Electric	170¾	171	170½	170½	−⅝
475	485	400	General Motors	485	485	485	485	+5
72¾	72⅝	1,900	Goodrich (B.F.) Co	72⅜	72⅞	72⅜	72⅝	−⅝
113	114	200	Goodrich pf	113⅝	113½	113⅝	113½	...
96½	97	430	Granby Consol	98	98	96½	96½	−½
121½	122¼	600	Great Northern pf	122	122⅜	122	122	−⅛
46	46¾	2,300	G. N. ore cert. prop	46⅝	46⅝	46	46¼	−⅝
48	49⅛	600	Greene-Cananea	49	49¼	49	49	...
21¼	21½	1,800	Guggenheim Explor	21⅝	21⅝	21	21¼	−⅜
103¾	104	400	Illinois Central	104½	104½	103⅝	103⅝	+⅜
46¾	46⅞	25,000	Inspiration Copper	47½	47⅝	46⅝	46⅝	−⅜
17⅞	17⅝	400	Interboro Consol	17½	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	−⅛
61½	62	300	Int. Agricultural pf	63	63	62	62	−2½
110¼	110¾	100	Int. Harvester	110⅜	110⅜	110½	110½	−⅛
114¼	119½	100	Int. Harv., N.J., pf	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	−1½
102	107	100	Int. Harv. Corp. pf	107	107	107	107	...
15	15¼	10,700	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r	17	17	15	15	−1¼
71⅛	71¼	45,550	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r	74⅜	75	71	71¼	−4
53½	53⅝	20,300	Int. Nickel v. tr.cfs	53	53½	53	53½	−½
10⅜	11	700	Int. Paper	11	11¼	11	11¼	+⅛
46½	47½	500	Int. Paper pf	47	47	46	46	−1½
26½	26⅝	100	Kansas City South	26½	26½	26¼	26¼	−⅜
60½	61	400	Kan. City South.pf	61	61	60½	60½	−1
130	130½	38	Kings Co. El.L.& P	130½	130½	130	130	...
78¼	78⅝	1,100	Lackawanna Steel	79½	79½	78¾	79	−⅜
105	107	100	Laclede Gas	106½	106½	106½	106½	−1¼
50¼	50½	2,300	Lee Rubber & Tire	50¼	50½	50	50¼	...
76	78	300	Lehigh Valley	78	78	77¾	77¾	−⅜
260	261	200	Liggett & Myers	260	260	260	260	+1
120	...	200	Liggett & Myers pf	121	121¼	121	121¼	+1½
193	196	100	Lorillard (P.) Co	195	195	195	195	...
84½	86	950	Mackay Cos	87	87	85	85½	−2¾
130	132	167	Mackay Cos. pf	67½	67½	67½	67½	...
69¾	69¾	700	Manhattan Elev	130	130	130	130	−1
87½	88	900	Maxwell Motors	70	71	69¾	69¾	+½
51	52	500	Max. Motors 1st pf	88¾	88¾	88	88	−⅛
103	105½	100	Max. Motors 2d pf	52¾	52¾	51¾	51¾	+½
109	109¼	24,700	May Dept. St. pf	105	105	105	105	+2¾
37¼	37⅝	3,400	Mexican Petroleum	110⅞	112⅜	109	109	−⅝
5⅞	6	100	Miami Copper	37½	37⅝	37¼	37⅜	+⅛
27⅞	28	1,800	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	8	8	8	8	+⅛
88⅞	89½	500	Missouri Pacific	14	14	14	14	+⅛
67	67¼	8,100	Montana Power	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5½	+⅛
215	218	500	Nat. En. & St. Co	74	74	73½	73½	−⅜
104	105½	100	Nat. Lead Co	27	27	27	27	−1⅜
122	122⅜	500	Nat. Lead Co. pf	71	71½	70	70	−1¼
			Nevada Con. Cop	115	115	115	115	+1
			N. Y. Air Brake	16½	16⅝	16½	16½	
			N. Y. Central	147	151⅜	146	150⅝	+4⅞
			N. Y. Dock	107	107½	106¾	106¾	−1
			N. Y. N. H. & H	14	14	14	14	−¼
			Norfolk & Western	71½	71¾	69¾	69¾	−1¼
			Northern Pacific	117½	117⅝	116⅜	116⅜	−1½
			Ontario Mining	114	114¼	114	114¼	
			Pacific Mail	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	−⅜
			Penn. R. R.	16½	16⅝	16½	16½	+⅛
			People's Gas, Chi	57¾	57⅞	57¼	57¼	+⅛
			Pittsburgh Coal	104	104	104	104	+1
			Pittsburgh Coal pf	32⅜	32⅝	31½	31⅝	−1⅜
			Pressed Steel Car	108	108	108	108	−⅜
			Pullman Co.	58	58	57½	57½	−1⅛
			Quicksilver	164	164	164	164	...
			Quicksilver pf	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	+⅛
			Railway Steel Sp	43	43	41¾	41¾	−1⅛
			Ray Con. Copper	25¾	26⅛	25½	25½	+⅛
			Reading	79¾	79⅞	79	79	−1
			Rep. Iron & Steel	54½	54⅝	53¾	53¾	−⅜
			Rock Island Co	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	...
			Rock Island Co. pf	5⅜	5½	5⅜	5½	+⅛
			St. Louis Southw	19	19	19	19	...
			Seaboard Air Line	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
			Seab. Air Line pf	38	38	38	38	...
			Sears, Roeb. & Co	180	180	180	180	−1
			Shat. Arizona Cop	39	40¼	38¾	39¼	+⅛
			Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	60	60	59⅝	59⅝	−⅜
			Sl.-S. S. & I. Co. pf	98	98	98	98	+1
			Southern Pacific	100½	100⅝	99⅞	100	−⅜
			So. Pacific t r	117⅞	118	117⅞	117⅞	−⅛
			So. Porto Rico Sug	164	164	164	164	+4
			So. P. R. Sugar pf	106½	106⅞	106½	106⅞	−⅛
			Southern Railway	21½	21⅝	21	21	−⅛
			Southern Ry. pf	59½	59½	59½	59½	−⅛
			Studebaker Co	153	154½	151⅝	152⅛	−1⅜
			Studebaker Co. pf	112	112	112	112	−⅛
			do., odd lot	111	111	111	111	...
			Tennessee Copper	61	61	60	60½	−1½
			Texas Co	213⅜	216½	213	213½	−1½
			Texas & Pacific	6½	7	6½	7	+⅛
			Third Avenue	61	61	60½	61	+½
			Twin City R. T	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	...
			Union B. & P. Co	8	8¼	7¾	7¾	−⅜
			Union Pacific	134½	134¾	134¾	134½	−⅜
			Union Pacific pf	84	84	83¾	83¾	−⅛
			United Cigar Stores	94	94	94	94	−⅜
			United Dry Goods	29⅞	29⅞	29¾	29¾	+⅞
			United Fruit Co	148¾	148¾	146	146	−3
			U. S. C. I. P. & F	19	19	19	19	−1
			U. S. Indus. Alco	153	153	151½	152½	−1¼
			U. S. Red. & Ref	2	2	2	2	...
			U. S. Rubber & R. pf	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	−⅛
			U. S. Rubber	53	53	52¾	52¾	−½
			U. S. Rub. 1st pf	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	+⅛
			U. S. Steel	84	84⅜	83⅞	83⅞	−1⅛
			U. S. Steel pf	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜	−⅛
			Utah Copper	84½	86⅛	84½	84⅞	+⅞
			Utah Securities	19⅛	19⅞	19⅜	19⅝	+⅛
			Va.-Car. Chemical	47	47⅞	46⅜	47¼	−1⅛
			Wabash	15	15¼	14¾	14¾	−⅜
			Wabash pf. A	44¼	44⅝	44¼	44¼	−⅜
			Wabash pf. B	28¼	28¼	27⅝	27⅝	−⅝
			Western Union Tel	89¼	89¼	88⅞	89	−⅛
			Westingh. E. & M	68	68	67	67	−⅝
			Willys-Overland	218	218	217	217	−5½
			W.-O. pf. Pauls. cfs. fp	105	105	105	105	...
			Woolw. (F.W.,) Co	122¼	122¾	122	122	...

EXPECT NEW WAR LOAN.

London Market Holds Off, Awaiting Vote of Credit by Commons.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Most of the activity on the Stock Exchange today was confined to rubber and copper shares, which were freely bought on the strength of the commodities. Oil stocks and colonial bonds were firm, and the French loan hardened further, but consols and the home war loan dropped in anticipation of a vote of credit by the House of Commons and the expectation of a fresh loan. American securities were dull. The Treasury did not issue any buying prices for Americans on account of the holiday in New York Saturday.

Money and discount rates were quiet. American exchange was steady at 4.76⅛ for cable transfers. Petrograd rates were easier.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs receipts	$8,651,284	$121,286,062
Ord. In. rev. receipts	18,061,221	224,878,919
Income tax	1,030,283	17,623,333
Miscellaneous	1,492,501	28,366,228
Total receipts	$29,225,290	$402,131,628
Excess of ord. disb. over ord. receipts	5,814,370	58,317,665
Excess of total disb. over total receipts	3,648,080	50,613,027
Expenditures	29,539,631	460,449,294

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	110	115	110	115
American Cigar pf	99	101	99	101
Conley Foil	325	330	325	330
J. S. Young	155	170	155	170
Johnson Tin F. & M.	140	170	140	170
MacAndrews & F.	140	150	140	150
MacAndrews & F. pf.	98½	100½	98½	100½
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	215	225	215	225
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	485	490	485	485
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	120	122	120	122

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Financing Foreign Customers.

A stronger tone in rubles yesterday added to the belief that the Russian credit, long the subject of discussion, is nearing completion, but bankers familiar with the situation said that the status of the proposed advance had not undergone any change in the past few days. It is fully expected that eventually a credit of from $60,000,000 to $100,000,000 will be provided here for Russia, but negotiations have dragged along. It has proved harder to deal with Russia than with either Great Britain or France, for the reason that there is less co-operation at Petrograd between the government and the financial institutions. A big loan with France could be arranged in short order if lower terms could be offered. Bankers have been in communication with French officials over the possibility of bringing out a loan here, but they have not been encouraged to make a direct offering of securities here and it appears now that French requirements will be satisfied by further commercial credits, when the need for more funds at this centre arises. Just now there is a large, unexpended balance remaining from the three commercial credits totaling $50,000,000, which were arranged between French bankers and the government on the other side and two private banking houses here.

***

Mixed Quotations.

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MORE POWER ASKED BY RESERVE BOARD

Six Amendments to Federal Bank Law Would Help Trade, Its Report Declares.

LINE DRAWN ON EXPORTING

Farm Loan Extensions, Greater Aid to Domestic Commerce, Sought as Benefits.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Six amendments to the Federal Reserve act were recommended to Congress today in the report of the Federal Reserve Board for the first full year of operation of the new banking system. "A year's experience in the operation of the Federal Reserve act," says the report, "has confirmed the board in its profound conviction that the act has been one of the most beneficial pieces of legislation ever adopted by Congress. Not only have its fundamental principles been fully vindicated, but in most details the working of the measure has been successful."

The amendments recommended would:

Permit national banks to subscribe and hold stock in banks organized for the special purpose of doing a banking business in foreign countries;

Permit, with the approval of the board, the issue of Federal Reserve notes to Federal Reserve banks against either the deposit of commercial paper or gold, provided that the gold so deposited shall count as part of the required reserve of the bank;

Extend the acceptance system to the domestic trade so far as it relates to documentary acceptances secured by shipping documents or warehouse receipts, covering readily marketable commodities or against the pledge of goods actually sold;

Permit national banks to establish branch offices within the city or county in which they are located;

Permit advances to member banks against the member banks' secured promissory notes or against the deposit or pledge of United States Government bonds;

Authorize a wide discretion in the making of farm loans by national banks so that a Federal Reserve bank might make proper loans of this kind within a radius of 100 miles of its place of business, whether in its district or another district.

Would Strengthen Reserve Act.

"It is believed," says the report, "that the enactment of these amendments will, besides enlarging the usefulness of the national banks, result in greatly strengthening the operation of the Federal Reserve act, and more completely realize the purposes of its framers."

The board announces that it does not consider that it can direct the business operations of Federal Reserve banks in respect to foreign loans, but that its function is to oversee these banks. A plea is made in the report for the entrance into the system of more State banks and trust companies.

In speaking of foreign borrowing in the United States the board points out that it has received many inquiries on this subject, and has given them careful attention. It has reached the conclusion, it says, supported by competent legal advice, "that the purpose for which goods are sold or exported, or the use to which such goods are ultimately put, does not fall within its province or jurisdiction.

"If," the report adds, "the transactions which have given rise to such sales or shipments are of a true commercial nature, if the basis upon which they rest is such as to comply with the requirements of the Federal Reserve act, and if the maturity of the loan falls within the limitation of the law, then the paper growing out of them, no matter by whom or for what drawn, may at will be discounted by Federal Reserve banks, and must be regarded as falling within the legitimate sphere of their operations. The Federal Reserve act makes no provision for collateral bond or stock loans or for the purchase of foreign Governments' obligations by reserve institutions. Neither such obligations, therefore, nor loans to member banks based thereon, are eligible as investments for Federal Reserve banks.

"The operation of the reserve system is a matter of business to be conducted in accordance with the terms of the Reserve act and the regulations of the board," says the report. "It is not the providence of the board to deal with problems involving international relationships of the United States, either for the purpose of rescinding or extending exportations in one direction or another. The eligibility of paper for Reserve banks is determined by considerations which are as valid under one set of international relationships as another; the function of passing upon and dealing in such paper under these regulations belongs to the several Reserve banks. The board, however, believes that the financing of the country's export trade is at the present time one of the most important financial problems with which the nation has to deal; and it is of the opinion that Federal Reserve banks cannot, even if they would, avoid the responsibility of assisting in this process of financing what legitimately and properly devolves upon them."

Regret Expressed at Suits.

The board expresses regret that in some States suits have been instituted to test the validity of the provisions of the Reserve act by which it may grant certain fiduciary powers to national banks, announces its intention to have its counsel intervene in these cases and says that every effort will be made to have the question settled by the Supreme Court at an early date. It is pointed out that only thirty-two State banks have been admitted to the system and eighty-four others have come in by conversion into national banks.

"It is regrettable," continues the report, "that in not a few States reserve requirements for State banks and trust companies have been materially lowered by legislative enactment since the adoption of the Federal Reserve act. The only justification for the reduction of the reserve requirements for national banks is the fact that the national banks are members of the Federal Reserve System and that the Federal Reserve banks hold part of the consolidated reserve of the national banks, and are, therefore, in position to come immediately with all of their resources to the support of national banks in case of necessity or emergency."

On the other hand, it is stated, State banks have reduced their reserve requirements without the support of the reserve system. "This," says the report, "is an element of danger in our banking system, because the weakening of the reserves of the State banks and trust companies makes them more vulnerable in times of emergency, and it is conceivable that a situation might arise in the affairs of such State banks and trust companies where they might have to call upon the credit structure of the national banks and the Federal Reserve system for support when they would not be entitled to it because they had not contributed to the strength of the Federal Reserve system by taking membership in it.

"The board is giving serious thought to this question and to the action that may be taken to guard against the consequences of this situation."

This part of the report is concluded with an expression of opinion that the credit resources of the country would be greatly enlarged and strengthened with corresponding benefit to business and the people if State banks and trust companies were to enter the system.

Money Market is Easy.

The report declares that a condition of remarkable ease is the outstanding feature of the country's money market during the year. It says that the nation's export trade has reached high-water mark, that manufacturing in nearly all lines is active, and that it has been the part of wisdom for reserve banks to conserve their resources "and hold themselves in readiness to meet any unexpected developments in the situation." An increase of almost a billion dollars in the combined loans of national banks in the year and an increase of deposits of nearly two billion dollars are pointed to as pertinent in corisidering the situation.

"These facts," the report says, "would seem to indicate that it is prudent to be prepared for a time when the reserve resources of the country will be subjected to a severe test and when the leadership and operations of the Federal Reserve Banks will become correspondingly more influential."

The discount policy of the board during the last year is declared to be the proper one under the existing circumstances, but it is pointed out that as time goes on there will be a disposition to make these rates as nearly equal in all parts of the country as is possible. The Reserve banks have not been greatly encouraged to indulge in such commercial banking operations as the law permits, open market operations as the act terms them, the board says, because thereby the danger of inflation might have been increased and money rates further depressed. More active participation in such transactions by reserve banks may be expected in the future.

The board, the report announces, is considering the establishment of branch agencies of reserve banks in cities other than these where such banks are located, and for the present does not expect to approve the establishment of branch reserve banks. The clearing operations of the banks, it says, have proved a success, but too few of the banks have taken advantage of this function.

RESERVE BANK HERE REPORTS.

Income for First Year Falls $112 Short of Expenses.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York issued yesterday, as a supplement to the report of the Federal Reserve Board, its first annual report, signed by Pierre Jay, chairman and Federal Reserve agent. It makes a valuable contribution to the history of the inauguration of the new currency system and of this country's finances in a year of war, for it contains sixty-five pages of comment, illustrated by a number of charts.

The bank's expenses for the year were $345,746, of which salaries consumed $154,043 and Directors' fees $18,840. Income was within $112 of this total, but organization expenses, which were $381,000, are carried among the assets, to be extinguished in the next few years. The largest item was $232,000 for Federal Reserve notes, which will be absorbed as the notes are issued.

The New York bank has bought municipal warrants both for itself and for other reserve banks, New York being the primary market for such offerings. In the year it bought a total of $25,226,000 of such warrants for itself and $19,761,000 for other banks. Of bankers' acceptances the New York institution purchased $25,833,000 for itself and $22,312,000 for other reserve banks. The market rate for the discount to bills has been lower than the rate for similar bills in London for a year. The relatively small volume of such credits which American banks have succeeded in making operative, even under the unusually favorable opportunity which the war presents for their extension, is pointed to as evidence of the difficulty which will be encountered in developing the acceptance business of the United States.

Some of the difficulties are:

The disinclination to break old banking connections; the difficulty of educating handlers of bills in distant places as to American credits; the lack of bill buyers in foreign countries who will quote as low rates on dollar as on sterling bills; the natural prejudice of bill buyers in foreign countries in favor of a bill of known currency and against a bill of as yet unknown currency; the lack of men trained to exercise the judgment and financial responsibility required of them as managers of branches or agencies which American banks might establish in foreign countries; the inferior communications for both goods and mail between the United States and foreign countries as compared with those between Great Britain and foreign countries.

The check collection is rapidly growing in volume. The system was not begun until June 1, but in seven months 167,225 checks on New York Clearing House banks, involving $877,000,000, and 1,070,000 items on member banks, involving $287,000,000, were handled.

The report continues:

"The member banks should look upon the reserve bank not as an alien but as their own institution. They own all its capital and most of its resources, and they control its management through the Directors they elect, subject always to the supervision of the Reserve Board. At the reserve bank they may borrow as a standing right and not as a favor which may be cut off. They no longer have to buy or carry bonds to serve as security for loans; the paper of their own customers, large or small, will now serve as their security. While panics in the past may not have affected them, they have been disastrous to the business interests of the country, who are their customers; and their contributions to the reserve bank should be recognized as a form of insurance not merely for themselves but for their customers as well. If this insurance is expensive and makes some changes in the nature of their business, the act should be carefully studied with a view to making the most of the new functions it provides. New avenues of activity should be looked for."

As to the present situation the report says:

"The tremendous exports of the past year, instead of being balanced by increased imports of consumable commodities, have been paid for largely by gold, by securities returned to this country, and by credits extended here to foreign countries. The unusual nature of the trade activity has required a new form of financing. Instead of financing shipments by American manufacturers to be paid for abroad, it has been necessary to finance foreign purchasers to enable them to pay in cash in this country.

"As long as the favorable balance of trade continues and bankers proceed with the same caution which has characterized their course thus far, there seems to be no present reason for concern; but the test of what must be considered our normal banking power will come after the war is over. If the balance of foreign trade then continues favorable and we are enabled to retain a substantial portion of the gold which has come here under stress of war conditions, we can continue to make advances to our foreign trade connections. But should the balance turn against us, or heavy foreign demand for credit arise, the added gold is likely to return to Europe, thereby diminishing proportionally our power to lend to foreign countries in developing trade with them. So many factors will enter into the resultant that it is idle to attempt to make predictions. The one safe rule for the banks of the country is to keep liquid; to see that in the period of tremendous expansion which circumstances are forcing upon them their increased resources do not consist of loans and securities representing fixed assets. They should be ready at all times for a drain on their gold and a reduction of their credit power. The fact that, in spite of the growing expansion, excess reserves continue to grow even faster, is evidence that they appreciate the possibly transient character of their increased banking power and do not intend to expand beyond a safe and reasonable point."

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
497	Ahmeek	103	103½	103	103½
5,055	Alaska Gold	23	24¼	22½	23¾
50	Algomah	1	1	1	1
415	Alloues	74	74¼	74	74¼
1,250	Am. Zinc	76½	77¾	75¾	76¾
7,565	Arizona Com.	9	10	9	9¼
675	Butte & Balak	5	5	4½	4½
2,561	Butte & Sup.	90	90½	88¾	88¾
1,145	Cal. & Arizona	74½	75	74	74¼
84	Cal. & Hecla	586	586	583	585
11	Centennial	17¾	18½	17¾	17¾
10	Chino	59	59½	59	59
2,688	Copper Range	66	66	65	65¾
875	East Butte	15¼	15¾	14½	15
20	Franklin	10½	10½	10½	10½
210	Granby	98½	98½	96½	96½
80	Greene Can.	49¼	49¼	48¾	48¾
110	Hancock	17½	17½	17½	17½
10	Inspiration	47½	47½	47½	47½
90	Island Creek	45½	45½	45½	45½
230	Isle Royale	30¼	30¼	29¾	29¾
5	Kerr Lake	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
125	Keeweenaw	3	3	3	3
101	Lake	19¼	19¼	18	18
460	Lasalle	5	5	5	5
280	Mass Con.	13½	13½	13	13½
30	Mayflower	4½	4½	4½	4½
165	Miami	37¾	37¾	37½	37½
20	Michigan	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
290	Mohawk	94½	94½	94	94
10	Nevada Con.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
50	New Arcadian	10	10	9½	9½
200	New Idria	20¾	20¾	19¾	19¾
125	Nipissing	7¾	7¾	7	7
725	North Butte	31	31¼	30¾	30¾
10	North Lake	2	2	2	2
200	Old Colony	3½	3¾	3¼	3¼
645	Old Dominon	71	71¾	70½	70½
820	Osceola	96	96	94	94
300	Pond Creek	13	13	13	13
548	Quincy	97	97	95¼	96
30	Ray Con.	25¾	26	25½	26
100	Santa Fe	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
2,835	Shannon	12¾	12¾	12	12
2,485	Shattuck	39¼	40¾	38¾	39½
150	South Lake	8	8	7½	7¾
5	St. Mary's	66¾	66¾	66¼	66½
229	Sup. & Boston	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
125	Superior Cop.	23	23	23	23
185	Tamarack	53	53¾	53	53
275	Trinity	10¾	10¾	10¼	10½
1,300	Tuolumne	19c	19c	19c	19c
5,933	U. S. Smelters	63	63¾	62¼	62¾
295	U. S. Smelt. pf.	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼
3,320	Utah Apex	4¼	4¼	4	4
705	Utah Con.	15½	15¾	15	15½
365	Utah Copper	85¼	85¾	85¼	85¼
100	Victoria	4¼	4¼	4	4
110	Winona	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
115	Wolverine	65	66¼	65	66¼
100	Wyandotte	2¾	2¾	2½	2½

RAILROADS.

75	Boston & Alb.	197	197	197	197
76	Boston Elev.	82	83½	82	83½
101	Bost. & Lowell	140	145	140	145
3,773	Boston & Me.	42	46	42	46
100	B. & M. pf.	70	70	70	70
25	Fitchburg pf.	87	87	84½	85
5	Conn. & Pass.	98	98	98	98
50	Mass. Elec.	62	62	62	62
155	Mass. Elec. pf.	40	40	39	39
1,010	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	71½	71¾	69½	69½
15	Nor. N. H.	105	105	105	105
10	W. End St.Ry.	65	65	65	65
4	W.E.St.Ry.pf.	84¾	84¾	84½	84½

MISCELLANEOUS.

20	Amoskeag	70	70	70	70
20	Amoskeag pf.	100	100	100	100
105	Am. Pn. Serv.	2¼	2¼	2	2¼
10	Am. Sugar	113	113½	113	113½
130	Am. Sugar pf.	117	117½	117	117½
868	Am. Tel. & Tel.	127¾	128	127¾	128
10	Am. Wool cfs.	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾
204	Am. W. cfs.pf.	97½	98	97¾	98
250	A., G. & W. I.	30½	30½	29¾	29¾
180	A.,G.& W.I.pf.	46¾	46¾	45¾	45¾
170	E. Bost. Lane.	11¾	11¾	11¼	11¼
12	Edison	248	248	248	248
160	Mass. Gas	86½	86½	86	86
128	Mass. Gas pf.	89	89	88	88
10	McElwain pf.	101	101	101	101
20	Mex. Tel. pf.	5	5	5	5
6	N. E. Tel.	137	137	137	137
375	Nipe Bay	130	132	130	130
25	Pullman	126	126¾	126	126¼
90	Swift	129	129¾	126	126¼
1,264	Torrington	45	46¾	45	46¾
908	United Fruit	148¾	149¾	146¼	146¼
3,941	Un. Fruit rts.	7¾	8	7¾	7¾
485	Un. Sh. Mach.	55¾	55¾	55¼	55½
806	Un. Sh. M. pf.	29	29	29	29
100	U. S. Steel	84¾	84¾	84	84
4	U. S. Steel pf.	117¾	117¾	117¼	117¾
630	Ventura Oil	9¼	9¼	8¾	8¾

BONDS.

$2,000	Am.T.& T.4s	92½	92½	92½	92½
67,000	Am.T.& T.4½s	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼
2,000	Anglo-Fr'ch 5s	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
1,000	Atchison 5s	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
7,500	A.,G.& W.I.	78	78	78	78
1,000	Dom. Coal 5s	93½	93½	93½	93½
7,000	Mass. Gas 4½s	1029	99¼	99¼	99¼
2,000	N. E. Tel. 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
20,000	Swift 5s	99½	99½	99½	99½
11,000	West. Tel. 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.75	1½	La Rose	.60	.70
Bay S Gas	.21	.23	Majestic	1⅛	1⅛
Bingham	8¼	8¾	McKin-Dar	.45	.50
Bohemia	2	2⅜	Mex Met.	.40	.43
Boston Ely	.45	.52	M of Amer	2¾	3¼
Butte & L.	.38	.41	New Baltic	3¾	4
B & N Y.	3¼	3½	N Cornelia	12	12¼
Begole	.80	1	Nev-Doug.	.80	.85
Bost & M.	.40	.50	Ohio Cop.	.18	.24
Calaveras	8¾	8¾	Oneco	.95	1¼
Cortez	.65	.80	Onondaga	1¾	2
Chief Con.	1½	1⅝	Riker-H	5½	5¾
Con Cop.	1¾	2	S W Miami	1½	2
Con Aris.	1½	1⅝	Stewart M.	.50	.58
Crown Res	.38	.45	Tonopah M	6¾	7
Dav-Daly	1¼	1⅜	Tono Belm	4½	4¾
1st Nat C.	6⅝	6¾	Truro	10¾	11
Goldf Con.	.85	.90	U Verde E	12¾	12¾
Houghton	2	2¼	Utah Met.	9¼	9⅜
Iron Blos.	1¼	1⅜	Yuk Gold.	2¼	2⅜

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Alabama Co.	19	19	19	19
78	Arun. S. & G.	40	40	39½	39½
80	B. Tin P. rcts.	97¾	97¾	97¼	97¼
1,627	Balt. Trade	108	114	108	111⅝
156	Balt. Tube pf.	91	91½	91	91½
20	Con. Coal	96	96	96	96
20	Con. Power	112	112	111	111
10,005	Cosden	24	24¼	22¾	24¼

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
85	Am. Shipbldg.	39	39	39	39
200	Booth Fish.	27	27	27	27
100	Chi. City & Conn. Ry. pf.	18	18	18	18
3	Edison	143½	143½	143½	143½
133	Dia. Match.	106½	106½	106	106
405	Ill. Brick.	79½	80	79¼	80
10	Lindsay Light	10	10	10	10
21	Mont. Wd. pf.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
40	Nat. Carb.	184½	184½	184½	184½
150	Peo. Gas.	104	104¼	103¾	104
67	Pub. Serv.	113	115	113	115
115	Pub. Serv. pf.	103	103½	103	103
5	Quaker O. pf.	108	108	108	108
36	Sears-Roeb.	181½	181½	180	180
340	Stew. War.	88	88¼	88	88
200	Swift & Co.	126¼	126¼	126¼	126¼
110	Un. Carbide	175	175½	175	175½
20	Deere pf.	98	98	98	98
25	Gen. Roof. pf.	103½	103½	103½	103½

BONDS.

$1,000	Chi. Rys. 5s.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
5,000	City Ry. 5s.	100	100	100	100
17,000	Edison 5s.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
6,000	Morris 4½s	92½	92½	92½	92½
3,000	Swift 5s.	99½	99½	99½	99½

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Gas, N. J.	123	123	123	123
21	Am. Rys. pf.	93¼	93½	93¼	93¼
90	J. G. Brill	35	35¾	35	35¼
50	Cambria Iron	44½	45	44½	45
9,195	Cambria Steel.	80½	81	80½	81
16	Catawissa 1st pf	55½	55½	55½	55½
30	Gen. Asphalt.	33	33	33	33
81	Gen. Asphalt pf	72	72	72	72
15	Keystone Tel. pf. t. c.	69	69	69	69
5,725	Lake Sup. Corp.	10⅞	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛
14	Lehigh Nav.	17½	17¾	17½	17¾
582	Leh. Val. Tran.	20¼	21	20¼	21
337	Leh. Val. T. pf	41¾	42	41¾	42
396	Penn. Salt Mfg.	102	102¼	101	102¼
2,333	Penn. Steel pf.	95	95	90	93¼
18	Phila. Co. pf.	35¼	35¼	35¼	36¼
768	Phila. Electric.	27¾	28	27¾	28
210	Tono. Belmont.	4½	4½	4½	4½
170	Tono. Mining.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
395	Union Traction	43½	43½	43	43¼
280	Un. Gas Imp.	80	80	80	80
85	Warwick L. & S.	10½	10½	10½	10½
50	York Rys.	9½	9½	9½	9½

BONDS.

$800	Am. G. & E. 5s	92¾	93	92¾	93
1,000	Beth. Steel 6s.	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼
1,000	Equit.Ill.Gas5s.	108½	108½	108½	108½
5,000	Key.Tel. 1st 5s	90	90	90	90
12,500	Lake Sup. inc. 4s	29	33¾	29	33¾
10,000	Leh.Val.gen.4s	93½	94	93½	93½
5,000	Leh. Val. gen. 4½s	103¼	103¼	103	103
9,000	L.V.Tran.ref.5s	93	93	92¼	92¼
9,000	Penn. R.R.gen. 4½s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
13,000	Penn. R.R.con. 4½s	106	106	106	106
3,000	Phila.Co.con.5s	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
2,000	Phila. Elec. 4s.	83½	83½	83½	83½
100	Phila. Elec. 4s.	84	84	84	84
400	Phila. Elec. 5s.	103	103	103	103
5,000	Reading gen. 4s	95½	95¼	95¼	95½
10,000	Western N. Y. & Pa. gen. 4s	82¼	82¼	82½	82½

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
245	A. W. G. Mch.	48	48	48	48
110	A.W.G.M. pf.	140	148	140	140
60	Am. Sew. P.	16⅜	16⅜	16¼	16¾
25	Am. W. G. pf.	103¼	103¼	103½	103
10	C. Riv. Gas.	40	40	40	40
210	Crus. St. pf.	114¼	114¼	114¼	114½
295	Col. Gas.	15½	15½	15½	15½
50	Harbison W.	83¼	83¼	83½	83½
218	Ind. Brewing.	3	3¼	3	3¼
150	Ind. Brew. pf.	16½	17¾	16½	17¾
20	Lone St. Gas.	90	90	90	90
190	Mfrs. L. & H.	51	51	51	51
95	Nat. Fire'pfg.	10¾	10¾	10½	10½
10	Nat. P'p'g pf.	22¾	22¾	21½	21½
100	Okla. Gas.	72	72	72	72
15	Ohio Fuel.	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼
20	Ohio Fuel Oil.	17½	17¾	17½	17½
100	Pitts. Brew.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
15	Pitts. Br. pf.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
250	Pitts. Coal.	32½	32½	32	32
1,410	Pure Oil.	20¼	20¾	20¼	20½
75	West. A. B.	135½	135½	135	135
10	W.P.T. Ry. pf.	73¼	73¼	73¼	73½
60	West. Elec.	67½	67½	67½	67½

BONDS.

$1,000	Pitts. Brewing 6s.	67	67	67	67

THE CITY'S FINANCIAL OPERATIONS.

Cash Position, Feb. 11, 1916.

CITY TREASURY.

Balance Feb. 5		$25,168,792.71
Receipts—		
Revenues	$1,811,879.29	
Miscellaneous	490,161.41	
Loans:		
Revenue bonds	$3,000,000.00	
Revenue bills	493,886.80	
Corp. stock notes	2,500,000.00	
	5,995,686.30	
		8,106,527.00
		$33,275,319.71
Payments—		
General administration	$1,892,816.20	
Redemption of city debt	6,000.00	
	1,898,816.20	
Balance Feb. 11		$31,376,503.51

SINKING FUNDS.

Balance uninvested Feb. 5		$5,105,498.25
Receipts		360,162.25
		$5,465,655.50
Payments		2,501,500.00
Balance uninvested Feb. 11		2,964,155.50
Aggregate balances Feb. 11		$34,340,659.01

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
25 railroads	78.41	77.87	77.95	— .54
25 industrials	90.00	97.70	97.89	— .93
50 stocks	88.70	87.78	87.92	— .73

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
Feb. 14	88.70	87.78	87.92	— .73
Feb. 12	Holiday			
Feb. 11	89.01	88.26	88.65	— .01
Feb. 10	89.06	88.26	88.66	+ .04
Feb. 9	88.84	88.00	88.62	+ .31
Feb. 8	88.37	87.78	88.11	+ .17
Feb. 7	88.61	87.77	87.94	+ .89

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.		Low.	
February—				
1916	89.06	10	85.46	1
1915	93.78	21	58.29	24
1914	74.14	4	69.33	26
1913	77.84	3	72.54	28
1912	76.81	20	72.54	1

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
1916*	91.87	Jan. 3	84.47	Jan. 31	87.92
1915	94.13	Oct. 23	58.90	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	83.40	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	80.20
1913	90.17	Jan. 2	68.06	Feb. 1	68.06
1915	85.82	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	83.29
1911	84.51	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.50

*To date.

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 14.—Following is the weekly statement of the local associated banks, with comparisons:

	Feb. 12, 1916.	Inc'se or Dec'se from Prev. W'k.
Circulation	$3,202,000	$1,000
Loans, dis. and inv.	397,580,000	1,823,000
Individual deposits, including United States	336,748,000	1,671,000
Due banks	130,373,000	*3,115,000
Time deposits	10,587,000	3,060,000
Exch. for Clearing H'se.	15,756,000	463,000
Due from banks	37,120,000	280,000
Cash reserve	25,874,000	*247,000
Res. in Fed. Res. B'k	10,140,000	238,000
Res. with other banks	66,019,000	*2,035,000
Cash excess	3,285,000	*246,000
Excess in New York	49,364,000	*

Guantanamo Sugar

Cent. Aguirre Sugar

Bought—Sold—Quoted

Complete Data on Request. Ask for Bulletin T 201.

Gilbert Eliott & Co.
Specialists
27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6210

WILL BUY
Remington 2nd Pfd.
Royal B. P. Co. Pfd.
Elec. Bond & Share Pfd.
Metropolitan Bank
Natl. Bank of Commerce

WILL SELL
Crocker-Wheeler Pfd.
Borden's Milk
Singer Mfg. Co.
B'klyn City R. R.
Peoples Trust Co.

L. A. NORTON
Tel's Broad 2800-2805. 25 Broad St.

FOR SALE
50 FISK RUBBER
50 NORTH. STATES COM. & PFD.
100 AMERICAN SUMATRA COM.
10 ROBERT GAIR PFD.
20 DAYTON POWER LTG. COM.
25 INTERNAT'L TEXTBOOK CO.
100 ADIRONDACK COM.
ROG.-BROWN I. CO. 1st & Ref. 5's
BUFFALO & SUSQ. 1st 5's, 1932
BUFFALO & SUSQ. Deb. 5's, 1926
BUFFALO GEN'L ELECT. 1st 5's
BUFFALO GEN'L ELECT. STOCK
SHREDDED WHEAT COMMON

WANTED
100 ADIRON. ELEC. P. COM. & PFD.
20 U. S. ENVELOPE PFD.
50 INT. SILVER PFD.
100 UNITED GAS & ELEC. 1ST PFD.
50 ROBERT GAIR PFD.
100 ART METAL CONSTRUCTION CO.
50 AMERICAN SUMATRA PFD.
ROG.-BROWN I. CO. 1st & Ref. 5's
BUFFALO & SUSQ. 1st 5's, 1932
BUFFALO & SUSQ. Deb. 5's, 1926
BUFFALO GEN'L ELECT. 1st 5's
BUFFALO GEN'L ELECT. STOCK

HOTCHKIN & CO.
Incorporated.
84 Pine St., N. Y. 53 State St., Boston.
Phone 4161 John. Private Phone to Boston.

Bought—Sold—Quoted

Am. Lt. & Tr. Com. & Scp.
Am. Water Works & Elec.
Virginian Railways
And All Other
Public Utility Issues

Hoit&McWilliam
Telephone 3100 Rector
71 Broadway, 200 Devonshire St.
New York, N. Y. Boston, Mass.

We Deal In
Eastern Steel 5s, 1931
Eastern Steel
1st Pfd. & Com.

DAWSON & LYON
40 Wall St., N. Y. Tel. 5441 John

BUY—SELL
MIDWEST REFINING CO.
SAPULPA REFINING CO.
SAPULPA PRODUCING CO.
PORT LOBOS PETROLEUM
HOUSTON OIL COMPANY
PIERCE OIL CORP. 6s
NATIONAL FUEL GAS
MAGNOLIA PETROLEUM CO.
IMPERIAL OIL CO. LTD.

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
Phones 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad, 25 Broad St., N. Y.

Winchester Arms

J.K.Rice, Jr.&Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Central States Elect. Com. & Pfd.
Appalachian Power Com. & Pfd.
No. States Power Com. & Pfd.
Federal Light & Tract. Com. & Pfd.
N. Y. State R'ways Com. & Pfd.
General Gas & Elect. (all issues)

FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Phone Broad 8140. 30 Broad St., New York.
Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia.

City Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1937
Great Southern Lumber
Hanover Fire Ins. Co.
U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co.
Continental Insurance Co.

John Burnham & Co.
Private Wire to All Markets.
115 Broadway. Tel. Rector 9876. New York.

ARE STOCKS A PURCHASE?
Call or Write for Letter.

Morris & Wilmarth
Tel. Broad 2338. 32 Broadway,
Members Chicago Board of Trade,
Consolidated Stock Exch. of N. Y.
N. Y. Coffee Exch., N. Y. Produce Exch.
Established over 19 years.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Trend of Prices Irregular on a Moderate Volume of Trading in the Curb Market.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 373,170 shares of stock and $478,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 125,832; oil, 62,497, and mining, 184,841. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	‡Aetna Expl.	62	62	62	62
2,000	‡Aetna E., w.i.	20½	*20¾	20	20¼
3,000	‡Aetna E., rts.	¾	¾	¾	¾
2,500	Ajax Rub. Inc.	71½	73	71½	72¾
1,200	‡Am. Drug S..	12½	12¾	12½	12¾
550	Atl. G. & W. I. S. S.....	30½	30¾	30	30½
300	Atl. G. & W. I. S. S. pf.....	46	46	45¾	45¾
370	Br.-Am. Mfg..	30	30	25	25
110	‡Can. C. & Fdy.	74	74	69	69
3,700	Can. N. Gas..	1¾	1¾	1¼	1¾
350	‡Car. L. & P..	6½	6½	6¼	6¼
550	Carwen Steel..	8¾	8¾	8½	8½
1,000	‡Chandler M..	93	93	92	92
700	‡Chev. M. Car.	132	132	130	132
1,200	Cor. of R. & H.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	‡Crocker Wh'r.	107½	107½	107½	107½
3,000	‡Cuba Cane S.	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾
100	‡Cuba C. S. pf.	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼
257	Driggs-B'bury.	144½	144½	143	144
700	‡Electric Gun..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
140	Emerson Phon.	12¼	12½	12¼	12½
150	H'tman C., w.i.	74½	74½	74	74
1,350	Hassler & B. Car Co.....	50¾	50¾	49¼	49¼
500	‡Int. Mer. M..	16	16	15½	15½
1,000	Kath. Bronze pf.	23	24	*22	23½
700	‡Kelly Sp. Tire, w. i.....	72½	73	72	73
400	‡S. S. Kresge, w. i.....	15½	15⅝	15½	15⅝
1,000	‡Lake. Tor. B.	*11	12½	11	12
100	‡L. T.B.1st pf.	12	12	12	12
1,000	Manhat. Tran.	1⅞	2	1¾	2
200	Marco. of Am.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅞
1,000	‡Maxim Mun..	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
18,600	‡Midvale Steel.	69	71½	69	69¾
50,000	‡Mid. Steel rts.	2¾	3⅜	2¾	3
1,500	‡Nevins Ele...	½	½	½	½
1,600	Peerless Truck & M. Corp...	27	27¼	26¾	27
550	‡Poole Engine & Mach. Co.	118	*122	116	122
200	‡Pyr. Mfg. Co.	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
580	Redfield, Inc.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
300	‡Sax. M. C.Co.	70	70½	70	70
600	‡Stand. Motors	10	*10¼	9¾	9¾
1,200	‡St. Jos. Lead.	16	16	16	16
600	Submar. Boat, v. t. ctfs.....	37½	38	37½	38
3,500	‡Texas Co. rts.	17½	18⅝	17½	18
3,000	‡Tob. Prod....	35⅞	37	35⅞	36¼
3,890	Triangle Film. v. t. ctfs....	4⅞	5	4⅞	5
1,200	U. C. S., w. i.	94½	96¼	94½	95¼
200	Un. Pr. Shar.	1½	1½	1½	1½
2,000	Univ. M., w. i.	4¾	5	4¾	5
1,800	‡U. S. Light & Heat Corp..	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
400	‡U. S. Light & H. Corp. pf..	4½	4¾	4½	4¾
300	‡Virginian Ry.	24	24½	24	24½
125	‡Wabash-Pitts. Term., w. i..	19	19	19	19
100	Wabash-Pitts. Ter. pf., w.i.	48½	48⅝	48¾	48½
100	White M. Co..	50½	50½	50½	50½
5,000	World F. Cor., v. t. ctfs....	1⅞	2	1⅞	2

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
23	Ill. Pipe Line.	189	186	187	− 1
1,600	Ohio Oil.....	226	211	218	−17
122	Prairie P. L..	236	232	232	− 3
10	South P. Oil..	374	374	374	− 1
16	St. Oil of Cal..	376	375	376	+ 3
18	St. Oil of N. J.	531	528	528	− 7
23	St. Oil of N. Y.	222	217	217	..

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

7,135	‡B. Oil & Gas.	3¼	3	3¼	+ ⅛
5,100	‡C. & Co.(O.R.)	24⅜	22¼	24¼	+ 2⅛
350	Empire Petrol.	6⅝	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
14,600	‡Federal Oil....	⅞	¾	⅞	+ ⅛
500	‡Houston Oil.	22	21¾	21½	..
1,100	Inter. Petrol..	13½	13⅜	13½	..
800	Mid. Refining..	62	60	61	− 1
2,900	‡Sap. Oil & R.	16¼	14	15⅜	+ ⅛
800	‡Victoria Oil..	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
27,800	Way. O. & G.	7⅝	5¾	7¼	+ 1⅜

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,000	††Am. Com. ..	10¼	10½	10½	10½
2,500	††Atlanta	20	20	20	20
400	B. Ledge D. C.	1½	1½	1½	1½
1,500	††Booth	41	41	40	40
750	Buffalo Mines.	¾	¾	¾	¾
1,900	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝
1,200	Butte & N. Y.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
7,500	†Caledonia	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
700	†Canada Cop..	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1⅞
3,200	C. de P. Cop..	42	42¼	41¾	41⅝
2,000	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
800	††Comstock T..	11½	11½	11½	11½
500	Cons. Nev.-U..	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,000	†Dominion Gold (a prospect)..	26	26	26	26
8,800	††Emma Cop..	60	60	58	59
8,400	††Fed. R. M.C.	22	22	20	22
4,800	First N. Cop..	7¼	7¼	6¾	6⅝
8,000	†Goldf. Cons..	93	94	91	92
4,500	††Goldf. Merg.	17½	17½	16½	16½
2,000	Howe Sound...	7¼	7¼	7¼	7½
250	‡Hecla Mining	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
1,000	††Int. Mines...	15	15	15	15
420	††Iron Blos....	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
700	††Jim Butler..	96	96	95	96
1,500	Jumbo Ext....	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
28,700	Kennecott Cop.	53	56	55	55⅝
1,200	††Kewanas	18½	18½	17½	17½
1,000	†McK.-Dar. ..	48	48	48	48
4,000	Magma Copper	16¾	17½	16¾	17¼
800	†Majestic Mi...	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,000	††Marsh Min..	36	36	36	36
50	Mines of Am..	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
621	‡Mojave Tung.	*5	5⅝	5	5⅝
10,000	††Mother Lode	23	23	22	22
200	†Nevada Hills.	18	18	18	18
1,300	N. Utah Bing..	4	4¼	3⅝	4¼
500	Nip. Mines Co.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
500	North B. Dev..	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
300	‡Ray Herc. M.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
2,800	††Rex. Con. M.	25	25	25	25
1,200	†Rochester M..	55	58	55	58
2,200	†San Toy	19	19	18	18
500	†S. G. G. Min.	75	75	75	75
300	Seven T. Coal'n.	43	43	43	43
18,600	††Silver Tip (a prospect)	18	18	17	18
250	Stand. S.-Lead.	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
3,000	Stewart	½	½	½	½
2,000	†Silver Pick...	5	5	5	5
12,700	††Success Min.	83	87	85	86
400	Tonopah Ext..	4⅞	4½	4⅞	4½
9,000	††U. S. Con. M	11	12½	11	12¼
13,400	Un. Verde Ext.	11½	14½	11½	12⅝
500	†West E. Con..	75	80	75	78
1,500	Yukon Gold M.	2½	2½	2⅜	2⅜

BONDS.

$25000	‡B.&O. new 5s.	102⅜	102	102	102¼
40,000	Cer.deP.Cop.6s.	122	122	121	121½
10,000	‡C.,M.&St.P.4s.	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
250000	‡Chi. Un.S.4½s.	100⅞	101¼	100⅞	101
125000	‡Erie cv.4s,w.i.	88½	88½	88⅛	88¼
3,000	‡Erie rights....	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
25,000	‡W'st. Pac. 5s..	24⅝	25	24⅝	24⅝

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted. xEx dividend.

Note.—On Friday the first sale in Cerro de Pasco was 42¼.

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INDUSTRIALS.

Stocks in which no transactions were shown on the Curb record were quoted:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Balt. Tube Co.....	110	115	102	108
British-Am. Tob. Co., ordinary	15	16	15	16
British-Am. Tob. Co., ordinary bearer....	15	16	15	16
Curtiss Aero, v.t. ctfs.	53	55	53	55
Fed. Dye. & Ch., w. i.	45¾	46¼	45¾	46¼
Guantanamo Sugar..	74	76	74	76
Hendee Mfg.....	27½	29	27½	29
Hopkins & Allen....	65	90	65	90
Int. Arms Fuse Sec..	17	17¼	17	17¼
Kelly S. T. new 1st pf	95	97	95	97
N. Y. Transportation	14	15	14	15
Standard Shipbuilding	12	13¼	13	13½
Un. Cigar St. pf., wi.	117½	120	117	..

MINING STOCKS.

Calaveras Copper	3½	4	3½	4
Oatman Gold	60	65	60	65
Oatman Crescent	45	46	28	46
Oatman ext.....	12½	..	12½	..

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MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosive pf..	81	84	81	84
American Brass.....	258	265	255	265
Atlas Powder	245	253	245	265
Atlas Powder pf.....	102	105	102	105
Babcock & Wilcox....	117	120	117	120
Bliss, (E. W.).....	345	360	345	360
Blue Ridge Corp....	75	85	78	83
Can. Fdries & Forg.	175	197	175	197
Canadian Explosives.	320	340	320	340
Can. Explosives pf...	102	110	102	110
Colt's Arms.....	810	840	810	840
Du Pont Powd., new.	375	385	375	385
Du Pont Powder pf..	106	108	106½	108½
Hercules Powder	383	393	383	393
Hercules Powder pf..	114	120	114	120
International Arms...	17	20	17	20
Niles-Bement-Pond...	160	167	160	167
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf..	100	105	100	105
Savage Arms	495	..	495	..
Sheaffer Mfg. Co....	470	485	470	485
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	2,450	2,550	2,450	2,550

Hoit&McWilliam
Telephone 3100 Rector
71 Broadway, 200 Devonshire St.
New York, N. Y. Boston, Mass.

St. Louis Tammany Headquarters.
Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 14.—The Marquette Hotel today announced Tammany had leased five floors for the Democratic National Convention, to be held in St. Louis in June. The Marquette is only six short blocks from the Coliseum, where the convention will be held, and a parade of the big New York delegation is looked for every day of the session.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Prices weakened all around in the closing dealings on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. The market movement earlier had been decidedly mixed. The coppers, under the lead of Anaconda, had been very firm, and Mexican Petroleum also had displayed special strength. On the other hand, the majority of the list showed a trend downward, the weakness of United States Steel common, in particular, attracting attention.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	Alaska Gold...	23½	24¼	22⅝	23⅜
420	Allis-Chalmers.	30⅜	31½	30⅝	31⅛
210	Am. Beet Sug.	70¼	70¾	70	70
1,270	Am. Can.....	63	63	61¾	61⅞
240	Am. C. & Fy.	72¾	72¾	71¾	71¾
30	Am. H. & L. pf.	50	50	50	50
80	Am. Ice Sec...	30⅜	30⅝	30	30
40	Am. Linseed...	24⅜	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜
40	Am. Linseed pf.	41½	41½	41½	41½
120	Am. Locomo...	67¼	67¼	66	66
1,900	Am. Smelting..	103⅜	103⅝	101¼	101⅝
40	Am. Tel. & Tel.	127⅞	127⅞	127⅝	127⅝
11,415	Anaconda Cop.	91⅛	92¾	90⅝	90⅝
60	A., T. & S. F..	103½	103¾	103¼	103¼
1,070	Baldwin Loco..	114⅜	114⅝	111½	111⅝
140	Balt. & Ohio..	88	88¼	87⅜	88
320	Brooklyn R. T.	86½	86½	85	85
280	Butte & Sup...	89½	90	89	89
240	Cal. Petroleum	33	33¼	31⅝	31⅞
40	Cent. Leather..	53¾	54	53⅜	53⅜
170	Ches. & Ohio..	61½	62¼	61	62¼
80	C., M. & St. P.	96⅝	96⅝	95	95
130	C., R. I. & P..	19	19¼	19	19
520	Chino Copper..	59¼	59⅝	58⅝	59¼
380	Col. Fuel & I..	47¾	47¾	45¾	46
10	Consol. Gas ..	135	135	135	135
20	Continent. Can	80	80	80	80
70	Corn Products.	22¼	22½	21¾	21¾
5,780	Crucible Steel.	81⅝	81⅝	77¼	77⅝
240	Dist. Secur....	47¼	47⅜	47	47¼
20	Dome Mines...	29	29	29	29
870	Erie	38¼	38¼	37½	37½
690	Inspira. Cop...	47¾	47¾	47	47
70	Interbor. Con..	17½	17½	17½	17½
30	Int. Harvester.	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾
50	Int. Paper	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
40	Int. Paper pf..	47	47	47	47
370	Int. Mer. Mar.	15¾	15¾	15	15
4,220	Int. M. M. pf.	74¼	74¾	71½	71¾
70	Int. Nickel....	54⅜	55	54½	55
10	Lehigh Valley.	77¾	78	77¾	78
10	Maxwell Motor	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾
5,870	Mex. Petrol....	110⅝	112	109¼	109⅞
220	Miami Copper.	37½	37½	37¼	37½
400	Nat. En. & S..	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
80	Nat. Lead.....	70½	70½	70¼	70¼
70	Nav. Cons.....	16⅝	16⅝	16½	16½
180	N. Y. Central.	106¾	106¾	106	106
170	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	71	71	69¾	69¾
20	Pennsylvania..	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼
40	Ry. Steel Sp..	43	43	43	43
320	Ray Copper....	25½	25¾	25½	25⅝
220	Reading	79½	79½	79	79
40	Rep. I. & S...	53⅝	53⅝	53¾	53⅝
200	Shattuck Ariz.	31¼	40¼	39½	40¼
280	So. Pacific ...	100⅜	100¾	99⅞	99⅝
10	Southern Ry....	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
520	Studebaker	152	154½	151⅝	152⅝
170	Tenn. Copper..	60¾	60¾	59½	59½
40	Texas Co.	215	215	215	215
10	Third Av.	60	60	60	60
390	Union Pacific.	134⅜	134⅝	134¼	134⅜
80	U. S. C. I. P..	19	19	19	19
70	U. S. Ind. Alc.	152	152¼	151⅜	152¼
130	U. S. Rubber..	53	53¼	52¾	52¾
9,260	U. S. Steel....	84⅜	84⅝	83½	83⅝
620	Utah Copper...	94⅝	95¾	94⅛	94⅜
20	Va.-Car. Ch....	46½	46½	46½	46¼
80	West. Un. Tel.	89½	89½	89¼	89¼
440	Westing. Elec.	67⅝	67⅝	66¾	66¾

51,905

MINING STOCKS.

600	Atlanta	20½	20¾	20¼	20¾
1,100	Comstock	.11	.12	.11	.12
500	Florence	.50	.50	.50	.50
400	Goldf. Cons..	.93	.93	.93	.93
500	Isabella	.23	.23	.23	.23
400	Jim Butler ...	.95	.98	.95	.98
500	Jumbo Ext....	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
1,000	Midway	.15	.15	.15	.15
200	Tonopah Ext..	4.37½	4.37½	4.37½	4.37½
200	Union Cons....	.52	.52	.52	.52
500	West End	.79	.80	.79	.80

5,900

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Ang.-French.	5	Oct. 15,'20	94½	94¾	6.37
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'16	101½	101⅝	3.73
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'17	101¾	102	4.85
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15,'20	101⅝	101⅞	5.40
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	100	100½	4.70
City of Q'bec.	5	Apr., 1920	99½	100	5.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100¾	101	3.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	101¼	101½	3.90
French Rep.	5	Apr., 1918	100	100¼	3.50
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	99½	99¾	6.30
Norway Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	101	101¼	4.00
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	101¾	101⅞	4.80
Norway Govt.	6	Feb., 1923	100½	101½	5.73
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100¾	101	4.50
Switz. Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	99¾	100½	4.70
Switz. Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99¾	100½	4.90

Company Issues.

Ala. Power.	6	Feb., 1918	100	102	4.90
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	101½	101¾	4.15
Am. Locomo.	5	July, 1916	100¾	101¼	2.00
A. T. & T. sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100¾	100½	2.00
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100¾	100¾	4.10
Am. Copper.	5	Mar., 1917	101¾	101¾	3.40
Ark. V. L.&P.	6	July, 1919	97	98½	6.50
*Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1917	101	101¼	2.20
Balt. & O....	4½	June, 1918	101½	101⅝	2.20
B. R. T.....	5	July, 1918	101	101¼	4.45
Can. Nor. Ry.	5	Sep., 1917	99¼	100	5.00
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2,'24	102⅞	103¼	5.45
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	99⅞	100	5.00
Chi. & W. I.	5	Sep., 1917	100⅜	100⅞	4.35
Chi. El. Ry.	5	July, 1916	94	96	13.70
Con. Pow.	6	May, '17	100¾	5⅝	5.00
C., P., R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102⅜	103½	4.50
E. P. & L. C.	5	Mar., 1918	95	98	6.00
Erie R. R....	5	Apr., 1916	100¼	100⅛	2.00
Erie R. R....	5½	Apr., 1917	101⅜	101⅞	4.05
Gr. Rap. Rd..	5	May, 1916	100¾	100⅝	3.44
Gr. Rap. Ry..	5	June, 1916	100¼	100⅜	3.65
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	100⅜	101¼	4.55
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	99⅜	100¼	4.90
Hocking Val..	5	Nov., 1917	101¼	101⅜	4.15
Int. Mary....	5	Feb. 15,'18	101⅜	102¼	4.00
Lack. Steel..	6	Mar., 1917	101¼	101¾	4.40
Louis. G.& E.	6	Apr., 1918	100	101	5.90
Mich. Ry.....	6	June, 1919	101	101⅜	5.45
M. W. Util..	6	Jan. 1,'25	95	96⅜	6.50
M. Gen. El..	6	June, 1917	100½	101	5.50
Mo. Pacific..	6	June, 1918	93	94½	..
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	99	100	6.00
N. E. Nav....	6	May, 1917	99¾	100⅛	5.95
N.Y.,N.H.&H.	6	May, 1919	100⅜	100⅝	2.50
Nor. States..	6	June, 1917	100¾	101¼	5.20
Penn. Co....	4½	June 15,'21	101⅜	102	4.05
P.S.C. of N.J.	5	Mar., 1919	100	100⅜	4.90
Rem.Arms.Un. Met. C. Co.	5	Feb., 1919	99½	100	5.00
Seaft A. L..	5	Mar., 1916	100	100¼	1.00
Southern Ry..	5	Mar., 1917	101	101¼	4.20
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	100⅜	100⅝	3.75
U.S.S.R. & M.	5	June, 1918	101	101⅜	4.35
U.S. Pub. Ser.	6	Apr., 1919	98	98½	6.25
†Unit. Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101⅜	101½	2.25
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	101	101¼	4.20
Utah Co.....	6	Apr., 1917	101¼	101⅜	4.45
West. E. & M.	5	Oct., 1917	101	101¼	4.05
W. Penn. Tr.	6	Mar., 1917	100¼	100½	4.10
W. Va.T.& E.	6	June, 1917	97	99	6.75
Western Pow.	6	Mar., 1917	99½	100⅜	5.40
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100	101	5.00
Win. El. Ry.	6	Jan. 15,'18	100	100⅜	5⅜

*To be called June, 1916, at 100½ for 1917, 101 for 1918. †To be called May, 1916, at 101.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	680	690	670	680
Borne-Scrymser	275	285	275	285
Buckeye Pipe Line...	108	111	108	111
Chesebrough Mfg	730	750	730	750
Colonial Oil	160	180	160	180
Continental Oil	270	275	270	275
Crescent Pipe Line....	44	46	44	46
Cumberland Pipe L...	65	70	62	67
Eureka Pipe Line....	235	245	235	245
Galena S. Oil	148	152	148	152
Galena S. Oil pf....	135	138	135	138
Illinois Pipe Line...	187	190	187	190
Indiana Pipe Line...	105	107

COTTON SHOWS GAIN IN A DULL MARKET

Reacted from Higher Opening, Despite Big January Mill Consumption.

PUBLIC DEMAND IS SLACK

Freight Rate of $6.50 to China Predicted, as Against 50 Cents Before the War.

In spite of the fact that the Census Bureau reported the largest consumption the Manchester cable reported a better market for yarns. There was no speculative demand for cotton, however, and local professionals were inclined to sell as soon as they saw that the census figures had brought in no public buying.

The steadiness of the market on the decline, however, suggested a somewhat oversold condition. It is not at all unusual for dull markets to bring a big increase in the short interest. This bearish feeling is intensified by the slack demand for cotton. Southern mills are said to have bought very freely during October, November, and December, and it is believed that it will be some time before they will show any further interest. Shippers throughout the Eastern belt say that stocks on hand and the deferred shipments under contract will carry Southern mills into July of the average.

According to the Census Bureau, the amount of cotton consumed in the United States during January amounted to 542,055 running bales, compared with 467,862 bales in January last year. The amount of cotton consumed in the six months ended with January was 3,074,609 bales, compared with 2,580,000 last year. The amount of linters consumed in January reached the remarkable total of 95,000 bales, compared with 25,000 last year. The stocks of cotton in manufacturing establishments were placed at 1,974,000 bales, against 1,516,000 last year. The cotton in independent warehouses was estimated at 4,545,000 bales, against 4,665,000 last year.

Southern spot markets were generally unchanged. Mobile offered an exception, with an advance of about ⅛c.

Ocean freight men are predicting a rate of $6.50 per hundred pounds on cotton from the United States to China, and are doubtful whether room could be secured even at that figure. Before the war the rate was in the neighborhood of 50c. per hundred pounds.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged; Mobile 12 points advance. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 10c. decline; 12c. for middling. Futures closed steady:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	11.90	11.90	11.93@11.94	11.92@11.93
May	12.22	12.13	12.15@12.16	12.14@12.15
July	12.38	12.30	12.32@12.34	12.31@12.32
Oct.	12.42	12.33	12.36@12.37	12.36@12.37
Dec.	12.53	12.45	12.47@12.48	12.46@12.47
Jan.	12.59	12.51	12.53@12.55	12.53@12.55

Total port receipts, 24,201 bales; last week, 18,753 bales; last year, 60,235 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	2,770	1,827	12,256
Galveston	11,985	7,516	20,219
Mobile	53	607	737
Charleston	273	294	2,039
Savannah	2,792	3,274	13,233
Wilmington	201	145	1,577
Norfolk	5,347	3,987	4,899

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

Augusta	409	596	1,315
Memphis	1,990	2,156	6,183
St. Louis	319	3,245	5,424
Houston	10,348	10,493	20,177

Exports, 27,889; total thus far this season, 3,148,193; total last season, 4,651,854.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
188 Galveston	12.10	425,327	612,765
520 New Orleans	11.62	811,625	410,479
25 Mobile	11.50	19,829	51,758
500 Savannah	12.00	243,215	301,307
— Charleston	11¾	80,634	114,139
— Wilmington	11¾	44,009	55,354
80 Norfolk	11.88	129,976	87,824
187 Augusta	11.75	174,004	148,299
2,100 Memphis	12.00	225,219	99,57
— St. Louis	12¼	17,542	37,573
4,210 Houston	12.05	196,416	205,668

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a moderate business in spot cotton, with middling 5 points advance, at 8.11. Sales, 7,000; receipts, 37,000 bales; American, 12,000. Market closed quiet.

To Wind Up General Petroleum.

Committees acting for security holders of the General Petroleum Company have practically completed a plan of reorganization, under which a new company will buy the assets of the existing concern. The new concern will issue 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock to be exchanged for $2,868,000 short-term notes of the General Petroleum Company, and common stock equal to the $12,443,000 outstanding first mortgage bonds. The stock will be exchanged for the bonds. New Eighty-year 6 per cent. bonds not to exceed $1,500,000 will be issued to pay off creditors of the General Petroleum Company.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.08	Mexican	.18
Alpha Con.	.03	Occidental Con.	.75
Andes	.05	Ophir	.17
Best & Belcher	.02	Overman	.05
Caledonia	.32	Seg. Belcher	.03
Confidence	.20	Sierra Nevada	.33
Con. Cal. & Va.	.07	Union Con.	.45
Justice	.03	Jacket Con.	.05
Kentucky Con.	.02		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.85	Comb. Fraction	.07
Halifax	.49	Diamondf. B. B.	.02
Jim Butler	.95	Diamondf. Daisy	.03
McNamara	.03	Florence	.48
Midway	.16	Goldf'd Con. M.	.93
Mizpah	.16	Goldf'd Kewanas	.07
Montana	.25	Goldf'd Merger	.17
North Star	.14	Jumbo Ext.	1.12½
Rescue Eula	.07	Lone Star	.03
Tonopah Ext.	4.40	Silver Pick	.03
Tonopah Nevada	6.50	Spearhead	.10
West End	.78	Man. Big Four	.04

GOLDFIELD.

Atlanta	.10	Nevada Hills	.17
Booth	.58	Nevada Packard	.35
C. O. D.	.03	Rochester Mines	.60
		Round Mountain	.54

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	10¾	10¾	Isabella	22¾	23
Elkton	33½	34¾	Jackpot	6¾	9
El Paso	99	100	McKinney	44¼	45¼
Findlay	4¼	4½	Portland	175	180
Gold Dollar	3	5	Vindicator	230	240
Gold Sov.	4¾	5¼	Rav. B. H.	2½	..
Gold. Cycle	212	214			

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF
ELECTRIC BOND AND SHARE COMPANY
71 Broadway, New York.
New York, N. Y., January 31, 1916.

To the Stockholders of Electric Bond and Share Company:

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of Electric Bond and Share Company will be held at the office of the Company at 71 Broadway, N. Y., on Wednesday, the 16th day of February, 1916, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the following purposes.

1. To consider and take action with respect to a reduction in the number of Directors of the company from seventeen to fifteen, and an amendment of Article 5, Section 1, of the By-laws by substituting the word "fifteen" for the word "seventeen";
2. To elect Directors for the ensuing year;
3. To consider and take action with respect to the approval and ratification of the contracts, acts, proceedings, elections and appointments which have been made or taken by the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee of the company since the date of the last annual meeting as set forth in the minutes of the meetings of the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee;
4. To transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The polls will remain open from ten o'clock in the forenoon until twelve o'clock noon on said date.

The stock transfer books of the company will be closed at the close of business on Monday, January 31, 1916, and opened at the opening of business on Thursday, February 17, 1916.

By order of the Board of Directors,
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of ANDREW H. KELLOGG COMPANY for the election of directors and such other business as shall come before the meeting will be held at the office of the company, 141 East 25th Street, Manhattan, New York City, on February 17, 1916, at 3 o'clock P. M.
GRIFFITH C. LITTLE, Secretary.

STEEL DEAL IS KEPT SECRET

Railroads Are Reported Willing to Sell Pennsylvania Stock.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14.—Negotiations for the sale of the $12,112,000 holdings in Pennsylvania Steel stocks owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Reading Company are going on, but are attended with secrecy. The few interests who are in position to know the details will not discuss them in any way. Evidently there is to be no repetition of the free talking which marked the initial stages of the long-drawn-out Cambria Steel negotiations.

While it is current belief that Charles M Schwab eventually will acquire the Pennsylvania Steel properties and merge them with Bethlehem Steel, present quotations for Pennsylvania Steel shares fail to size up to the valuations which a wideawake market would put upon them if it were known definitely that Schwab was to be the buyer. So far there is no information to make it a probability that Schwab is to acquire the properties.

The two railroad companies appear to be anxious to sell, but at a price. It was reported today they were asking 100 for the preferred and 40 for the common stock they own and want cash or its equivalent. Whether or not William H. Donner and Mr. Schwab are working together in an effort to buy the railroads' holdings could not be learned today.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Underlying sentiment in wheat has apparently undergone a radical change. At any rate, prices seem to be working to a lower level and the market sags in the face of bullish advices in much the same manner as recently values worked up steadily despite some very bearish features in the situation. There was a distinct feeling of nervousness in the market yesterday and aside from an advance of ¼c at the opening, values were below the final of Friday and closing quotations were ½@⅝c net lower. The visible supply in the United States decreased 619,000 bushels, and bonded wheat decreased 1,433,000. In the local cash market No. 2 hard winter was quoted at 1.30¼; No. 1 durum 1.46¼; No. 1 Nor. Duluth 1.47¼, and No. 1 Nor, Manitoba 1.56¾, free on board New York.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	..	..	$1.35¾	$1.36	$1.05
July	..	..	1.28¼	1.29	1.41¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

May	$1.28¼	$1.28⅝	$1.27⅜	$1.28	$1.50¼
July	1.21½	1.20¼	1.20⅜	1.21¼	1.34⅛

CORN.

The corn market was easy during the greater part of the day, owing to commission house selling, prompted by reports that the country was selling its poor corn freely and on a sharp increase in receipts at interior points. After showing declines of ⅝c to ¾c, however, the market rallied on reports of export sales of about 100,000 bushels, and final quotations were ¼c net lower. The visible supply increased 1,248,000 bushels, compared with an increase of 3,509,000 last year. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 86c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Last Close.	Year.
May	77⅝	76½	77¼	77⅝	80⅛
July	77⅝	76¾	77¼	77⅝	81¼

OATS.

The oats market was only moderately active and prices were easier, closing with net losses of ¼ to ⅝c. There was a moderate export demand and sales were estimated at 300,000 bushels. The visible supply increased 196,000, compared with an increase of 803,000 bushels last year. The local cash market was easy; standard quoted at 54@54½c; No. 3 white, 53¼@54c; No. 4 white, 52@53c; fancy clipped white, 55@57c; ordinary clipped white, 53@55c; all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	48⅝	47¾	48¼	48½	61
July	45¾	45⅜	45¾	46⅝	57⅜

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was rather quiet and, after showing some firmness early in the day despite an easier hog market, prices eased off, owing to selling pressure and a rather disappointing demand. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 75,000, estimated for Tuesday 35,000; Kansas City received 12,000 and Omaha 11,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	10.42	10.27	10.32	10.37	10.80
July	10.62	10.45	10.47	10.55	10.99
Ribs—					
May	11.57	11.40	11.47	11.45	10.20
July	11.72	11.62	11.62	11.60	10.42
Pork—					
May	20.72	20.55	20.60	20.65	18.87
July	20.80	20.67	20.70	20.75	19.27

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was again irregular and more or less feverish. The late positions were relatively steady, and at the close of the day March was 11 points net lower and the other months unchanged to 4 points net higher. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	9.30	9.58
February	..	..	9.35	9.57
March	9.50	9.45	9.47@9.48	9.58
April	..	..	9.39@9.42	9.44
May	9.39	9.34	9.34@9.35	9.34
June	..	..	9.32@9.38	9.32
July	9.38	9.36	9.36@9.37	9.32
August	9.38	9.36	9.36@9.37	9.33
September	9.34	9.32	9.32@9.34	9.26

COFFEE.

The coffee market was nervous and irregular, especially around the opening when first prices were unchanged to 16 points advance from Friday. Late in the day there was a general setback in all the late positions, and at the close values were net unchanged to 5 points advance. The local spot market was moderately active with prices firmly held on the basis of 9¼c for Rio 7s and 9¾c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
February	..	..	7.74@7.75	7.71
March	7.88	7.82	7.81@7.82	7.81
April	..	..	7.83@7.85	7.83
May	7.87	7.84	7.85@7.87	7.85
June	..	..	7.88@7.90	7.88
July	7.95	7.90	7.90@7.92	7.90
August	7.95	7.94	7.94@7.96	7.94
September	8.06	8.00	7.98@8.00	7.98
October	..	..	8.03@8.05	8.01
November	..	..	8.06@8.08	8.05
December	8.23	8.10	8.10@8.11	8.05
January	..	..	8.12@8.14	8.08

SUGAR.

The adjustment of the strike at the American Sugar Refinery plant, and the firmness of holders of Cubas, caused a firm opening in futures, with first prices 2@9 points higher. Sales on the call were 600 tons. Later in the day short covering caused higher values, and, with good trade support, prices advanced 6@12 points net higher, with offerings in the early afternoon light. The market closed firm, 9@12 point net higher, with sales for the day 3,900 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
February	..	..	3.89@3.90	3.78
March	3.89	3.88	3.88@3.89	3.77
April	..	..	3.93@3.94	3.81
May	4.00	3.95	3.98@3.99	3.85
June	4.06	4.06	4.03@4.04	3.91
July	4.10	4.06	4.08@4.09	3.97
August	4.12	4.12	4.12@4.13	4.02
September	4.16	4.15	4.16@4.18	4.06
October	..	..	4.17@4.19	4.06
November	4.15	4.14	4.17@4.19	4.08
December	4.13	4.11	4.17@4.19	4.08

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts two days, 7,365 packages. Continued scarcity of fancy fresh creamery and prices were further advanced ½c; most of the stock that came in yesterday was due here last week, and consisted chiefly of regular marks. There was some open trading, however, and the tone was quite firm. The medium qualities are cleaning up very much better and are advancing in sympathy with the best. Storage creamery is having some trade, but at rather unsatisfactory prices. Renovated firmer. Ladies selling moderately. Packing stock relatively scarce and quite strong. Creamery, extras, 92 score, 34@34½c; higher scoring, 35@35¼c; firsts, 29@33½c; seconds, 26@28½c; thirds, 24½@25¼c; creamery, held, extras, 92 score, 28¼@29c; higher scoring, 29½@30c; firsts, 26½@28c; seconds, 25@26c; thirds, 24½@25c; State, dairy, finest, 32@33c; common to fair, 21@27c; renovated, extras, 24½@25¼c; firsts, 23@23½c; lower grades, 20½@22c; imitation creamery, firsts, 23@23½c; ladies, current make, firsts, 21½@22½c; seconds, 20½@21c; lower grades, 19@20c; packing stock, June make, fine, 21c; current make, fine, 20½c; No. 2, 20c; lower grades, 17½@19½c.

EGGS.—Receipts two days, 8,714 cases. The firmness of the previous late last week continued yesterday, and prices have made a further slight recovery. But the trading at the close was none too active, and with a good deal of stock in transit the outlook is somewhat uncertain, and a good many receivers are expressing doubt as to the permanency of the recovery. Storage eggs are meeting a fair demand and are generally held for rather better prices; most sales in a range of 17@22c; only a few exceptionally fine lots working out any higher. Nearby white eggs are still plentiful and without change; receivers generally report a very quiet trade for them. Nearby brown eggs are in rather liberal supply and must be of very fancy quality to reach top quotations. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 28@29c; extra firsts, 26½@27c; firsts, 25@26c; seconds, 23@24c; checks and pourers, 21@22c; checks, good to choice, dry, 17@18c; undergrades, 13@16c; refrigerator, best, 19@21c; fair to good, 17@18½c; lower qualities, 13@16½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, henmery brown, fine to fancy, 30@31c; ordinary to good, 25@29c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 25@30c; small whites, 23@27c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 25@28c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, henmery browns, 27@29c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 15@28c.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 14.—Fifty-seven corporations having $1,147,000 aggregate capital stock were chartered today. They include:

Macona Steamship Corporation, transportation, navigation, capital no par value, carry on business with $200,000; M. D. Ferris, A. S. Kimball, C. Barthold, no addresses given; Hunt, Hill & Betts, attorneys, 165 Broadway.

The Plattsburg Realty Co., Inc., Plattsburg, realty, agency, brokerage, construction, managerial, $50,000; F. H. Lavoici, W. D. Crete, A. S. Hogue, Plattsburg.

Henry Lester Hardware Co., Inc., Rochester, jobbers, retailers, hardware, stoves, oils, varnishes, cutlery, household furniture, $10,000; H. Lester, 114 West Av., Rochester.

The Electropure Water and Ice Corporation, Buffalo, water purifying plants, vending machines for soft drinks, cold storage plants, $200,000; W. Cragin, E. H. Wilson, 9, Lafayette Square, 768 7th St., Buffalo.

The Stevenson Corporation, Amherst, realty, construction, $150,000; C. R., G., and W. Stevenson, Amherst.

Fairmount Machine Mfg. Corpn., Jamestown, engines, boilers, machinery, novelties, mechanical devices, $50,000; Luther Laking Jr., E. C. Fliege, O. A. Lenna, Jamestown.

Gilmer Realty Co., Inc., realty, construction, development, $50,000; R. F. Buchanan, E. V. Harder, K. R. Miner, Yonkers.

Fisher Supply Co., Inc., auto supplies, accessories, equipment, $25,000; J. H. Morris, J. H. Jones, A. G. Parsons, 1,854 Broadway.

Lynch & Blackman Co., Inc., butter, cheese, eggs, poultry, farm products, $20,000; S. K. Cohen, N. I. Blackman, C. F. Lynch, 116 Tillman Street, Castleton, S. I.

Anchor Laundry of Brooklyn, Inc., Brooklyn, $10,000; H. Hall, H. Siemann, C. O. Heeseman, 349 East Fifth St., Brooklyn.

X-Ray Reflector Co. of New York, Inc., lamps, lighting systems, reflectors, $35,000; A. D. Curtis, E. L. Haines, R. B. Corby, 611 West 158th St.

James F. Farnham, Inc., Albany, hotel, restaurant, liquors, theatres, cabarets, $25,000; J. J. Farley, M. H., and J. F. Farnham, 97 Eagle St., Albany.

William Wise & Co., Inc., mercantile, hats, clothing, wearing apparel, $20,000; A. P. Jetmore, W. E. Woodman, W. E. White, 452 Fifth Av.

Elmhurst Manor, Inc., realty, agency, brokerage, construction, $20,000; J. M. Baum, C. M. Rosenthal, E. L. Jacobs, 35 Nassau St.

Neighborhood Protective Association, Inc., Brooklyn, realty, broker, to defend vicinity President Street between New York and Kingston Avenues from undesirable buildings, $15,000; B. Fallert, P. Burden, J. M. Dumproff, 1,311 President St., Brooklyn.

Empire Laundry Co., Syracuse, laundry, Syracuse, $12,000; W. Maldram, L. A., and C. W. P. Reynolds, Syracuse.

Lincoln Business Corporation, realty, personalty, negotiable instruments, $10,000; S. Gold, S. Sklar, J. W. Slocke, 135 Broadway, Theodore Topiltz, Inc., men's and women's wearing apparel, $10,000; H. A., L. C., and Theodore Topiltz, 215 W. 94th St.

Spears, Inc., hotels, restaurants, cafes, $10,000; A. A. Rachtinig, M. L., and G. A. Spear, 227 Riverside Drive.

Tayntor Granite Co., Inc., monuments, mausoleums, marbles, granite, copper, quarrying, $10,000; P. A. Koch, L. J. Schindler, W. H. Thomas, 220 East 13th St.

Modern Technical Co., Inc., Yonkers, dyes, chemicals, specialties, $10,000; C. E. and F. W Sniffin, J. M. Richardson, 249 South Broadway, Yonkers.

Appellate Realty Co., Inc., realty, brokerage, agency, $10,000; C. J. Collins, G. A. Turley, 198 West 4th St.

Bronner Tailoring Co., Inc., Rochester, clothing, tailoring, haberdashery, boots, shoes, $10,000; I. D. Pitcher, F. B. and A. H. Garson, Rochester.

Oil and Gas Products Co., Inc., Buffalo, natural gas, oil, refining oil products, $10,000; H. S. and R. C. Dewey, W. B. Turner, Buffalo.

Progressive Toy Co., Inc., toys, novelties, $15,000; A. R. Rubin, S. M. Lazarus, J. T. Abeles, 1 Rector St.

Hook Machine and Engraving Works, Inc., Rockville Centre, machinery, engraving, $10,000; H. M. Simon, W. Bigelow, D. F. Hiscox, 44 Pine St.

Rhoades & Co., Inc., women's wearing apparel, $5,000; S. Folwell, A. J. Lipshits, B. Simon, 17 East 101st St.

Navy Knitting Mills, Inc., knit garments, sweaters, $10,000; E. L. Ellsworth, E. Stubler, H. A. Leibler, 1,241 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

Innovation Novelty Mfg. Co., Inc., wine, liquors, games of shell at carnivals, toys, theatricals, $10,000; H. Herz, Irwin Slate, P. Baum, 124 East 115th St.

Thermo Compress Co., Inc., patent steaming bag, $10,000; M. Goode, P. A. Gnew, G. W. Appleton, 350 Fifth Av.

Sternlight Heitel, Inc., fur manufacture, $6,500; M. Gruber, H. Heitel, M. Sternlight, 616 East 158th St.

The Amsterdam Inn Co., Inc., hotels, restaurants, realty, $9,000; J. Saumer, H. Jacobs, J. W. Hughes, 846 West 155th St.

Justice Producing Co., Inc., theatre, music hall, restaurants, venders of wine, $7,500; A. Whittendale, J. D. and J. R. Williams, 128 East 34th St.

Star Typewriter Co., Inc., typewriting machines, materials, office fixtures, $5,000; M. Wormsers, F. M. Coons, A. Well, 166 West 141st St.

Conti Brothers Realty Co., Inc., Bronx, realty, contracting, $5,000; P. S. and G. Conti, 229 Willis Av., Bronx.

Eagle Trading Co., Inc., stationers, lithographers, tobacco, snuff, grinders, boxes, $5,000; M. M. Camenson, J. and C. Kraft, 902 Broadway.

Pearlman & Picket, Inc., building contractors, decorators, $5,000; S. and N. Pickett, J. Pearlman, 1,602 Madison Av.

Ernest Mathews, Incorporated, Queens, realty, construction, building, materials, $5,000; J. C. Kreeger, E. and E. Mathews, 335 12th Av., Astoria.

Prospect Furniture Co., Inc., Bronx, furniture, bedding, $5,000; M. I. and L. Rubinstein, 450 Grand St., Bronx.

Little Gem Talking Machine Co., Inc., phonographs, $5,000; N. Kris, S. Horkimer, E. A. Brown, 135 Broadway.

Durbin Co., Inc., electric appliances, capital no par value, to do business with $500; J. N., P. C., and W. L. Durbin, 3 Nagle Av.

Condesa Apartments Corporation, realty, capital no par value, to do business with $500; T. C. F. Martin, G. W. Cook, T. F. Slikman, 111 B'way.

Morris Friedman, Inc., drugs, medicines, chemicals, apparatus, supplies, merchandise, $5,000; F. M. and P. J. Friedman, 555 West 151st St.

Imperial Furniture Mfg. Co., Inc., tables, furniture, $5,000; H. Graff, I. Palkoff, S. Jelifofsky, 158 Grafton St., Brooklyn.

Capital increases: The Harlem Furniture Co., New York, $75,000 to $100,000; Otto Heineman Phonograph Supply Co., Inc., Yonkers, $750,000 to $1,000,000.

Capital decreases: Bergen & Co., New York, $60,000 to $25,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Onondaga Shoe Co., Inc., Syracuse; Thompson Ice Cream Co., North Tonawanda; Robin Hood Opera Co., Inc., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 14.—Charters filed:

Hillside Plaster Board Company, Newark, to manufacture plaster boards; $25,000, Max Rothbarth, New York; Max Reichman, Newark; Michael Kulper, Hillside.

A. S. K. Mortgage Company, Camden, real estate and mortgages; $10,000. Philip Amerbock, Camden; Max Smith, Atlantic City; Herbert R. Kohn, Philadelphia.

Statzer Realty Company, Camden, real estate; $100,000. Viola M. Statzer, Susan E. Statzer, Herbert F. Statzer, Haddon Heights.

North Hudson Grocery Company, Union Hill, groceries and provisions; $128,000, John D. Rover, Jr., Henry Budd, New York; John B. Heinz, Union Hill.

Suburban Realty and Building Company, Camden, real estate; $100,000. Charles E. Taylor, Collinswood; Florence L. Mills, Edwin Crane, Camden.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Feb. 14.—Charters filed here:

Grace Steamship Company, New York, $6,000,000. To construct, own, hire, and operate steamships, sailing vessels, &c. Local Wilmington (Del.) parties, Herbert E. Latter, Norma B. Coffin, Clement M. Egner, New York; attorney, Harold J. Roig.

Aluminum Rubber and Tire Company, New York, $1,000,000. To manufacture and sell rubber tires, inner tubes, shoes, fillers, &c. Local Wilmington (Del.) parties, F. L. Huebler, L. S. Dorsey, K. M. Dougherty.

S. S. Shipping and Trading Company, New York, $300,000. To engage in a general shipping, trading, and transportation business. Joseph F. Curtin, S. A. Anderson, H. O. Coughlan, all of New York.

McADOO AFTER STOCK TAX.

Charge Evasions Through Issues with No Face Value.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Secretary McAdoo asked Congress today for an amendment to the War Revenue act that would force the payment of taxes on stock certificates which fail to show a face value.

"Since this act became law," said Secretary McAdoo's communication, "a number of corporations have organized in at least one of the States of the Union which have issued certificates of stock that have no face value. It is feared that unless some legislation is enacted this form of stock certificate will escape all taxation under the law."

Mr. McAdoo was understood to refer to New York corporations.

The law now calls for a tax of five cents on each $100 of face value or original issues of stock and two cents on each $100 of sales and transfers. Mr. McAdoo suggests an amendment to the War Revenue bill that would tax all stock issues five cents a share on original issues, and two cents a share on sales and transfers "unless the actual value exceeds $100 a share." Where the value is greater the tax would be 5 cents for each $100 of value on original issues and 2 cents for each $100 of sales and transfers. Such an amendment would reach all classes of stock issues, whether or not a face value was stated.

Secretary McAdoo's letter was referred to the Ways and Means Committee, which will tackle the revenue question.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The British Bank of South America, Limited, has issued a circular describing general financial and business conditions in Brazil and the Argentine as of Nov. 30, 1915. Copies were received yesterday by the Bank of New York, attorneys for the British Bank.

The Wabash Railroad Noteholders' Committee, headed by John W. Platten, issued a notice yesterday that holders of United States Mortgage and Trust Company certificates of deposit for the extended 4½ per cent. notes may now receive securities of the new Wabash Company in exchange for their certificates.

P. W. Chapman & Co., investment security dealers, have opened an office at the corner of William and Pine Streets.

A committee headed by R. Walter Leigh gave notice yesterday that deposits of first mortgage fifty-year 5 per cent. gold bonds of the Sherman, Shreveport & Southern Railway are being received at the Columbia Trust Company.

Raymond, Pynchon & Co., acting as bankers and syndicate managers, have closed a syndicate which recently took over a large block of common stock of the Kenefick Zinc Company. The syndicate was largely oversubscribed and a public offering of the shares will be made shortly. The company has 5,000 shares of 7 per cent. stock, par $100, and 200,000 shares of common stock without stated par value.

The American Coal Company yesterday declared an extra dividend of 2 per cent. and the usual semi-annual payment of 3 per cent., payable March 1 to stockholders of record Feb. 29.

The Crescent Pipe Line Company reports net profits of $187,260 in 1915, against $209,658 the year before.

The brokerage firm of Cummings, Prudden & Co. of Toledo have opened an office at 111 Broadway. Powhatan Bolling, now with Weil, Roth & Co., in Cincinnati as New York representative and C. W. Whitis will be managers of the new office.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

JACOB ST, 25, s w corner of Frankfort St, 22x47.1; Isadore E., wife, and C. Henry Mangels to Dorcas L. Boardman, at Plainfield, N. J., Feb. 7, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Condict, C. & B., 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J. $7,000

WILLIAM ST, 197, —x—; Louis Luessen to Saranac Realty Co., 149 Broadway, Feb. 14, demand, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Shilland & Ely, 149 Broadway $7,500

3D AV, 1,301 and 1,303, e s, 62.2 ft s 116th St, two lots, each 20x75; Joel Kraus to Isaac Manheimer, 40 St. Nicholas Place, Jan. 22, due Feb. 15, 1918, 6 p. c., two mtgs, each $900; attorney, H. L. Hall, 250 Broad St. $1,800

15TH ST, s s, 140 ft w 6th Av, 20x88.3; Alphonse Freund to Henry Kensing, 258 West 121st St, due as per bond, Feb. 14; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.

19TH ST, 151 and 153 West, n s, 195.5 ft e of 7th Av, 46.7x90; Builders' Protective Co. to Elizabeth Davis, 2,107 Broadway, Feb. 11, dues, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co. $40,540

34TH ST, s s, 600 ft e of 7th Av, 25x98.9; Dudley Olcott et al. to Onondaga County Savings Bank, Syracuse, N. Y., Feb. 7, due as per bond; attorney, L. Fox, 120 B'way $75,000

85TH ST, s s, 205 ft e of 3d Av, 25x102.2; also property in Bronx; Katharine T. Lynch to Daniel M. Donegan, Jr., 5 Henderson Place, Feb. 14, due as per bond; attorney, Clifford Aaron, 80 Maiden Lane. ..$600

119TH ST, s s, 115 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.10; Frieda Hart to Casualty Co. of America, 68 William St, Jan. 25, prior mtg $20,000, due as per bond; attorney, Chester E. Bates, 68 William St. $100

122D ST, n w corner of 2d Av, 17.6x71.8; Frieda Hart to Casualty Co. of America, 68 William St, Feb. 7, prior mtg $14,000, due as per bond, dead; recorded as mtg; attorney, Chester E. Bates, 68 William. Nominal

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, 1750 and 1752, e s, 41x110; Ruhl Real Property Co. to Paul Hellinger, 61 E. 92d St., prior mtg $34,000, Feb. 11, 2 years, 6 p. c. $1,000

Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,000

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, e s, being Lot 419, map of Charles Berrian. 25x64.11; Hurley Building Corporation to John Gallagher, 2,302 Grand Boulevard and Concourse, Feb. 11, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $2,000

LINCOLN AV, s e corner of 134th St, 100x125; John B. Simpson to Harlem Savings Bank, 125 East 125th St, Feb. 9, due as per bond; attorney, E. S. Clinch, 41 Park Row $1,500

LOTS 64 to 67, map of lots sold by Day; also 85th st, e s, 200 ft e of 3d Av, 25x102.2; Katherine T. Lynch to Daniel M. Donegan, Jr., 5 Henderson Place, Feb. 14, due as per bond; attorney, E. S. Clinch, 41 Park Row $1,500

LOTS 64 to 67, map of lots sold by Day; also 85th st, e s, 205

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Philadelphia Syndicate Pays $1,000,000 for 750-Acre Tract at Wantagh, L. I.—Boys' Club Secures Site for Addition to Its Home—Washington Heights Taxpayer Sold to Investor.

One of the largest recent sales of Long Island property was consummated yesterday when a syndicate of Philadelphia investors, headed by William L. Austin of Rosemont, Penn., purchased for $1,000,000 a tract of about 750 acres at Wantagh, L. I.

The property, which was sold by the Wantagh Shore and Lakeside Realty Company, of which C. M. Lawson is President, is located on the Montauk Division of the Long Island Railroad between Bellmore and Seaford.

A large portion of the property fronts on Great South Bay.

The buyers paid about $1,300 an acre, giving $750,000 in cash and assuming a $250,000 mortgage which was on the property. This is considered about the best acreage price ever obtained for such a large parcel in the vicinity of Wantagh.

It is understood that the buyers will undertake an extensive development of the property at once and take title under the name of the Wantagh Estates.

The transaction was negotiated through F. E. Hurley, manager of the Jamaica branch of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company.

Boys' Club Acquires Site for New Addition.

Interests identified with the Boys' Club have purchased from Mrs. Bertha Ficken 285 East Tenth Street, a lot 18 feet 9 inches in front by 70 feet in depth; from Sophie Mathews 283 East Tenth Street, about 18 feet 9 inches by 70 feet, and from Gaetano Tantillo 281 East Tenth Street, a lot 25 feet by 100 feet.

The combined properties provide a frontage of over 62 feet on East Tenth Street, which, it is expected, will be improved with an addition to the Boys' Club Building on the northwest corner of Avenue A and East Tenth Street. Horace S. Ely & Co. negotiated the transaction.

$275,000 Loan on Broadway Hotel.

Harry Schiff has obtained a building and permanent loan of $275,000 on the twelve-story hotel which he is about to erect on a plot fronting 42 feet on Broadway, adjoining the northwest corner of Ninety-fourth Street. The property was leased for 200 years from the Higgins estate. On the corner is the Apthorp Hotel, erected by Mr. Schiff a few years ago.

West Side Apartment Investments.

The five-story apartment house at 182 Claremont Avenue, 40 by 100, about 100 feet north of 125th Street, and the similar house, 190 Claremont Avenue, has been sold by the Halcyon Real Estate Company for an investor. The same company is also negotiating for the sale of the St. Francis Court apartment, on the northwest corner of Riverside Drive and 135th Street, 102.5 by 125.

Investor Buys Heights Taxpayer.

An upper Manhattan investment deal yesterday involved the taxpayer building with seven stores, on the southeast corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and 184th Street, 50 on the avenue by 100 on the street, which was purchased by Donald Robertson from Louisa Eckhardt.

The property is fully rented, and has been held at $57,500. It was a cash transaction. McDowell & McMahon were the brokers in the sale. The buyer has been an active operator in new apartment houses in the immediate locality.

Bronx Sales.

J. H. Keatinge of Brooklyn has purchased for investment from the Benenson Realty Company 1,845 Brook Avenue, a six-story new law tenement, on a plot 41.7 by 90. In part payment the buyer gave 342 East Forty-ninth Street, a five-story tenement, on a lot 25 by 100.

The two recently completed five-story new law tenements 909 Beck Street and 919 Tiffany Street have been sold to an investor by the builders, Shiren & Silberberg.

The Roseff Realty Company has purchased 1,302 to 1,306 Fulton Avenue, three two-story and basement dwellings, on plot 57.2 by 172, adjoining the northeast corner of 169th Street. The property figured in exchange for the two new apartment houses at 1,312 and 1,314 Washington Avenue, 90 by 105, near 167th Street, sold last week.

Brooklyn.

I. Salsberg has sold for the C. W. P. Realty Company to E. Wechsler the three-story two-family cottage, on plot 33 by 100, 1,465 Forty-sixth Street.

New Jersey.

O. F. Browning has bought from the Mountain Lakes, Inc., a residence on the Boulevard at Mountain Lakes, N. J. The structure contains twelve rooms, and occupies a plot 150 by 187, overlooking the lakes.

Henry G. Dunn has purchased the Colonial residence on the west side of Clinton Avenue, opposite Melrose Place, at Montclair, N. J., from ex-Mayor Ernest C. Hinck. It is a three-story frame house, and has been held at $35,000. The sale was closed through F. M. Crawley & Bros.

Long Island Waterway.

A bill has been introduced in the State Assembly to appropriate $995,000 for the purchase of lands for waterway along the South Shore of Long Island.

Both the State and the Federal engineers have made surveys, and the construction of such a waterway is estimated to cost about $3,000,000.

New Jersey Realty Convention at Newark Wednesday.

Real estate interests of New Jersey will hold a convention tomorrow at the Washington, in Newark, to plan an active campaign for the development of the prospects of real property of the State in the metropolitan zone. The convention is called primarily to sound the sentiment of real estate men regarding the desire to organize as the Real Estate Board of the New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce.

Schulte Company Leases Bronx Corner

Pease & Elliman have leased for a client to the Schulte Realty Company, for a long term of years, with the privilege of renewal, the property 2,863-65 Third Avenue, extending through to Melrose Avenue, and comprising the entire block front on the south side on 150th Street.

Commercial Leases.

The Brett & Goode Company has leased for Thomas E. Greacen the two three-story buildings 29 and 31 Vanderwater Street for a term of years to Casella Brothers, dealers in paper stock and twines.

Realty Notes.

There were no auction sales of real estate yesterday in either the Manhattan or Bronx salesrooms.

The vacant block front on the south side of 167th Street from Webster to Brook Avenues is to be improved with a moving-picture theatre and stores by the Wardwin Realty Company. The theatre will have a seating capacity of about 2,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

By Joseph P. Day.

5th Av, 108, s w corner of 10th St, 20.10x80, four-story stone loft and store building; Bank for Savings in City of New York against Hudson Realty Co. et al.; Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft, attorneys, 40 Wall St.; Abraham Stern, referee; due, $126,405.95; taxes, &c., $6,166.30; mortgage recorded June 30, 1905.

29th St, 3-7 West, n s, 150 ft w of 5th Av, 74.6x98.9, ten-story brick office and store building; United States Trust Co. of New York against E. A. L. Realty Co. et al.; Stewart & Shearer, attorneys, 45 Wall St.; Arthur N. Giegerich, referee; due, $316,768.09; taxes, &c., $9,620.07.

78th St, 122 West, s s, 341 ft w of Columbus Av, 16x100, four-story and basement stone dwelling; City Real Estate Co. against Susy H. Wood et al.; Harold Swain, attorney, 176 Broadway; Edward D. Dowling, referee; due, $17,143.06; taxes, &c., $446.25; mortgage recorded July 31, 1907.

By Henry Brady.

Broadway, 3291-3295, s w corner of 133d St, (600,) runs s 74.11x w 75x s 25x w 50x n 99.11x e 125 to beginning, six-story brick tenement and stores; Sumner Gerard, trustee, against George Daly et al.; Henry M. Bellinger, Jr., attorney, 135 Broadway; George E. Weller, referee; due, $52,982.20; taxes, &c., $1,488.09; mortgage recorded July 24, 1909.

88th St, 111 West, n s, 175 ft w of Columbus Av, 16x100.8, four-story brick dwelling; Simon R. Weil, trustee, et al., against Lillian G. Hamilton et al.; Gejler, Rolston & Horan, attorneys, 22 Exchange Place; John G. Saxe, referee; due, $15,485.54; taxes, &c., $652.75; mortgage recorded May 16, 1904.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, FEB. 14.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROOME ST, 268, n s, 63.8 ft e of Allen St, 24x75.9; Charles Rubinger to Julius B. Fox, 520 Ocean Av, Jersey City, N. J., b. and s., all liens, Jan. 19; attorney, Henry W. Unger, 115 Broadway $100

LEXINGTON AV, 577, e s, 18.11 ft n of 51st St, 18.10x67; Mary Schieffer to Peter H. Schieffer, 2 Hall Place, Feb. 7.....$1

5TH AV, 326, w s, 81.9 ft n of 32d St, 17x100; Algernon S. Norton, referee, to J. Harvey Ladew et al., trustees Rebecca Ladew, at Glen Cove, L. I., Feb. 10; attorneys, Parsons, C. & Mcl., 52 William St $10,000

10TH ST, 206 East, s s, 225 ft e of 1st Av, 25x97.3; Paulina Abeles to Metropolitan Savings Bank, 59 Cooper Square East, Feb. 11; attorneys, A. S. & W. Hutchins, 84 William St. $1

21ST ST, 2,024 East, s s, 75 ft e of 3d Av, 50.1x92; Mary Schieffer to Peter H. Schieffer, 2 Hall Place, Feb. 7.....$1

100TH ST, 325 West, n s, 305 ft w of West End Av, 20x100.11; Morris Goldzier to Lucille J. Kayton, Hotel McAlpin, Feb. 11; attorneys, Wentworth, L. & S., 60 Wall St $1

118TH ST, 6 and 8 West, s s, 125 ft w of 5th Av, 50.6x100.11; Harry H. Jackson to Lillie E. Fry, Wading River, L. I., mtg $44,000, all liens, Feb. 9; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

126TH ST, 239 East, n s, 160 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Sumner Gerard, referee, to House of Mercy, at Bolton Road, Inwood, N. Y. City, Feb. 8; attorneys, Alexander & G., 120 Broadway $14,000

127TH ST, s s, 335 ft w of 5th Av, 50x99.11; 129th St, s s, 200.2 ft e of Park Av, 19.11x99.11; Bernard Brindze to Collender Realty Co., 15 East 128th St Dec. 30, 1915; attorney, H. Lubetkin, 38 Park Row.....$1

128TH ST, 15 East, n s, 218.8 ft e of 5th Av, 19.4x99.11; 58th St, 522 and 524 East, 301.5 ft w of Avenue A, 40x100.5; Bernard Brindze to Collender Realty Co., 15 East 128th St, Dec. 30, 1915; same attorney...$1

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, 1,750 and 1,752, e s, 41x110; Philip Levey to E. Lynn, Tafton, Penn., Dec. 1, 1915; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; E. Lynn to Ruhl Real Property Co., 2,426 University Av, mtg $34,000, Feb. 11; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

BELMONT AV, n e corner of 180th St, 18x87.6; Cornelius J. Farley, referee, to Harry Lawson, 112 St. Mark's Place, Brooklyn, mtg $11,000, Jan. 31; attorneys, Palmer & S., 40 Cedar St $11,500

BLONDELL AV, s e corner of Westchester Rd, 18.4x105.11; Joe Kelly and another, executors, to Jos. Carroll et al., 1,496 Blondell Av, Jan. 31, 1916; attorney, Herman Lubetkin, 38 Park Row $100

BRYANT AV, e s, 125 ft s of 173d St, 20x100; Arthur N. Giegerich, referee, to Albert E. Kent, 80 Westland Av., Boston, Mass., Feb. 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $8,900

CHISHOLM ST, 1,289, w s, 20.2x120; John A. Warch to Babette Eisele, 1,982 Honeywell Av, mtg $5,500, Feb. 11; attorneys, Kurzman & F., 25 Broad St $1

SAME PROPERTY; Babette Eisele to John A. Warch, mtg $5,500, Feb. 11; same attorney $1

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, e s, being Lot 419, map Charles Berrian; John Gallagher to Hurley Building Corporation, 85 West 181st St, mtg $4,000, Feb. 11; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, e s, 100 ft s of 183d St, 50x100; Elizabeth M. Coogan to Charles W. McDonald, 2,260 Grand Boulevard and Concourse, mtg $3,000, Feb. 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

LONGFELLOW AV, w s, 250 ft n of Lafayette Av, 50x100; John P. Dunn, referee, to Sheldon Leavitt and another, trustees, 127 East 55th St, Jan. 19; attorneys, Roosevelt & R., 44 Wall St $3,000

LOTS 17 to 19, map Whitehall Realty Co.; Lewis F. Hunter to Charlotte A. Roberts, 703 West 2d St, Elmira, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1915; attorney, A. D. Yeomans, Gillett, Penn. $1

SAME PROPERTY; Charlotte A. Roberts to Alexander D. Yeomans, Gillett, Penn., Sept. 2, 1915; same attorney $1

LOT 433, map Unionport, 105x108; Sophia Bopp to John A. Bopp, May 10, 1906; attorney, Thomas W. Henry, 51 Chambers St $1

WALTON AV, w s, 208.10 ft s of Burnside Av, 73x100; also Bryant Av, w s, 180 ft s of 172d St, 20x100; Alonzo Jackson to Josie E. Ernst, 1,229 Simpson St, Dec. 29, 1915; attorney, Josie E. Ernst, 1,229 Simpson St $100

WASHINGTON AV, s w corner of 166th St, 52x100; Hopkins Security Co. to Lazarus Levy, 540 Manhattan Av, mtg $23,000, Jan. 26; attorneys, Jonas, L. & N., 115 Broadway $100

149TH ST, s s, 420.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x86.6; Milton Levitts to Ellen Gottlieb, 223 West 140th St, Feb. 7; attorney, Hy. Greenberg, 99 Nassau St $100

SAME PROPERTY; Ellen Gottlieb to Jennie Levitts, 348 West 118th St, Feb. 11; same attorney $100

170TH ST, 226 West, s s, 20x98; Ruhl Real Property Co. to Edw. J. Lynn, Tafton, Penn., Feb. 8; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, 379; s e corner of 184th St; Elizabeth J. McDowell to Leo E. and Morris Kantor, 510 West 134th St, or on premises, 5 4-12 years from May 1, 1916.....$840

BROADWAY, 2,429, street store; Morewood Realty Holding Co. to Max Watsky, 67 St. Nicholas Av, 5 years from Oct. 1, 1916; attorney, M. Levy, 220 Broadway $1,500

BROADWAY, 4,003, store; Sly, H. Breyer to Constantine Cardasis, 501 West 170th St., 6 years from Dec. 1, 1915; attorney, H. R. Squier, 206 Broadway .....$900 to $1,200

CHRYSTIE ST, 196-197, rear plot; Minsker Realty Co. to Pietro Realmuto, 33 Stanton St, 5 years from March 15, 1916; attorney, P. Tummilelli, 192 Bowery $1,300

MANHATTAN AV, 272, all; Gersol Realty Corp'n to Joseph Shenk, 575 Riverside Drive, or 99 West 107th St, 6 years from Feb. 1, 1916 .....$19,500

THOMAS ST, 15 and 15½, all; Nora McCarthy to Morris Schneider, 1,436 46th St, Brooklyn, 5 years, from May 1, 1916; attorney, B. Drachenberg, 115 Forsyth St.....$2,288

WILLIAM ST, 197, store and basement; Stonemor Realty Co. to Louis Luessen, 337 State St, Brooklyn, 5 8-12 years, from Feb. 15, 1916; attorneys, Shiland & H., 140 Broadway $8,500

8TH AV, 977, store; 8th Av, 975½, space in rear of store; The Zinwill Co. to Silver Lunch Co., 903 8th Av, 5 years, from Feb. 1, 1916; attorney, Hy. M. Flateau, 51 Chambers St $7,020

26TH ST, 518 to 534 West, one-half of second floor, fourth and fifth floors; The Realty Co. of West 26th St to The H. C. Miner Lithographic Co., 15 10-12 years, from Jan. 31, 1916; attorney, Joseph A. O'Brien, 44 Court St, Brooklyn $20,000

38D ST, 28 West, part ground floor; Cassidys, Limited, to Abr. Silver, 908 8th Av, 9½ years from Nov. 1, 1915; attorney, Hy. M. Flateau, 51 Chambers St $6,000

44TH ST, 258-260 West, all; Albert B. Simpson to 258 West 44th St. Co., 5 years from March 1, 1916; attorneys, Wesselman & K., 55 Liberty St $9,000

108TH ST, 430 East, all; James Rudden to Frank Fallotico and another, 360 East 106th St, 3 years, from April 1, 1916; attorney, A. M. uzzolinio, 233 Broadway $1,200

110TH ST, 61 and 63 East, east store and basement store; Benjamin Doorzon to Jennie Hessel and another, on premises, 5 years, from May 1, 1916, attorney, J. Garfunkel, 22 East 108th St $1,320

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

34TH ST, 314 East; Wolf Cohn against Estelle G. Winsten owner; Philip A. Payton, Jr., agent, contractor $25

100TH ST, 162 East; Joseph H. Lashinsky et al. against Anna B. Halstead, owner; Equality Construction Co. and Samuel Seiniger, contractors; Sol Multz, sub-contractor $287

119TH ST, 311 West; Wolf Cohn against Revenue Realty Co., owner; Philip A. Payton, Jr., agent, contractor $37

124TH ST, 414 East; Wolf Cohn against Frederick Radle Estate, owner; Philip A. Payton, Jr., agent, contractor $23

138D ST, 151 West; Wolf Cohn against Dickie F. Caffey, owner; Philip A. Payton, Jr., agent, contractor $33

134TH ST, 28 West; Wolf Cohn against Revenue Realty Co., owner; Philip A. Payton, Jr., agent, contractor $18

135TH ST, 36 and 32 West; Wolf Cohn against Estelle G. Winsten, owner; Philip A. Payton, Jr., agent, contractor $55

138TH ST, 33 to 37 West; Wolf Cohn against Matilda D. Minck, owner; Philip A. Payton, Jr., agent, contractor $22

Bronx.

STEBBINS AV, w s, 104 ft n of 163d St, 114.1x136.1; Savoy Plumbing Co., Inc., against Sinai Congregation of the Bronx, owners; Jardin Co., Inc., contractors..$975

STEBBINS AV, w s, 104.7 ft n of 163d St, 136.9x75; William A. Thomas Co. against Sinai Congregation of the Bronx, owners; Jardin Co., Inc., contractors $3,441

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, 8; Stone Wood Engineering Corporation against Henry W. Lloyd et al., Dec. 11, 1915.....$142

WEST END AV, n w corner of 83d St; Mayer Bros. against West End Avenue and 83d Street Corporation et al., Jan. 21, 1916 .....$688

36TH ST, 38 East; Hotchkiss, Vail & Garrison against William C. Osborn et al., Dec. 14, 1915 .....$136

SAME PROPERTY; E. F. Keating Co. against same, Dec. 14, 1915.....$93

85TH ST, 332 and 334 West; Schwabish Bros., Inc., against Aldebaran Co., Inc., June 23, 1915.....$350

Bronx.

INTERVALE AV, 1,061; Leon Mayer against Keve Meyer et al., Jan. 31, 1916.....$300

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Real Estate in All Its Branches.

Joseph P. Day

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A SURE WINNER

Corner property; old-fashioned country house, 20 rooms, no improvements; 3 acres; 300 feet on Merrick Road, 430 feet on County Road; great possibilities for gentlemen's mansion or business purposes; fine old trees and orchard. Owner, 515 World Bldg., N. Y. C.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$2,000 on Easy Terms
and 1st Mortgage of $4,500
Buys this **NEW, ARTISTIC HOME**
9 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Plot 186x177 feet; near the water.

After the $2,000 is Paid
$29.17 Monthly
Pays Interest, Taxes, Insurance and Water Rent.
Craftsman interior, walls panelled in hard wood, beamed ceilings; living room 27 feet long; large open fireplace. Full particulars from
E. A. MANCHESTER.
2 MAIDEN LANE, N. Y. Tel. 1523—Cort.

VERY LITTLE CASH
BUYS THIS CRAFTSMAN HOUSE

6 large rooms and tiled bath; fireplace in living room; full gas kitchen; steam heat; all improvements; in carefully restricted section of nearby suburban town in the hills of New Jersey; only half hour out; express service; for photo, floor plans and free tickets to inspect, write
BUILDER, P. O. BOX 1041, N. Y. CITY.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.

$6,500 will buy one of the most charming homes I have on hand to offer; living-room, dining-room, butler's pantry, kitchen, five bedrooms, steam heat, electricity, every convenience; large plot, fine shade and shrubbery. Located on a ridge in one of the prettiest spots in New Jersey; very convenient. MURDOCH, Opp. Lackawanna Terminal.

NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET.

A SUMMER HOME

By the Sea at NEW LONDON, Conn. For Sale, Furnished or Unfurnished. The owner will sell at most attractive figure (terms to suit), if at once, this dwelling on Pequot Ave., 16 rooms, 3 bathrooms, elec. light, exceptional plazzas, 8 acres, lawns, gardens, garage, finest shore front, beach, dock, lodge, best yacht anchorage on coast, etc. For photos address Owner, care Box 206, Mad. Sq., or H. T. Gurney, 7 Pine St., N. Y. PHONE 1884 RECTOR.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

OFFICES
in modern up-to-date buildings. We have the space that
YOU REQUIRE
and on investigation you will find that *it* can be had at
LOW RENTALS
The properties are operated in the manner we have specialized in for many years, which assures to tenants comfort and
PROPER MANAGEMENT

For Lawyers, Bankers, Accountants, Engineers and Corporations
SIXTY WALL ST.
(law library)

BANK OF COMMERCE BLDG.
31 Nassau St.

CORN EX. BANK BLDG.
15 William St.

27-29 PINE ST.

Tea, Coffee and Spice Trade
132 FRONT ST.
(very low rentals)

Fruit and Produce Trade
FRUIT TRADE BLDG.
202-4 Franklin St.

MATTLAGE BLDG.
97 Warren St.

Jewelry Trade
SHELDON BLDG.
68 Nassau St.
(north light)

Machinery and Electrical Trade
TAYLOR BLDG.
39 Cortlandt St.

BEARD BLDG.
120 Liberty St.

Commission and export merchants, custom house brokers; wholesale wine, cotton and coffee brokers
MORRIS BLDG.
68 Broad St.

COFFEE EXCHANGE BLDG.
68 Beaver St.

Geo. R. Read & Co.
Agent
30 Nassau St.
Telephone John 3670

LOFTS
247-253 W. 19th St.
7,500 SQUARE FEET TO FLOOR.
NEW SUBWAY STATION, 18th St. & 7th Av.
Exceptionally fine light; well kept building; nice class of tenants; few lofts with all modern improvements; 100 per cent. sprinkler system; suitable any business.
LEASE. RENT REASONABLE.
Apply superintendent, on premises, or Revel Realty & Securities Co., Owner, 51 Chambers St. Phone 732-Worth, or your own broker.

Stores to Let 20 x 50 $100
5 W. 16th St., nr. 5th Ave.
Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co., 14 Wall Street.

STORE AND BASEMENT
510-512 6TH AVE.
Choice location; well-kept building; good class tenants; surrounded by leading hotels; block from Pennsylvania Station; 100 per cent. sprinkler system. Superintendent, or own broker.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

What are you seeking in an Apartment?

If you want comfortable rooms with plenty of light and air—

If you want a convenient location in a quiet residential section—

If you want to be within 5 minutes walk of the subway, surface cars and 'buses—

If you want the right kind of neighbors—

If you want service that is designed solely for your comfort—

If you want all of these things and want to secure them at a more moderate rental than is usually found on the West Side—

Just call and inspect the 9, 10 and 11 room suites (each with 3 baths) at

495 WEST END AVENUE
(Southwest Corner 84th Street)

Additional information will be gladly furnished on request.

Loton H. Slawson Company 171 Madison Avenue, New York
Agent and Manager.

THE LANGHAM
73rd St., Central Park West, 74th St.

A magnificent fireproof apartment house overlooking Central Park. Exclusive section.

THE LANGHAM is equipped throughout with all the modern appliances intended for the comfort of the occupants. To the discriminating man or woman THE LANGHAM is sure to appeal.

An apartment of 21 rooms on the 6th floor ready for occupancy October 1st. A 10 room apartment on the 5th floor for immediate occupancy.

(The 21-room apartment can be seen only by appointment.)

For further particulars address Mr. E. B. Whiting.

LA JACQUETTA
166 West 87th Street
ONE FOUR-ROOM APARTMENT.
J. AXELROD. 200 W. 72d St.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

OFFICES
for
Stock Exchange Houses
in the 19-Story Office Building,
74 Broadway—11 New St.
Directly across NEW ST., from the Stock Exchange.

Location Unexcelled

This building has every convenience, including a restaurant and direct entrance to the Subway.

3 Especially Desirable Suites

Look at these offices. Our representative is there every afternoon.
74 Broadway—11 New St.

VAN NORDEN & WILSON
1 WEST 34 STREET

Select Offices

At 37-39 Liberty St. in a well managed fireproof building of more than average dignity. Rents $300 to $2250.

Lawyers especially solicited.

Ask for Mr. Hanisch at the building, or
Chas. F. Noyes Co.
2000 John 92 William St.

Every Subway Terminates Here.
41 Park Row and 147 Nassau St.
Junction Park Row, Spruce & Nassau Sts.
OFFICES TO LET
Apply E. A. TREDWELL, on premises.
18-Story Modern Office Building.
3 Sides Open on 3 Streets—Continuous Service.
(Opposite City Hall Park)

29 West 34th Street
LORING BUILDING.
OFFICES TO RENT
BEST VALUES.
Large, light offices and floors; steam heat; 2 Otis electric elevators. Building open Sundays and all night.

FIREPROOF BUILDING
Six Stories and basement; 50x100, over 30,000 sq. ft., elevator, size 23 ft. 2 in. x 9 ft. 1 in.; possession May 1st; accessible to all lines of transit; rent $12,000.
Apply F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co., Broadway, Cor. 80th St.

The Havemeyer Building
Popularly Known as
26 Cortlandt Street
with entrances at 28 Dey St. & 25 Church St.
Offer at Very Low Rentals
Several Desirable Suites
and Small Offices
W. B. DUNCAN, Agent, on Premises.

Mr. Live Merchant

Great opportunity responsible firm requiring large floor space to secure best business location in Mount Vernon, live city of 38,000 people, under favorable lease. Large modern store, 15-foot ceilings, two floors, 10,000 square feet each. See McClellan & Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

NEW BUILDINGS
Just Completed
Unusually Attractive, High Class, Non-Elevator Apartments
3-4-5 Rooms & Bath
630-650 West 172d St.,
Between B'way & Ft. Washington Ave.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS
SPENCER ARMS
S. E. Cor. B'way & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations—maid service included, and meals served in apartments. Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space. Most Convenient Location in City. RENTAL, $1000 TO $1500 (YEARLY) C. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3994.

THE BROCKHOLST
101 WEST 85TH ST.
Tel. Schuyler 4774.
8 ROOMS, 1 AND 2 BATHS,
$900 to $1,200.
Ground Floor, Suitable for Doctor.
Apply Superintendent, on Premises.

ROCKLEDGE COURT,
3,044 Albany Crescent
B'way and 231st St. Sub. Station.
3-4-5 ROOMS, ALL IMP.
$23 to $36
Class of tenants absolutely restricted.
Michael J. Martin Corporation
Call at above address ONLY.

SOUTHWICK APARTMENTS
674 WEST 161ST ST.
THE LOYAL
324 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, COR. 161ST ST.
4-5-6 Rooms, 2 Baths. Rents $480 to $864 yearly. Open Evenings. Renting Agent on Premises. 'Phone 9282 Audubon.
FRIEDMAN CON. CO., 189 BROADWAY.

BIG CONCESSIONS
314 West 94th St. *NEAR RIVERSIDE*
6 AND 7 LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS, BATH. EXTRA LAVATORY, $40 TO $52.50.

CARVEL COURT
N. E. Cor. 114th & St. Nicholas Ave.
High Class Elevator Apt., 6 Rooms and Bath. Rent $50.00.

116 WEST 117TH ST.
Near Subway Station, Lenox Av.
SIX ROOMS AND BATH,
large and light; select tenants; rent $42. Superintendent on
HALL & BLOODGOOD, 542 5th Av.

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

For rent: Two beautiful furnished apartments for balance of season or shorter period. Hotel Service.

THE LORRAINE
2 EAST 45TH STREET.

REAL ESTATE—OUT OF CITY.

IDEAL BUNGALOW.

Five rooms, bath, combination gas and electric fixtures, hardwood trim, up-to-date in every detail; large plot overlooking ocean; 5 minutes to water, boating, fishing, bathing; great bargain for $2,700; responsible party can take possession for $250 cash, and pay off balance $18 monthly; only 40 minutes from city. B. Hughes, 349 E. 14th St.

LOST JEWELRY.

While shopping, a bracelet or some other article of value is often lost. To regain it, immediately telephone 1000 Bryant and The New York Times will give attention. Advt.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

What Shall I Do?

I WANT A HOME

I can call my own and can pay for about like rent. I have a few hundred dollars saved and must be careful.

ANSWER TO ABOVE:

Send for our 20-page illustrated booklet (Free) giving complete details of our 20-year payment plan—new subway Brooklyn—22 minutes—5-cent fare; beautifully decorated; semi-detached BRICK HOMES all ready to move into. Prices $4,500 to $6,000.

ALCO CO., 60A Liberty St., N.Y. Cort. 7440.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Have fund of $100,000 to invest in 2d mortgages, Manhattan property only. David Pasinsky, 206 Broadway, Cortlandt 3286.

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate, 30th St. and 3d Av.

FARMS—ALL PRICES—EVERYWHERE. BATSON FARM AGENCY, 489 6TH AV.

ARNOLD, BYRNE & BAUMANN, Real Estate and Mortgages. 115 Broadway.

LOTON H. SLAWSON COMPANY, 171 Madison Avenue, New York.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

10th Av., neighborhood 14th St. Plot 65x100; price $70,000. HALL & BLOODGOOD, 542 5th Av. Bryant 7632.

A cold water flat on 45th St., east 10th Av., for sale cheap; owner leaving city. K. 5 Times.

Beautiful private house, West End Av., for sale at an attractive figure for cash; principals only. Apply P 110 Times Downtown.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

See our ad. Sunday, easy housekeeping homes, Crown St. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Roomy, well-built 8-room house, on large plot, all hedged in; laundry in cellar, hot water heat, hardwood flooring, artistic combination electric and gas fixtures, modern throughout; magnificent view of L. I. Sound and privilege of bathing beach; near station and trolley; $350 cash, balance in 7 years; title guaranteed. Shorefront, Box 131 Times Downtown.

$18 MONTHLY and a reasonable amount down from a good party will buy my 7-room cottage; has all modern improvements; located in a nice town, only 30 minutes out by trolley and train; this makes a fine all-year home. S. Home, 3 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

NEW HOTEL AT ROCKAWAY PARK. 17 bedrooms, 2 baths; 14 bath houses; one block from station, half block from ocean; unfurnished; terms reasonable. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Sacrificed.—29 West 82d; perfect condition. Everett M. Selzas, 507 5th Av.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

New Houses in Van Cortlandt Terrace, Rollins Bros., cor. Broadway & Oakmont Av.

New Rochelle Properties.—Sale, rent, and exchange. Jas. D. McCann, 221 Huguenot St.

Suburban houses and country estates in Westchester Co., N. Y. George Howe, 527 5th Av.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

For homes at City Island see Joseph P. Day, 31 Nassau St., New York.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

BAYSIDE BARGAIN—Beautiful stucco home, 9 large rooms, 2 baths, on large plot, with fine trees and shrubbery; recently decorated by well-known New York firm; 5 minutes from water and station; must sell quick at sacrifice on account leaving New York; original price $18,500; occupied by owner. J 89 Times.

Little farm, with a good house and plenty of ground for chickens and vegetables; some big shady trees; near trolley and school; healthy location; near enough to commute; owner will take $1,00 cash and $10 monthly. Farm, Box 138 Times Downtown.

Do you want to buy a little house near the water and trolley complete for $900? Has large plot and is in good section, about 40 minutes out; only $75 down and $7 a month. Call for tickets, B., Owner, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

FOR LOW COST, HIGH-GRADE BUNGALOWS AND COTTAGES; VISIT BEAUTIFUL BRIGHTWATERS; BOOKLET & ON REQUEST. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK.

Old-fashioned bungalow, 5 rooms, plot 80x110; water, electricity, &c.; needs few repairs; $100 cash, balance easy terms; title guaranteed. E. Head, Box 144 Times Downtown.

WATERFRONT SITES, 30 minutes from B'way; easy terms; city conveniences, no assessments; bungalows built. Suite 1111, 111 Chambers St., N. Y.

Write for maps, Long Island and catalogue farms, country places for sale. Daniel Gerard, 1,270 B'way, N. Y.

Neponsit.—Seashore homes in New York City. Neponsit Realty Company, 1 West 34th St.

RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO., Phone Greeley 5600. 1 West 34th St.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains offered by BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Cold weather prevailed throughout the East on Monday with freezing temperatures as far South as extreme Northern Florida and the lowest temperature 38 degrees below zero at Canton, N. Y.

The cold wave will be of short duration as a general reaction to higher temperatures will set in over the eastern half of the country on Tuesday and moderate temperatures will continue thereafter during the next several days.

The temperature has risen decidedly over the Plains States and the Northwest and on the Pacific Coast, and temperatures are now considerable above the normal over Far Western districts.

The storm that prevailed in the Atlantic States on Sunday has passed eastward over the ocean, and no disturbance of marked intensity now prevails anywhere within the region of observation.

Indications are that the weather will be fair with a general change to high temperatures over the States east of the Mississippi River during Tuesday and Wednesday.

Winds for Tuesday ad Wednesday along the North Atlantic Coast will be fresh north; Middle and South Atlantic Coasts, fresh to strong north.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair, rising temperature Tuesday and probably Wednesday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M....36	7	4 P. M....44		10
6 A. M....37	4	6 P. M....43		9
8 A. M....38	2	9 P. M....43		6
10 A. M....41	0	11 P. M....42		4

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 5; for the corresponding date last year it was 40; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 30.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 2; at 8 P. M. it was 7. Maximum temperature, 12 degrees at 5:10 P. M.; minimum, 1 degree at 8:45 A. M. Humidity, 62 per cent. at 8 A. M., 46 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.55 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.56 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

Feb. 14.
P. M. Loss.
11:40—160 5 Av., G. H. Freyberg.....Slight
Mach. &c.
Feb. 15.
3:26—646-650 Jackson Av., C. Santini and others.....Not given
6:40—61 W. 116 St., C. Meyer.....Slight
6:48—7 Av. & 53 St., (derrick house), Litchfield Construction Co.Not given
7:30—62 Hubert St., Henry Schuber...$50
8:15—37 E. 100 St., Samuel Kavner..Slight
10:00—58 Willett St., Max Grossman..Slight
10:00—104 Canal St., Marx Cohen.....Slight
10:05—100 E 14 St., Louis Siegal.....Slight
11:30—3 W. 42 St., William H. Pick..Slight
10:45—122 E. 108 St., Fannie London..Slight
11:50—09 Park St.: Emilio Tratpitch....$500
P. M.
12:50—11 W. 84 St., John Stonebridge..Slight
1:50—209 Forsyth St., Charles Bauman. Slight
3:50—38 Sutton Pl., Westerly House..Slight
8:00—468 W. B'way, Incandescent Lamp Co. $250
8:15—319 3 Av., Samuel Kobel.....Slight
4:00—220 Chrystie St.: not given....Slight
4:25—102 Mott St., Congetto Stasso....$100
4:40—43 Oak St., F. S. 114.....Slight
5:30—1,909-2 Av., Joseph Romano.....Slight
6:30—6 Av. & 17 St, (auto,) Postal Transfer Co. .....Slight
6:30—166 E. 96 St., Samuel Brodsky..Slight
6:40—341 E. 86 St., Emmett WILMOTTE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Phone John 5700.
6:45—2,309 2 Av., Harold Ford.....Slight
7:05—80 Forsyth St., Synagogue.....Slight
7:50—48 1 Av., Yetta Friedman.....Slight
8:00—83 Barclay St.; J. H. Cooper.....$50
8:00—549½ 6 St.; Jacob Haas.....Slight
8:30—240 E. 138 St.; Thomas H. Connors $200
9:35—1,749 Amsterdam Av.; Edward Bernhardt .....Slight
9:45—252 W. 16 St.; Mrs. D. Dam...Slight
10:00—2,290 7 Av.; Nathan Zelinsky...Slight
10:25—7 Monroe St.; Selina Sedri.....Slight
10:35—699 Hudson St.; U. S. Mail auto..Slight
11:00—123 Greenwich St., Interboro Cons. Co. .....Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—First Lt. J. A. Broekman, inf., to Walter Reed Hospital, sick.

2d Lt. J. M. Boon, Philippine Scouts, to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for temporary duty, after which he will go to San Francisco and sail March 5 for Manila for duty.

1st Lt. O. S. Oberly, Ord. Dept., to San Francisco, via this city, and sail about April 3 for Philippines for duty.

Assignments of officers of the Q. M. C.: Maj. H. L. Kinnison, in addition to his other duties, will report to commanding officer, the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for duty in charge of School for Bakers and Cooks, relieving Capt. G. F. Connolly; Capt. F. L. Buck, upon arrival in United States, to Presidio of Monterey, for duty as assistant to Q. M., and by letter to Commanding General, Western Dept., and Major K. J. Hampton, upon arrival in United States, to Chicago, report to commanding officer, Central Dept., for duty as Assistant to W. M. of that department.

Following F. A. officers are assigned as indicated: Capt. A. F. Cassels, 1st to 6th, March 7; 1st Lts. E. E. Pritchett, to 5th; W. H. Dody, jr., 1st to 6th, March 20; W. O. Gottschalk and W. H. Shepherd, 2d to 6th, March 5; J. W. Rumbough, 2d to 4th, March 6, and H. W. Huntley, 1st to 3d, May 1. 2d Lts. C. H. Nance, 2d to 6th, March 6, and I. Jones, 1st to 5th, April 17.

Navy.

Capts. L. McC. Nulton, commissioned, and E. Tappan to Washington, D. C., wait orders.

Lts. F. H. Poteet, the Washington, to command the Wainwright; W. E. Reno, Recruiting Station, Chicago, March 1, to Asiatic Station, April 6.

Jr. Grade Lts. C. H. Morrison, the Missouri, March 6, to Philadelphia Yard; J. D. Smith, Norfolk Yard, to Asiatic Station, April 6; transport, and C. M. McGill, Philadelphia Yard, March 13, to Asiatic Station, April 5.

Chief Gunner D. F. Diggins, the Rainbow, April 22, home, wait orders.

Carp. H. M. Davis, Receiving Ship at San Francisco, to the Pittsburgh.

Chief Pay Clerk G. A. Wilcox, Academy, to Guam Station, March transport.

Pay Clerks J. H. Underwood, Guam Station, to San Francisco, Cal., wait orders, and W. R. Parker, New York Yard to Academy.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Ajax, at Shanghai; Bushnell and Panther, at Key West; Cleveland, at Balboa; G-8 at New London; Machias, at Tampico; Mayflower, at Washington; New Orleans at Bremerton; Sterling, at Newport News; Triunton, at San Pedro, and Wilmington, at Hong Kong.

Sailed—Cyclops, Guantanamo, for Norfolk; Flusser, Pensacola, for New Orleans; Montana, Port au Prince for Habana; Wahneta, Norfolk for Washington, and Yankton, San Diego, for west coast of Mexico.

The Oregon was placed in reserve Feb. 12. The Pompey was placed out of commission Feb. 12.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BERTSCHMANN, Mrs. EMILIE, (Jan. 29, 1915;) net estate, $52,660; Jacob Bertschmann, husband, given life estate in realty valued at $37,500; Louis Bertschmann, son, received $12,716, and remainder interest after life estate of Jacob Bertschmann; thirty-five nephews, nieces and friends. Assets 806 West 73d St., appraised at $37,500; deposits, $7,500; jewelry and personalty, $1,280; stocks, $8,245.

GOLDGART, ANNA, (Aug. 10, 1914;) net estate, $55,140; Nathan Kelinberger, brother, and Kelly Geist, nephew, each received $11,028; Isidor Kornblum and Guy Kornblum, nephews, each received $5,514; rest of estate to seven others, nephews, nieces, and grandnephews; deposits, $27,276; mortgages and notes, $62,947; jewelry and personalty, $2,140.

McDONALD, FRANK B., (May 17, 1908;) net estate, $109,750; Catherine McDonald, daughter, $32,822, and Theressa Mc.D. Reilly, John T., William, James, Frank P., and Edward W. McDonald, children, each received $15,822; deposits, $12,168; leasehold of property southwest corner 6th Av. and 32 St., fifteen years to run, appraised at $27,000; insurance, $14,823; due from Consumers' Park Brewing Co. of Brooklyn, $7,500; mortgages, $17,042; stocks, $61,185; largest item was 75 bonds Western Ice Co., appraised at $45,000.

HOLBROOK, CURTIS McK., (Aug. 2, 1914;) net estate, $77,809; Elliot H. Holbrook, father, beneficiary; deposits, $2,427; mortgages, $6,670; stocks and bonds, $70,919; largest single item of stocks was 40 shares Standard Oil Co. of N. J., appraised at $14,320.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

An examination has been ordered for laboratory assistant. The duties are to assist in the routine work of a pathological laboratory in one of the large city hospitals. The salary is $720 a year. The minimum age is 18 years.

United States.

An examination for skilled laborer, qualified as elevator machinist, in the Agricultural Department, Washington, D. C., will be held on Feb. 23. The salary is $840 a year. Applicants must have reached their twenty-first but not their thirty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Leaves of absence without pay: Patrol. E. G. Jaeger, 2, 1 day, 12 A. M., Feb. 21; C. G. Krause, 14, 1 day, 12 P. M., Feb. 15; J. H. Culhane, 17, 1 day, 4 P. M., Feb. 20; J. Reiner, 26, 1 day, 4 P. M., Feb. 16; J. J. Leddy, 146, 1 day, 4 P. M., Feb. 15.

Full pay while on sick report: Patrol. T. E. Carmody, 5, 9:45 P. M., Nov. 10, 1915, to noon, Feb. 4; J. J. McKenna, 31, 2 A. M., Jan. 27, to 12 P. M., Jan. 29; P. J. McDermott, 31, 3:15 P. M., Oct. 31, to noon, Nov. 1, 1915; M. Petrus, 105, noon, Jan. 1, to noon, Jan. 12; J. Dondero, 167, 9:40 A. M., Feb. 6, during disability; C. M. East, 167, 7:25 A. M., Feb. 5, during disability; W. P. Murphy, 276, 6:35 A. M., Feb. 1, to noon, Feb. 6; Act. Det. Sergt. Second Gra. C. E. Dennisson, D. Bu., 5 P. M., Feb. 8, during disability.

Fire Department.

Fined: Fire. 1st G. J. J. Quinn, H. & L. 22, $5 for loss of coat badge.

Special leaves without pay: Fire, 1st G. T. J. Finn, Eng. Co. 73, 12 hours, 8 P. M., Feb. 15; Eng. 1st. G. F. Trefcer, Eng. 290, 12 hours, 8 P. M., Feb. 17.

EDUCATION NOTES.

R. R. Smith of the New York Telephone Company will speak at P. S. 6, the Bronx, on Feb. 18, on "The Big System Behind the Little Telephone."

The subscriptions, which were asked for a fund of $175,000 for the new country day school in Brooklyn, amounts now to $95,000. New subscriptions will be received until April 15. A friend has offered for the site of the school a tract of twenty-five acres, known as the Dyker Meadow Golf Course, which is situated on the west side of the Dyker Beach Park and south of the grounds of Fort Hamilton.

W. B. Nissley, in charge of the gardening department of the New York School of Agriculture, will give a lecture on the "Home Garden," at the meeting of the National Forward-to-the-Land League in Labor Temple, Second Avenue and Fourteenth Street, at 8 P. M. on Feb. 15.

The Federation of Teachers' Association has sent to the members of the Legislature a protest against proposed laws that would give the Board of Estimate increased power over the public schools.

The alumni of P. S. 17, Brooklyn, will hold a reunion on the evening of March 2 at the Imperial.

The New York City Association of Teachers of English will hold a meeting in the assembly room of the Merchants' Association in the Woolworth Building at 10:30 A. M. on Feb. 19.

To Let For Business

Thirty-five cents on agate line.

Wanted to Sublet.—Office suite at 185 Madison Av., corner 34th St., Room 1,502, phone 2618 Murray Hill, one block from subway, consisting of two rooms, one 17x9 and the other 15x9; furnished with mahogany roll-top desk, table, flat-top desk, typewriter with stand, and rugs, including the services of a competent stenographer and bookkeeper; concession if taken at once.

Lofts.—Light manufacturing or storage; 2,000 to 4,000 square feet, $40 month upward; freight elevator; heat. 408-12 West 18th St.

DOCK PROPERTY, EAST RIVER; excellent central location; immediate occupation. VACANT LOTS suitable for all purposes. LARGE, LIGHT LOFTS on South St. Apply Brookman Estate, 52 Exchange Place.

Looking for OFFICES or a LOFT! We can save you both TIME and MONEY. Large or small space. All parts of city. Long or short terms. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,479 Broadway, (corner 42d.) Bryant 5758.

Have some very desirable stores, including a corner, on Broadway, between 96th and 110th. For further particulars apply to Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway.

STORE, 137 E. 57th St., adjoining n. w. cor. Lexington Av; SUB-LET until September 1st at reduced rental. WM. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Phone John 5700.

Space for storage, Wall St. district, 450 square feet, in light loft; steam heat; elevator service; terms reasonable. M 206 Times Downtown.

Store, 6 East 37th.—Will sublet for remainder of lease; very reasonable rent. Apply Rixon, 21 East 48th.

Offices.—Large and small attractive offices, modern conveniences; $17.50 to $50 monthly 100 Broad St. Apply on premises.

WM. H. WHITING & CO., 41 PARK ROW. Business property, sale, rental, management.

FIFTH AVENUE Showroom, sublease. Ewing Bacon and Henry, 101 Park Av.

Offices to let.—Transit Bldg. & Annex, 7 E. 42d St. & E. 43d St. Homer Foote, Jr., Agt.

Basement; good location, shopping district; antiques, rugs, any business. 18 East 37th.

EXCELLENT LOFTS, $600 UP.
6 and 8 West 22d St., near 5th Av.

RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 Beekman St. 710 Madison Av.

A few good locations, lunch rooms or moderate priced restaurants. J 177 Times.

New Jersey.

To Let—Loft building, 15,000 square feet, in Jersey City; five minutes from New York; will divide. E. Gross, 315 Henderson St., Jersey City.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents on agate line.

East Side.

Furnished apartment of two rooms and bath to sublet. Apartment 207; hotel service. The Lorraine, 2 East 45th St.

6-7-8 rooms; $1,700 to $2,250.
Fireproof apartments, 122 East 78th St.

Madison Av., 121. — Desirable housekeeping and non-housekeeping apartments.

THE SCHERMERHORN, Madison Av., 82d to 83d.—9 and 10 rooms, 3 baths.

West Side.

RICHLY, NEW FURNISHED SIX-ROOM, THREE BATHS, LARGE FOYER HALL; ALL OUTSIDE; NEW HIGH-CLASS HOUSE; $225 MONTH, UNTIL OCT. 1; AGENTS NEED NOT ANSWER; 79TH AND BROADWAY. T 158 TIMES.

THE WILSONIA,
225-227-229 West 69th St., near Broadway.
3 rooms, kitchenette, and bath, $60-$65.
5 rooms, kitchenette, and 2 baths, $75.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No questionable or objectionable tenants; phone, elevator service, maid service optional; near subway, L, 7th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

To rent, immediately, beautiful five-room apartment, two baths, completely furnished, in high-class elevator building on Broadway, one block from 145th St. subway. Phone Audubon 3230, Apt. 33.

Finely furnished apartment, nine rooms, two baths, one maid's; owner going to Orient; will rent to responsible party term of months at $200 per month. M 308 Times Downtown.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS, choice localities, long, short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY,
30 East 42d St. Murray Hill 5892.

Central Park West, 800.—Three or five room suit facing Central Park; very bright and sunny apartment; high-class house; with all modern conveniences; maid service. Ward.

Near 103d St., 8-room apartment, beautifully furnished; rent June, longer, $120; immediate possession. Phone Murray Hill 8422.

FURNISHED SUBLET APARTMENTS.
J. WICKLIFFE GRAY, SPECIALIST,
269 West 73d St. Columbus 2974.

HANDSOME, COMPLETELY FURNISHED Apartments for 3 months or longer. SLAWSON & HOLBS, 192 WEST 79D ST.

Two to six rooms; particulars inside back cover telephone book. 215 Manhattan Av, Leon Sobel Co. Tel. 7540 River.

Magnificently furnished apartment, 8 rooms, bath, kitchenette, rent to October, $100 month. Phone Murray Hill 8390.

Corner, sublet, sacrifice, 11 rooms, 3 baths; facing park; furnished or unfurnished. Call 12-5, 1 West 70th, third east.

113th, 507 West.—4-room apartment; beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

Broadway and 55th St., N. E. Corner.—Elevator apartments, 8 rooms, 2 baths.

56th St., 34 West.—Bachelor apartment, two rooms and bath, elegantly furnished.

587 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, COR. 136TH ST. 7 rooms, furnished; $100 month.

Beautifully furnished, sunny, 8-room elevator apartment. 15 West 91st St.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents on agate line.

East Side.

85th St., 120 East.—Dentist's or physician's handsome apartment; 7 rooms and bath; steam, hot water; $50. Duff & Conger, Madison Av. and 90th St.

Seven-room and two-bath apartments, with three master's and one servant's bedrooms, in the Murray Hill section. R. H. Jameson, Murray Hill 6200.

414 Madison, at 48th St.—Two rooms and bath; full hotel service.

West Side.

Large corner apartments; high-class elevator apartments. 179 West 86th.

One very attractive, 4-room apartment; $480. 2,020 Broadway.

Other Want Advertisements on Preceding Page.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents on agate line.

West Side.

Roxborough, Northwest Corner of Broadway and 92d St.—Two corner apartments; seven rooms and two baths; immediate possession. Booklet on request from Lewis S. Preston, Inc., 165 Broadway, New York City.

254-256 West 21st St.—Apartments to lease to high-class tenants; elevator and all improvements; 4-5-6 rooms at $510 to $750 per year. Apply Superintendent, or J. W. Cushman & Co., 240 West 23d St.

723 St. Nicholas Av., (cor. 146th.)—Six large, light rooms and bath; modern improvements; elevator; rentals, $60 month. Apply Supt., or PEASE & ELLIMAN, AGTS., 165 West 72d St. Phone Col. 8300.

170th, 700 West.—Apartments to lease, all improvements; 4 rooms, $39 to $45; 5 rooms, $55; class of tenants absolutely restricted. Inquire premises.

107TH, 60 WEST.—One vacancy, 4-room, elevator, housekeeping apartment, $60; concessions.

162 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

127th, 600 West.—Three rooms, bath, kitchenette; $47.50; all-night elevator service.

Apartments, 5-7-8-9-10 rooms, $600 to $3,000, Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Forty-five cents an agate line.

To Rent.—Main floor, 50 by 95, in one of the most prosperous cities in the Northwest; population, quarter of a million; the most prominent corner in the main business section; either in whole or in separate departments; building occupied for women's ready-to-wear; suitable for cotton, wool, and silk dress goods, gents' furnishings, ladies' underwear, and hosiery and knitt goods, jewelry, notions, neckwear, leather goods, gloves, &c. Apply M 47 Times.

Going manufacturing corporation desires to meet private party looking for safe investment of $25,000. Full statement as to security given on interview. C 44 Times Annex.

Mr. Furbstein, from Sydney, Australia, desires to represent select houses on commission basis; best references; returning to Australia on the 23d inst. 22 West 38th St., 12th floor.

Man, business experience, desired connection mercantile or manufacturing line; active service; financial interest later. Address, with particulars, J 172 Times.

Representative, salesman, or buyer, just returned from Copenhagen, Sweden and Germany, would like connection with manufacturing concern of office furniture or shoes. K 4 Times.

Party having store and workroom all ready for business, ladies' wearing apparel, good location, seeks partner, lady or man, to sell; low rent. J 165 Times.

Active partner wanted with capital, who understands manufacturing underwear, with my established embroidery business. K 8 Times.

High-class, established boarding house; 5 minutes from station and Hotel Gramatan, Bronxville, N. Y. For particulars, K 6 Times.

Will assist manufacturer with $5,000-$10,000 in reliable established business, or make short loans. 2 263 Times Downtown.

HOLLAND NEEDS MERCHANDISE. What have you to offer? Sailing next week; experienced. American, 115 Times.

14-machine cloak factory in good location for sale or rent; cheap; all ready for work. M 104 Times.

Partner wanted small ladies' hat manufacturing business established; investment required. K 16 Times.

Must sell rooming house, furnished in leather and furned oak, parquet floors, electric light; profit, $165. 58 West 91st St.

Stock promoter wanted; biggest opportunity; commission; interview. International Navigation Company, 1,270 Broadway.

Are you successful salesman with money for partnership? I manufacture. Y 260 Times Annex.

Business Notices

Forty-five cents per agate line

BUYER just arrived from England wishes to communicate with manufacturers of watches, razors, gild-filled articles, pipes, hosiery, underwear, suspenders, and novelties, for export. Address Export, 605 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

Attorney sells for England, March 7; faithfully executes any commission intrusted. J 137 Times Downtown.

Business Loans.

Money advanced on accounts. Liberal Trading Co., H. Kerureich, 31 Chambers St. Worth 890.

Printing and Multigraphing.

MULTIGRAPH TYPEWRITTEN LETTERS, 500, $1.50; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $8.50; addressing, filling-in, folding, mailing. Knickerbocker Multigraphing Co., 72 Trinity Place. Rector 8204.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

218T, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Very large front room; private bath; steam heat; electricity; excellent table; phone; references.

37 EAST 53D ST.
Rooms with board; references; table board.

62D, 16 EAST.—Single and double rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; reasonable.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Rooms; private bath; board. Telephone, 1,978 Gramercy.

West Side.

72D, 253 WEST.—Double room with bath; price reasonable; excellent meals.

73D, 226 WEST.—Attractive rooms, well appointed house; superior table; table guests.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms, adjoining bath; table guests. Tel. 9725 Schuyler.

79TH, 114 and 125 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge, steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive second floor rooms; electricity, excellent cuisine; references.

80TH, 125 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; excellent home table; continuous hot water; reference.

82D, 55 WEST.—Second floor, front; also entire third floor; bath; exceptional table; private family.

83D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suites, singly; steam, electricity; table service unsurpassed; reasonable reference.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable, large room; gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

80TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few people; excellent table.

80TH, 312 WEST. — Delightful room, river view, excellent table, modern, electricity; absolutely clean; opportunity for particular couple or gentleman.

93D, 21 WEST.—Single front, sunny room; "L"; park; superior board.

102D, 253 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished room; private bath; couple or two single men; excellent table. Mrs. R. Aarons.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Two rooms and bath, in private residence; meals optional; references.

125D ST., 114 AND 116 WEST.
Large room; steam heat; ample closets; excellent table; references.

127TH, 263 WEST.—Couple or two gentlemen can secure large, clean, handsomely furnished bedroom and library, with board; telephone, elevator; refined private family; reference exchanged; reasonable terms. Killeen.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—English widow, rent with superior board large studio, 6 windows facing Hudson; open fireplace. 8926 Audubon.

Country Board

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

Montclair Manor, (Montclair, N. J.)—Beautiful residence exceptionally attractive accommodations; all conveniences; 35 minutes New York. 27 Hillside Av. Montclair 2977.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

By young man, permanent; private family; Jersey preferred; state price. M 296 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

BILL CLERK, competent; Underwood; assistant bookkeeper, comptometer operator; 3 years' experience. M 317 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, double entry; excellent correspondent; highest references; $15. M 203 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER STENOGRAPHER; three years' experience; neat appearance; $12. M 216 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Seven years' experience; modern methods; trial balance; references. Address M 287 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly experienced; capable of taking charge of entire office. M 9 Times.

CHAMBERMAID.—German maid; 12 years in last place; willing to assist with children of plain sewing in private family where faithfulness to duties is appreciated. Address 1,700 Topping Av., Bronx.

CHAPERONE.—A lady returning to California in March would chaperone any one desiring services. Mrs. Burt, 23 Claremont Av.

CHILD'S NURSE.—Middle aged; speaks French, German, and is thoroughly experienced; best of references. (R.) F. E. B., 60 West 89th St.

COOK.—Frenchwoman seeks position as cook in private family or club; exceptional references; moderate salary. Address M. D., in care of janitor, 362 3d Av.

COMPANION.—Refined American, good reader, companion; sew, light cooking; cheerful, economical; $25. Mrs. Simpson, care Moore, 172 East End Av.

COMPANION.—(Partial nurse;) refined, competent American wishes position with lady; would travel. Box E Times, 2 Rector St.

COMPANION, CHAPERONE. — Middle-aged, cultured woman; traveled; shopper; hourly or daily. (F.) F. L. B., 60 West 89th St.

DRESSMAKER, $2.50 daily; gowns, suits, alterations. Hensley, 548 Riverside Drive. 5700 Morningside.

GOVERNESS.—Teacher diplomee desires afternoon engagements; French, German, English, music. E 84 Times.

HEAD FILE CLERK.—Thoroughly experienced, accurate, interested worker; capable taking charge; knows system; Christian. E. C., 225 Times Downtown.

HOUSEKEEPER.—German-American woman wishes position as housekeeper in motherless household. Write Spankuch, 177 East 82d St.

MODISTE, high-grade gowns, suits, wedding trousseaux, desires engagements by day, week, or month to private families; all work guaranteed. Telephone Schuyler 9016.

NURSE.—Young woman, knowledge of music, one or two children, whole or half time; references. Ship, 4528 Columbus.

STENOGRAPHER, Secretary.—Prepossessing, capable; age 30; seven years' electrical, real estate, architectural experience; above ordinary; assume responsibilities; punctual, competent, reliable; no clock watcher; trial appreciated; no agency; $15. M 248 Times Downtown.

STENOTYPIST (Stenographer).—College education; speaks, writes, takes dictation on stenotype; English, French, Russian, some German; neat, accurate typist; knowledge of bookkeeping. (R.) F. E. B., 60 West 89th St. Greeley 4728.

STENOGRAPHER, 10 years' experience, capable of taking rapid dictation and transcribing the notes quickly and accurately, desires position where advancement is assured; excellent references. C. Traeger, 4 East 120th St.

STENOGRAPHER, Confidential Assistant.—Exceptionally bright; five years' experience; capable handling correspondence (my own) volition; have brains; use good common sense; $12. J 41 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; thorough knowledge bookkeeping; conversant office details; 3 years' experience; references; $9. M 278 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Energetic and capable; writes good hand; understands filing, manifolding, billing, &c.; trustworthy; will begin at $8. Miss H., 36 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; good education and appearance; executive ability; general office assistant. Stenographer, 470 Monroe St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, Secretary; high school graduate; six years' experience; intelligent, conscientious, versed up-to-date methods; $15. M 245 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Competent, industrious young woman graduate of business school desires position. Beatrice Goodman, 37 East 59th. Phone Plaza 2994.

STENOGRAPHER, SECRETARY.—Capable business woman, cultured, prepossessing, broad technical experience; $20; manage, assume responsibility. A., 630 West 141st St.

STENOGRAPHER and Typist.—Christian; knowledge bookkeeping; 7 years' experience; highly educated; take entire charge; $12-$15. J 39 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, GENERAL OFFICE ASSISTANT; two years' experience; $8-$9. M 514 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, fast dictation, accurate typist; $10. Bertha Ruegg, Stenotype Company, 220 West 42d St., City.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER; capable; 3 years' experience. Address M. D., Times Annex, N. W., Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER; 3 years' experience; thoroughly reliable; references; $10. M 234 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—American; 5 years' experience; references former employer; $14. M 328 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Private Secretary.—Six years' experience; references former employer; $15. M 249 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience; rapid, neat, accurate; executive ability; $13. M 256 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, BOOKkeeper.—Neat, accurate; salary moderate; references. Stenographer, 311 East B'way.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent to turn out thoroughly satisfactory work; salary $14. M 260 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly competent; six years' experience; salary $18; reference. J 127 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Many years' experience; excellent references. Julia Unger, 515 West 194th St.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 214 West 30th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1899.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly experienced girls, excellent cooks, investigated references. Telephone Columbus 8168. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 30th.

COOKS, Chambermaids, Nurses, Couples, Chauffeurs, Waitresses, Laundresses, &c. Excelsior Agency, 231 Madison Av., (424 St.) Murray Hill 8971.

COOKS, laundresses, $30-$35; waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, housework, $25. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (76th St.) Schuyler—6126.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY 2,418 Broadway, corner 90th St. first-class servants. 9468 Riverside.

White, colored, couples, housework, waitresses, chambermaids. Bryant 9300. Noel, 241 6th Ave.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice; references. TULL AGENCY, 2,307 7th Av. 3022 Morningside.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 136d. 6016 Morningside.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

32D, 20 EAST. (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

58D, 66 EAST.—Large room; private house; phone; references.

81D, 120 EAST. — Large, steam-heated room, $5; gentleman or couple. Mrs. Ackerman.

West Side.

32D ST., 260 WEST, Cavanagh's.—Gentlemen; single room, $3.50; steam heat.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with or without private bath; gentlemen.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Attractively furnished double room, with private lavatory. Keen.

64TH, 147 WEST.—Elegant furnished back parlor, other select rooms, front basement; gentlemen.

118 WEST 60TH ST. WEST HALL.

Medium-sized room, with running water, adjoining bath; steam heat; superior service.

70TH, 145 WEST. — Beautiful furnished room; strictly private house; all conveniences; references.

71ST, 151 WEST.—Attractive parlor; other desirable vacancies in first-class clean house.

72D, 248 WEST.—Parlor floor; other rooms; excellent table. Columbus 1894.

73D, 108 WEST.—Comfortable room, adjoining bath, dressing room; private telephone; gentlemen; moderate.

75TH, 161 WEST.—Desirable light front room, elevator apartment, convenient subway, $7.

75TH, 253 WEST.—High grade rooms; newly furnished; references exchanged.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Desirable large front room, small room; southern exposure; reference; telephone.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Attractive, pleasant front room; lavatory; all conveniences; reference.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Attractive medium and small sunny rooms; telephone; reception room.

78TH, 214 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms, single, double; block subway; every convenience; reasonable.

82D, 109 WEST.—Nicely furnished front room and front bedroom, suitable two. Koenig.

86TH, 337 WEST.—Elegant large room, private bath; near Drive; breakfast; reference.

91TH, 126 WEST.—Medium room, first floor; running water; also small; telephone.

107TH, 800 WEST.—Large, airy room; convenient to subway and Broadway cars; phone. Smith.

112TH ST., 611 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large outside room; elevator; near subway; hallboy.

112TH, 611 WEST.—Gentleman's room, adjoining bath, in modern apartment of congenial and refined couple; elevator, telephone. Apartment 15.

125TH, 412 WEST.—Airy, light, pleasant room; private family; telephone; shower; $8. Manning.

118TH, 414 WEST.—Lady will rent well-furnished rooms in high-class apt.; meals optional. Apt. 33.

119TH, 430 WEST.—Two outside sunny rooms; well furnished; all conveniences. Apt. 67.

119TH ST., 121 WEST.—Two elegant front rooms; southern exposure; private house.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Sunny front rooms, large, small, beautifully furnished, quiet; subway. Seller.

103D, 108 WEST.—Adjoining rooms, running water, suitable one or two; small family; conveniences; subway and "L." L. Z. Guck.

ALLERTON HOUSE for Bachelors, 302 West 22d St.—The genial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; new fireproof bldg.; billiard room; running water every room; single, $4 to $6 weekly; rooms for two $8 to $9.50 weekly each.

FORT WASHINGTON AV. (near Broadway Subway.)—Very attractive large room for one or two ladies, refined family adults; references. Address Jefferson, K 11 Times.

RIVERSIDE, 668, (144th.)—Cheerful, sunny outside room; private family; gentleman. Apt. 65.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 452—Sunny outside rooms, convenient surroundings. Apt. 5-A.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, (near 168th St. Subway Station.)—Unusual opportunity for refined woman secure attractive room in high-grade apartment with refined family, no children; references. Address S. K. Ridge, K 12 Times.

Brooklyn.

ROOM for two refined young men with respectable family; Flatbush district. Z 94 Times Annex.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

A REFINED ELDERLY COUPLE seek a first-class room with bath in private family; location close to 34th St. and Madison Av.; bank and first-class references given. Address Room 1,608, 120 West 32d St.

Two rooms and board for three adults with private family on west side below 100th St.; references exchanged. Box 200 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER. — Competent bookkeeper wanted by old established company; must be quick and accurate at figures, good penman, must understand double entry and able to furnish satisfactory references. Address, stating age, experience, and salary expected, L. A. S., Box M 320 Times Downtown.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER in apartment, small family; must have references. Call mornings, Russel, 130 West 91st.

RELIABLE YOUNG GIRL to mind baby morning and afternoon. J 34 Times.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Wanted, several capable, intelligent stenographers, fully familiar with stock brokerage offices; only those capable of high-class dictation will be considered. Apply personally, L. L. Winkelman & Co., 44 Broad St., New York City.

STENOGRAPHER for afternoons only. Emil Kohn Estate, 347 East 44th St.

YOUNG WOMAN with clerical and bookkeeping experience; state age, experience, and salary expected, Y 304 Times Annex.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

MISS CONK

COLD HALTS WORK ON PUMP STATION

Builders Suspend Operations, but Not by the Water Board's Order.

WARD'S LETTER IGNORED

The Whole Morningside Controversy Now Rests on Corporation Counsel's Opinion.

The Board of Water Supply failed to reply yesterday to Park Commissioner Cabot Ward's letter, written on Friday, asking that work on the Morningside Park pumping station cease until plans for a permanent structure had been submitted and approved. Commissioner Charles Strauss, President of the Board, said yesterday afternoon that the Board did not intend to take action on Commissioner Ward's letter, since the letter said the Park Commissioner had referred the question of the Board of Water Supply's powers to the Corporation Counsel, and the whole matter awaited the Corporation Counsel's opinion.

At the Corporation Counsel's office it was said the request from the Park Commissioner for an option on the powers of the Board of Water Supply had been received only yesterday, although a previous request had been made about a particular phase of the question. It will be several days, perhaps weeks, before the opinion will be ready.

In the meantime there has been no real stopping of work on the unsightly building in Morningside Park. It was said yesterday that the workmen had left the building, but it was later learned that the Board of Water Supply had not given any order for them to do so and the cold weather was said to be the only reason for the suspension of activities.

Park Commissioner Ward's letter, on which the Water Board has decided not to act, said that unless work on the so-called temporary structure in Morningside ceased at once the permit to erect a temporary structure there would be revoked. No action has been taken, however, to revoke the permit, and apparently the Park Commissioner is powerless to halt the work until the Corporation Counsel gives his opinion.

Friends of the parks said the position of the Corporation Counsel as adviser to both the Park Department and the Board of Water Supply would weaken the Park Department's position, since the Park Department's lawyer would have to look out for the interests of the Board of Water Supply as well.

Serious conflicts in authority between two city departments have rarely arisen, and when they have they have been settled by the Mayor. The position which the Board of Water Supply has taken, however, was that it was free from interference on the part of the Mayor, and Mayor Mitchel has said that he knew nothing about the Morningside Park situation except what he had read in the newspapers. The Board of Water Supply admitted that the pump station question has never been referred to the Mayor or the Board of Estimate, and they said there was no occasion for its ever being referred to them.

Commissioner Ward is firm in the belief that Section 724 of the Laws of 1905, the enabling act under which the Catskill Aqueduct work was authorized, does not revoke the power to protect the parks from encroachments which the Park Commissioner has under the city charter. He insists that the plans for the permanent building be submitted not only to him but also to the Municipal Art Commission before any more work is done.

The Board of Water Supply, however, since the Park Commissioner's letter a week ago ordering work stopped on the pump house, has disregarded the Park Department's suggestions. It is doubtful whether the board will consult the Park Department at all before deciding on final plans, although perhaps, as a matter of courtesy, plans may be submitted to the Park Department and the Municipal Art Commission.

SAYS FATHER CURRY ERRS.

Two District Attorneys Sure Parishioners Were Guilty.

District Attorney Swann yesterday made a thorough examination of the statement by the Rev. James B. Curry, pastor of St. James Roman Catholic Church, that two young men, members of his parish, were serving terms in prison for a crime which they had not committed. Thomas McCrohan, now in Sing Sing, and Jeremiah Sullivan, in Dannemora, came up for trial before Judge Swann when he was on the General Sessions bench.

"Not only did they admit their guilt," said District Attorney Swann yesterday, "but they actually described how they committed the crime, so that there was not the least doubt in my mind that they were the right men."

When Father Curry told Judge Swann that he had obtained a confession from three other men who were really guilty of the crime Judge Swann advised the priest to produce these men and have them indicted.

"I never saw any of these men," said Judge Swann yesterday, "and Father Curry never took any steps to bring them to justice if they were guilty. I had District Attorney Perkins look into the matter and he reported that there was no doubt in his mind that McCrohan and Sullivan were guilty."

Early in 1915, after McCrohan and Sullivan had served nearly two years in prison, Judge Swann, on the urgent appeal of Father Curry, wrote to Governor Whitman, recommending that they be granted a special parole. Judge Swann based the recommendation on the theory that the prisoners might have pleaded guilty to a crime "they at least did not directly commit in order to protect a leader for whom they entertained a false sense of loyalty."

Last night Judge Swann said he never took any stock in this theory himself, but he was willing to adopt Father Curry's view of the situation at the time, so long as the priest was so certain that his two parishioners would lead a better life if they were released.

In March, 1914, Father Curry, appealed to by friends of the four gunmen in the Becker case, made a personal investigation which he said led him to the conclusion that "Lefty Louie," "Gyp the Blood," "Whitey Lewis," and "Dago Frank" were not the slayers of Hermann Rosenthal.

PROF. J. B. MOORE CHOSEN.

Succeeds Henry White as Head of Pan-American Society.

The annual meeting of the Pan-American Society of the United States was held yesterday in the library of the Chamber of Commerce. The Vice President, Cabot Ward, presided. The resignation of Henry White, the former Ambassador to France and Italy, as President was accepted, and Professor John Bassett Moore of Columbia was elected to that office. Professor Moore, who holds the Chair of International Law, has been a delegate representing the United States at all important Pan-American conferences both here and in South America.

The report of Dr. E. H. Bard, Secretary, shows that the society's membership has increased during the year by 100 representative men interested in Pan-American affairs.

Besides the President these officers were elected: Honorary Presidents, Robert Lansing and Domicio da Gama of Brazil; honorary Vice Presidents, Elihu Root, Henry White, Andrew Carnegie, Archer M. Huntington, Robert Bacon, and Lloyd C. Griscom; First Vice President, Cabot Ward, Chairman of the Executive Committee; Second Vice President, John Barrett; Third Vice President, Archibald Cary Coolidge; Secretary, Harry Erwin Bard; Treasurer, Lorenzo Daniels.

The following were added to the Executive Committee: Charles A. Stone of Stone & Webster Company; William Cameron Forbes, formerly of the United States diplomatic service; Willard Straight, the banker, and S. G. Schermerhorn, General Manager of the United Fruit Company.

Call Tuberculosis Clinic "Menace."

The establishment of a tuberculosis clinic in the building at 118th Street and Pleasant Avenue, where there was formerly a clinic for children suffering from diseases of the nose, throat, nad eyes, was declared a menace to the neighborhood in a petition presented yesterday to Dr. Haven Emerson, Commissioner of Health, by A. Fisca, editor of an Italina newspaper, of 323 Pleasant Avenue. The petition was signed by 300 residents of the neighborhood. Commissioner Emerson set Thursday next as the date for a hearing in the Department of Health Building.

CRONES GOT POISON FROM MAIL SCHOOL

Chef Wanted in the Mundelein Case Received Arsenic Oxide from Scranton.

INTIMATE FRIEND ARRESTED

Chicago Police Seize 300 Letters, One of Which Tells How to Construct Bomb.

Special to The New York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., Feb. 14.—Asked to keep a sharp lookout and to gather all information concerning Jean Crones, suspected of having poisoned more than 100 guests at a dinner in the Chicago University Club last Thursday, local authorities today learned that the Griebel Instrument Company of Carbondale shipped an ounce of arsenic oxide, a deadly poison, to Crones on Jan. 19.

Detectives also ascertained that Crones was registered as a student in the chemistry department of the International Correspondence Schools of this city. He enrolled last October, and sent his fourteenth lesson on Jan. 13. The last lesson dealt with arsenic and other poisons.

Officials of the schools say Crones was a remarkable student and never got a mark lower than ninety-two in his lessons. The arsenic oxide sent Crones was part of the regular chemistry student's outfit sent out by the schools.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—John Allegrini, a friend of Jean Crones, the missing assistant chef at the University Club, who is suspected of being connected with the plot to kill the persons attending the complimentary dinner for Archbishop Mundelein, was arrested tonight on charges of conspiracy to murder and attempt to murder. Allegrini is a stonecutter and an intimate friend, it is said, of Gaetano Bresci, who assassinated King Humbert of Italy.

Three hundred letters written to Allegrini and other Italians in their native language were seized by detectives and are being translated. One of the letters sent to Allegrini on March 3, 1915, and unsigned, contained a drawing of a bomb, showing how the machine was constructed. According to Detective Paul Ricco, the letter said:

"This bomb will send up any priest or any other religious man who is out for a good time on the fat of the land and the fat of the people. It would blow one of these men to atoms."

"Allegrini's letters made no reference whatsoever to Crones," Deputy Chief Schuettler said, "and he refuses to divulge anything he may know about the anarchist. Thus far we haven't traced Crones's movements since he left his home at 2,201 Prairie Avenue."

In Allegrini's room at 2,400 Calumet Avenue were found a framed portrait of Bresci and a private mailing card containing printed matter praising the assassination of King Humbert.

WASHINGTON FUND $550,000

Seth Low Corrects Error in Announcement of Memorial.

Seth Low made the following statement last night in regard to an error in announcing the amount of the Booker T. Washington Fund:

"My attention has been called to the fact that at the meeting in memory of Booker T. Washington last Friday evening I stated that the sum of $650,000 has been already pledged to the Trustees on account of the Booker T. Washington Memorial Fund. I should have said that the amount so pledged is $550,000; and I shall be greatly obliged if you will make this correction in the interest of accuracy."

CANDIDATES FOR THE BAR.

Law Examiners Certify Names of Those Who Passed Examination.

Candidates for admission to the bar who have been certified by the State Board of Law Examiners as having passed the law examinations are notified to file with the Clerk of the Appellate Division, on or before Feb. 28, evidence of good moral character. Such evidence must include at least two affidavits from attorneys acquainted with the applicant.

These affidavits should be made by practicing attorneys of the Supreme Court personally known to a member of the committee and must state that the applicant is, to the knowledge of the affiant, a person of good moral character, setting forth in detail the facts upon which such knowledge is based. Affidavits on printed forms will not be accepted.

Each candidate shall also file the certificate received from the State Board of Law Examiners and the form furnished by the Clerk of the Appellate Division upon personal application. All applicants who have had their names changed shall notify the Clerk of the Appellate Division.

A strict compliance with the foregoing requirements is essential. Information is requested as to the moral character and qualifications of the candidates and may be sent to the Clerk of the Court or to any member of this Committee on Character: David Leventritt, Chairman, 111 Broadway; Howard Townsend, 27 Cedar Street; John G. Milburn, 54 Wall Street; George L. Rives, 26 Liberty Street; George W. Wickersham, 40 Wall Street.

These candidates have been certified:

Bohleber, William.
Baumer, Herbert P.
Boyer, Wilbur S.
Bocker, Isaac F.
Brigham, Arthur D.
Coggins, John T.
Caskie, John J. K.
Conroy, T. J., Jr.
Connick, Louis.
Clary, Edmund B.
Denton, Frank R.
Don Carlos, H. S.
Freeman, Edgar W.
Fuchs, Max.
Glaser, Abraham.
Gammell, Arthur A.
Geissler, Adolph.
Hyman, Joseph C.
Horwitz, Irving J.
Hackenberg, Fred L.
Hofstadter, Morris H.
Higgins, Ralph B.
Kreutzer, Leo B.
Knight, Herbert H.
Kearney, William J.
McDermott, James J.
Moore, Edwin N.
Ogden, Herbert S.
Parrott, Robert P.
Reeve, F. Hamilton.
Steinberg, Maximillian.
Slayton, G. Noyes.
Sommer, Bertram.
Silvers, Leo J.
Stitt, Edward W., Jr.
Schmertz, Frederick.
Seligsohn, Samuel.
Walsh, Edward J.
Walker, Merle R.
Walsh, Nicholas F.

The following-named applicants should submit, in addition to the above requirements, proof that they have pursued their course of law study by actually serving a clerkship in the office of a practicing attorney of this court for a period of at least one year continuously between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. daily before their application to be admitted to practice.

Altman, William R.
Bayer, Isidor.
Chafetz, Perry.
Earl, William Arnold.
Halpern, Emanuel.
Harris, Ralph S.
Hersch, Philip.
Hussey, Alexander T.
Karelson, F. E., Jr.
Lane, Edward G.
Panger, Morris H.
O'Brien, Philip J.
Pino, Salvatore M.
Smith, A. C., Jr.
Wandless, Edgar G.

GARDNER SPRINGS SURPRISE

Brings Up a Four-Year-Old Demurrer to Indictment.

When the case of former State Senator Frank J. Gardner, who is charged with conspiracy, was called for trial yesterday in the County Court, Brooklyn, his counsel, Clark L. Jordan, sprang a surprise on the prosecution by bringing up a demurrer to the indictment, which had been buried for four years. Although he told the court that he had never heard of the demurrer, Assistant District Attorney William P. Allen said that he was ready to argue it. Judge May, however, decided that he would hear the argument this afternoon.

Gardner himself received a surprise when Alphonse Montecolo, his bondsman, stepped up and said that he wished to withdraw the bond. His request was granted, and Gardner was directed by Judge May to stay in court, pending the filing of a new bond, which was furnished by a surety company.

GOV. McCALL DISAPPROVES.

Fears Effect of Roosevelt Manifesto on Party Harmony.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 14.—Friends of both Colonel Roosevelt and Senator J. W. Weeks are trying to obtain from Governor S. W. McCall promises of support in a canvass for the Republican Presidential nomination. The Governor, while perhaps disapproving of both campaigns, may keep neutral because he has close friends in both camps. When he was questioned today concerning the Roosevelt manifesto issued by Messrs. Bird, Cushing, Gardner, and Washburn, Governor McCall said:

"If the gentlemen who made the announcement had consulted me beforehand, I would have advised them not to do it. I question very much if the movement is conducive to party harmony, either in this State or elsewhere in the nation. At the same time these gentlemen are all friends of mine and worked for my election. I should not think of questioning in any way their motives."

When he was asked if he personally would accept the nomination for President, the Governor smiled and inquired if it was thought anybody would refuse it.

Joseph Walker, who desires to be an alternate delegate at large on the Roosevelt ticket, said today: "Of course, Colonel Roosevelt is my first choice, but if he could not be nominated then I would be for Governor McCall, as I believe the Governor in that case would be the strongest man and the man who could unite the Progressives and the Republicans. I believe that this position is also held by Senator Washburn."

The same view, it is understood, is also held by Messrs. Bird and Cushing. Like most of the Roosevelt leaders they are said to be willing to make the Governor their second choice for President if he will join them.

TO SETTLE $3,000,000 CASE.

Brinkerhoff Heirs May Withdraw Objections to Will.

An amicable settlement probably will be reached, lawyers said yesterday, by all persons interested in the $3,000,000 estate of the late Edwin O. Brinckerhoff, who bequeathed half of his property to Edward R. Livermore, a friend now dead, and the other half in equal shares to the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, the American Female Guardian Society, the Home for the Friendless, the Five Points Mission, and the Five Points House of Industry. The statement about a settlement came from Francis Smythe, attorney for relatives, who planned an attack on the will.

Daniel D. Brinckerhoff of 59 St. Nicholas Place, a half-brother of the testator, and Julia M. Harrison of Mt. Vernon, a half-sister, together with eight other relatives, have filed objections to the will, which was made on Oct. 2, 1875, on the ground that the testator was of unsound mind. He had been an inmate of Bloomingdale Asylum for forty years before his death on Dec. 7, 1915.

Surrogate Fowler allowed the litigants until Friday to agree upon terms of settlement, and said he would sign any papers disposing of the objections.

LEPER DIED UNDER ETHER.

Girl in Brooklyn Expires While Preparing for Operation.

By a report filed yesterday by Dr. George W. Tong, Coroner's Physician in Brooklyn, it was learned that Miss Tillie Davis, 18 years old, who had been under treatment at the Kings County Hospital for nearly two years for leprosy, died at that institution on Friday last while under the effects of ether, and while she was being prepared for an operation. The report of the physician gives the cause of death as leprous ulcer of the larynx and ether anaesthesia.

The girl's father is a tailor and lives at Key West, Fla. While at her home she developed symptoms of leprosy, and her father sent her to the home of a relative in Borough Park, Brooklyn, in the hope that the colder climate of this latitude would either arrest the disease or she would be able to get better treatment in New York. Her case was not considered serious at that time. How she became afflicted with the disease neither her father nor the physicians of Key West could learn.

COSTLY VANITY CASE LOST.

Ex-Justice O'Brien's Daughter Misses It at Lunch.

Mrs. Lyttleton Fox of 136 West Seventy-second Street offers a reward in today's TIMES for the return of a small antique vanity case which she lost yesterday afternoon. The vanity case was either the original or a copy of a box in the Wallace collection, which was sold in London several years ago. It was of old gold and blue enamel, and was about three inches long and one inch wide.

Mrs. Fox, who is a daughter of ex-Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, was carrying the box on a chain about her neck when she went out to luncheon with friends at Sixty-eighth Street and Madison Avenue. She walked across Seventy-third Street and there took a Madison Avenue car down. During luncheon she missed the vanity case. Mrs. Fox said she had no idea of its intrinsic worth, but that she valued it very much because it was a gift.

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No metal can touch you

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It's important to look on the back of the shield for the name PARIS so that you will know what you are buying.

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In the making of Franco-American Soups there is a Gallic finesse which is inimitable because it is *personal*. It places these soups quite beyond comparison.

Franco-American Soups reach your dinner-table just as we make them. They are *finished* in every fine detail. To modify them would only be to mar them.

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Merely heat before serving

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Here is the biggest and most timely Overcoat opportunity you have ever seen over a Wallach signature.

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These Coats are superbly tailored from the richest imported fabrics—the kind that is fast disappearing from the market for next Winter, because of the woolens scarcity.

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Medium and heavyweights, Chinchillas, Meltons, Kerseys, rough and smooth cloths in plain and fancy colorings.

$18 REMNANT SUIT SALE CONTINUES.

Broadway & 9th St. Arnheim

Uptown auxiliary branch, sales and display rooms, ready for spring opening March 1st at 30 East 42d St.—between Fifth and Madison Aves. Spring materials are now on display at Broadway and 9th St.

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